Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

UBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSE TWO DOLLARS PE

UME 1. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1837. NU

The Plainfield Union

Published every Thursday Morning, illage of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; en[illegible] J. [illegible], Printer and Editor.

[illegible] of Subscription.—To those who are served [illegible] $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if paid end of the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till of the year. To those who recive the paper by 1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. who choose to pay at the end of each half year, charged $2.30 per annum.

e are determined not to deviate from these terms in case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be paid, except from those contributors to our columns whom a special agreement is, or shall be made.

dvertisements inserted at the customary rates.

Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is rincipal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being out 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, lternately, through the village daily from one city to the ther—besides which, there is a daily communication th New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its ject and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and oral faculties will be so developed, trained and matu[illegible] as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patri[illegible] and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American olleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be [redacted] both with reference to reading the best authors, a[illegible] acquiring idomatical correctness and facility in spea[illegible]

The English Department will comprise every [illegible] of study which tends to give strength and precisi[illegible] the mental powers, as well as to enhance the [illegible] ions of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocation[illegible] fe; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of anches in operation, to meet the particular views of y individual who may favor the Institution with their tronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including ashing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of .25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D.,
Rev. Elias W. Crane, } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D.,
William F. Pyatt, M. D., } *New York City.*
[redacted]

[illegible],) will be made [illegible] or to the follow[illegible] on.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., } *Trustees.*

INFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

INFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

OB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This In[illegible] is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, ercial and Professional pursuits.

Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. R. Huntington.

ench and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

nglish and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. el.

e Female Department, being furnished with a ding House exclusively for themselves, is under the e of Mrs. Wood.

e Principal has the exclusive exercise of the disci[illegible] of the School, and holds himself responsible for the ifications of the Instructors.

Prices of Tuition made known on application.

AINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

OR SALE OR RENT.

E subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

on he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land ated near the village of New Market, and within es of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Bruns[illegible] lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the mplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the [illegible] being in the township of Piscataway, county of [illegible]

[illegible] is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 20, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the re[illegible] oroughly repaired. There is also a large Ci[illegible] standing within a short distance of the Barn, [illegible] can easily be converted into a Cow House. There also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-build[illegible] suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the [illegible] likewise a never failing spring of water within steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, [illegible] 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, [illegible] There is also on said Farm between [illegible] 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency [illegible] to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm [illegible] watered, having streams of water running on two [illegible] the Farm, besides several springs which never [illegible] The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam [illegible] of shell, making it suitable either for gra[illegible] tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This [illegible] a neighborhood for markets, having several [illegible] within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all [illegible] generally more than the New Brunswick [illegible]

[illegible] person wishing further information respecting [illegible] call on the subscriber on the premises, or [illegible] in the village of New Market. An [illegible] will be given, and terms of payment [illegible]

PHINEAS CORIELL.

[illegible] Farm not be dis[illegible] next, will after [illegible]

P. [illegible]ELL.

STOVES.

J. THOMPSON & CO. take this method of informing the public, that the Stoves they now have on hand, with a few yet to be received, will make the most complete assortment for wood or Coal ever offered for sale in this place. Having taken pains to select them personally from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, they hope to give general satisfaction. Among them are the following:

Postley's Cooking Stoves, from No. 1 to 16. These Stoves have long been in use and are too well known to need any description.

Nine-Plate Stoves for wood with and without boilers and tea kettles.

Franklins for wood of Kellog's, Clussman's, Postley's, and Pleiss's patterns.

Also, a variety of Box Stoves.

Coal Cooking Stoves, of Lynch's, Clussman's, and other patterns, with and without ovens.

Stanley's Rotary Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal.

Large Cast Iron Stoves for meeting-houses, stores, &c.

PARLOR AND S[illegible]NG-ROOM STOVES,

Of various patterns and sizes.

And a large and general assortment of Sheet Iron Stoves for coal only, of a variety of patterns, varying in prices from 2.75 to $12.

Grates, fit to set in Franklins or fire-places, and Stove Pipe of all sizes ready made.

☞ Second hand Stoves and Pipe taken in exchange.

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837. 1tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in the River a large cargo of Lumber, per sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

701 seasoned first quality Plank,
1000 large Hemlock Joist,
9335 feet Box Boards,
2539 " " "
14,505 " " "
1500 feet 5-7th Box Boards,
6000 feet White Wood, suitable for coach makers,
1700 first rate Boards,
835 Common Boards,
16,032 feet 3-4 wide Box Boards.

Together with their stock [illegible] cles, viz:

[redacted]

White Wood Boards,
Bass Wood Boards, Shingles,
Lath, Clap Boards,
1 1-2 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cherry Boards, Ash Plank,
Spruce and Hemlock 2 inch Plank,
1 1-4 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cedar Company Shingles,
Common Shingles, refuse do.,
Cedar Paling, Cypress Shingles, 2 feet do.,
Thomaston and Athens Lime in casks,

Which compose as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New-Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1tf

DRY GOODS, [redacted]

[redacted]

Dry Goods, are comp[illegible] cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

SOUTH BOUNDBROOK, January 3, 1837. 1tf

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers, having their establishment in first rate order, with experienced workmen, are now ready to receive Cloth to be dressed and colored Blue, Black, Brown, Green, &c. in the best possible manner, and as soon as possible.

☞ Cloth left at the store of William D. Cole, Stone Mills, or at Isaac Cole's shop Plainfield, will be taken and returned on Saturday of each week.

VREELAND & WILLIAMS.

December 30, 1836. 1tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do. wide do., clear Boards, first rate Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE,

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., for family use.

ALSO,

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837. 1tf

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

ANVILS AND VICES.

NOW on hand. As the article has risen in price since we purchased these, we will sell them as [illegible] they can be purchased in New York.

J. THOMPSON & [illegible]

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837.

REMARKS OF JACOB T. BERGEN,

Principal of the Plainfield Seminary, at the Anniversary of the Plainfield Temperance Society.

(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)

Mr. Moderator: I rise at your bidding, unprepared, while the topic upon which I am requested to address you, would task the comprehensive intellect of the highest archangel and the sublimest orator that ever awed or charmed the human spirit, would quail before the overwhelming immensity of the subject. It is fearfully allied with the immortal destinies of the soul of man, and partakes of all those awful relations that cluster around eternity. In the great day of final award, when the materials of human motives will be revealed to an attending universe, there will appear to have been no incentive more fatally efficient in exciting and sustaining the depraved propensities of our nature, in imparting a malignant ferocity to the savage; in cherishing a vindictive national spirit; in inspiring and perpetuating deleterious moral principles; in impeding the progress of universal philanthropy; in staying our race in its upward career of intellect; in clogging the chariot wheels of King Immanuel; and in postponing the advent of that glorious millennial era, when all shall know the Lord, from the least even to the greatest. I say no incentive will be found to have been more fatally and more universally efficient [illegible] habitual use of intoxicating [illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] society; into the sa[illegible] [illegible]; into the halls of science among the glorious in intellect; nay into the very seats of the consecrated Ministers [redacted] But God infinitely honors his falle[illegible] ed creature, man; calls him the [redacted] Deity; commands him to aid in [redacted] designs of benevolence, and graci[illegible] promises that his weakness shall be made [illegible] in the Lord. Cordially believing that [illegible] Benediction will rest on all sincere a[illegible] efforts in the cause of God and m[illegible] confidently believing that the Temper[illegible] is the cause of God and man, I ask [illegible]

[redacted]

It is a single point, [illegible]

[redacted]

felicity, and the causes of anguish, which shall exist forever and ever. Our present life is immeasurably precious to our beneficent Creator. The forest, the meadow, and the bosom of the earth, teem with the delicious viand, the healing medicine, and the soothing anodyne, delights allure to their enjoyment from the appalling cataract; the smiling summer sea; the tempestuous ocean; and the vale enamelled with flowers rich with the aromatic breath of heaven. Our every sense may be an avenue of happiness—evincing that our *God is love*. The faculties of the soul are copies of the attributes of the Deity—faint and feeble, but faithful illustrations of that intelligence which originated the universe.—How subtle, how elegant, how harmonious, how sublime is the human mind! It is like an exquisite, costly, and slender fabric, which the breath of an infant may destroy. How startling, how terrific is the thought, that this unspeakably slender machine is the certain medium of everlasting happiness, or eternal woe. One perverted affection, one neglected intellectual faculty, one indiscreet decision of the judgment, one hasty determination of the will, nay one indolent exertion of its powers; may cause the death of the soul, since our peculiar individual depravity, erroneous opinions, obstinate prejudices, and confused apprehension of things, may often be deduced from a single previous act of the mind—the parent of eternal consequences. We say, that we rely upon the mercy of God, to overlook and pardon our sins of ignorance and infirmity, but what right have we to expect the exercise of this most precious attribute, if we do not preserve our powers in all that energy, elasticity, freshness and susceptibility, which they received from their divine Originator. If we indulge an appetite, if we give license to a passion, if we doze away our time in desultory imaginations, if we give a supremacy to affections which enchain the spirit to any earthly object, what reason have we to believe that God will restore our minds from this wilful perversion of his wise designs? Could we appreciate human responsibility, and feel for one moment, only one moment's value of this vital breath, the thought would oppress and subvert our feeble natures. We can bear just [illegible] to be awfully conscious that every faculty [illegible] every affection, every capability of body and spirit, in all its purity, in all its vigor, in the most effective concert with its co-ordinate faculties in their strongest exercise, with the most discreet [illegible] tion, is solemnly [illegible]

[illegible] wisdom, and the admonitions of his merciful Sovereign, depraves his affections to an affinity with the spirits of darkness, beclouds his understanding, changes truth to falsehood, organises his appetites into an open rebellion against his own happiness, nay, often makes him the murderer of his dearest connexions, and the assassin of his own soul. And for what?—*a draught of nauseating liquor!* Is not this a horrid dream, some phantom of mythology, conjured up to intimidate the credulous and the lover of marvel? Ah no! it is the *truth*, the mournful, the fatal TRUTH.—What! abandon the hopes of a glorious immortality, of an eternal residence with angels, and patriarchs, and prophets, and saints of God.—What! abandon the sacred charities of life, the endearing relations of father, husband, child, and friend! What! abandon the brilliant achievements of godlike intellect, and the charms of divine philosophy, and become a human brute, a poisoned atmosphere, a moving and breathing curse, and (as many of us have painfully witnessed,) the very incarnation of the tortures of the spirits lost—for a draught of liquor? *Yes for a draught of liquor.*

Our sympathies, sir, are delegated for noble purposes. They were intended to be our most refined, our most chastened elements of happiness. They teach us that soul is attuned to soul like delicate musical instruments [redacted] chord [illegible] note in [redacted] wo[illegible] [illegible] hypocrisy are to disappear, and the heart of this world is to have ou[illegible] and the same pulse of love to God and man.—Inebriety pollutes the fountain of the sympathies, [illegible] delicacy of feeling which makes our [illegible]er's joys and sorrows our own, converts every affection of the soul into selfish appetites, and renders all its disciples practical misanthropists.

Poor human nature! is it thus to be brutified, and is the universal race of man to be apostates from their exalted destiny? Will they for a single sordid gratification rashly forfeit the title of the sons of God, and in a body, reinforce his eternal enemies?

[redacted]

this almost omnipotent [illegible] no compromise, no delay! The inscription on their standard is "Touch not, taste not, handle not." To every one of their fellow mortals they cry in their triumphant march, "come with us."

The inebriate opens his blood-shot eye, and listens with torpid ear, to an uncertain, dubious sound of what? Abstinence, total abstinence from that liquid fire, which is consuming his soul. What! leave my beloved, my care-destroying cup! What! leave this delightful exhilaration, which, for a moment seems my heaven! *I'll not leave it*, although my wife, careworn almost to the grave, regards her tattered, her famished, her fatherless children, with the exquisite agony of maternal despair. *I'll not leave it*, although my father's bosom is bursting with inexpressible wo. *I'll not leave it*, although my mother, *my mother!* pines and weeps in all the anguish of a devoted and desolate heart. I WILL NOT LEAVE IT. The serpent's coil is around him! the fascination of the serpent's eye is upon him! Like a maniac he seizes the cup, when undismayed advances the sworn friend of Temperance, and taking him by the hand, says—"Brother, come with us." There is a majesty in truth and severe virtue that appals iniquity.—"Brother, come with us." He is like a child. He has no resources of opposition. He pauses. His eye kindles. HE RESOLVES. There he stands "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." The seal is on his brow. His countenance glows with the image of God. The tempter approaches. The Circean cup cannot reach his charmed lip. He is the *moral freedman.*

This is no dream, no creation of extravagant fancy, but you Mr. Moderator, the members of this Society, and this respected audience, have joyfully witnessed such delightful examples.—Our [illegible] country records thousands.

I have not spoken of the transcendent effects of this reformation upon the community in purifying the general intellect, in elevating the moral standard, in refining and assimilating the elements of public sympathy, and in preparing the way for a more glorious reality of human excellence on earth, than ever adorned the magnificent dreams of the golden age; for these qualities are now almost universally accredited social axioms.

Can we doubt the eventual success of this sacred enterprise? Listen. 'Tis the mother [illegible] been redeemed from the perdition [illegible] How intense, how agoni[illegible] Almost convulsively she [illegible]

Temperance Society. How she p[illegible] petitions, as if she would pour out [illegible] her heart as a sacrifice to propitiate his [illegible] on this holy institution. How she strug[illegible] gain His benediction upon every means to [illegible] it to that glorious consummation, when the ea[illegible] will be one harmonious Temperance Society.—Such prayers, arising from thousands of hearts, bursting with gratitude, *will* avail before God.—Then go on, sir, you and your compeers. Go on with holy prudence, with holy boldness, with holy perseverance, and the blessing of the Almighty Sovereign will rest upon your labors.

ANECDOTE OF MALIBRAN.—During Madam Malibran's last visit to Italy, she had occasion to stop at a small village to procure a change of horses. The inhabitants even of this secluded spot had heard of Malibran, and, discovering that she was among them, they entreated her to favor them with a few of those notes which had been turned into so much gold—those notes which had delighted the whole civilised world. Madame, vexed at the importunity of the villagers, which at last amounted to a command, somewhat angrily denied their request. The people were, however, determined not to be disappointed, and declared that she should have no horses to continue her journey until she had obliged them. De Beriot, who, at this time, in consequence of her desire to keep the marriage secret, was travelling with her incognito, as her page, stepped into the balcony of the inn where they were stopping, and commenced playing an extemporaneous *fantasia* [illegible]

[redacted]

the word, and echoed in long-continued shouts—"Bravo, De Beriot! Malibran, moved at the applause bestowed on her gifted companion, sang two or three pieces in her best style, and so enraptured were the villagers with the charms of De Beriot's playing and Malibran's singing, that instead of permitting the horses to be put to their carriage, they insisted on yoking themselves, and dragging the delight-imparting travellers through their village, and for two or three miles on their journey.—*Nathan's Memoirs of Malibran.*

[illegible]AN.—The Genesee Farmer give[illegible] summary of the native coun[illegible] most familiar plants:—

[illegible] is a native of South-America, and [illegible] Peru, and Monte Video. In [illegible] is small and bitter. The [illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] the [illegible] ed in [illegible] indigenous. The only country [illegible] oats are found wild is Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize, or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus.—The bread-fruit tree is a native of the South Sea islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native no where except in China and Japan, whence the world is supplied. The cocoa-nut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing, and shelter, are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of the East and West-Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha in Arabia, whence are furnished about sixty millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab-apple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in its native state, small, bitter, and with its poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South-America, and lately one species has been found in Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North-Carolina, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1580. Asparagus was brought from Asia—cabbage and lettuce from Holland—radish from China—rice from Ethiopia—beans from the East Indies; onions and garlicks are natives of various places, both in Asia and Africa. The sugar cane is a native of China, and the art of making sugar from it has been practised from the remotest antiquity.

THE WOMEN OF SYRIA.—It is impossible (says Lamartine) to paint with the pen the admirable and picturesque groups of richness of costume and beauty, that these women form in the country. Every day I see faces of young girls or of women such as Raphael [redacted] his artist dreams. It is n[illegible] or Italian beauty: it is [illegible] of contour—in a word, a[illegible] have left us of most perf[illegible] still more intoxicating [illegible] and simplicity of expres[illegible] luptuous langour, by the celestial light [illegible] blue eyes, fringed with dark lashes, throws over the features, and by an ingenuousness of smile, a harmony of proportion, an animated whiteness of the skin, an indescribable transparency of complexion, a metallic lustre of the hair, a grace of attitude and movement, and a strange musical vibration of the voice, which make of a young Syrian an Houri of Paradise to the eyes.

AN EQUIVOCAL DEFENCE.—An unlucky bard, whose tragedy and comedy had both been rejected by the managers, remarked that he was at a loss to account for it—"For no one can say," he observed, "that my tragedy was a sad performance, or that my comedy was any thing to laugh at."

A beautiful coach has been built entirely from the wood of the old frigate Constitution, so famous in the history of the late war, which was to have been presented to Gen. Jackson on the instant as a New Year's Present. It was [illegible] the contributions of [illegible] York.—*Westchester Herald.*

REMARKS.

t time the management ll justice and expediency, quire a free and honest ex ciples and interests to which it and the character which it is

cle of News.—A leading object of ation will be to lay before its readers, prehensive a view of domestic and foreign gence as our time and space will allow.— st of prices current, corrected weekly from e New-York Journal of Commerce, will be included, together with whatever may appear as improvements and discoveries in science and the arts.

As an Advertising medium.—Peculiar facilities will be afforded to advertisers, in respect to altering, transposing, and renewing their advertisements, while special attention will be given to propriety and perspicuity of arrangement, and clearness of impression.

Its Political Character.—A studied impartiality with respect to the success of any party, *as such*, will be preserved, so far as our judgment, aided by a competent committee representing the several parties, may suffice to that end. This course, or position, we at the same time avow as in accordance with our prepossessions and most cherished principles, with regard to "party spirit" generally. The science of political economy, however, will receive a due share of attention, while the best writers on this subject, both of the past and the present, will be consulted, so far as our time and means will allow.

Its Literary Character.—We believe, notwithstanding our limited experience and multiplied engagements, that the selections in this department will be chaste, inviting, and instructive; and from such varied and eminent abilities as the list of our future contributors embraces, our readers may expect occasionally such original matter as will be both creditable to the paper and gratifying to them.

In its Moral Character we intend this paper shall sustain an elevated position; and while its columns will be open to the discussion of both political and moral subjects, both writers and readers will do well to bear in mind that an *opinion* is not an *argument*, nor an *assertion*, *proof*. If it was a maxim worthy of Dr. Franklin, "Never to contradict any body," it must be acknowledged that there is a large amount of unphilosophical as well impolite discussion at the present day.—We are nevertheless in favor of free discussion, "free as air," so long as the rules of courtesy and of logic are not violated. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, we hope, will ever find in us an uncompromising opponent. We hold t[illegible] the [illegible] is unwillin[illegible] neighbor should [illegible] sentiments or principles differ[illegible] his own, is himself unworthy of the like privileges. In pursuing this plan it will be necessary to publish articles conflicting with, or contrary to our views; and our readers are reminded that we are not to be considered as agreeing with every thing we publish; and in this respect will be considered responsible only for what is published in the *editorial department*, and that which may receive our express endorsement.

It is only by obeying the injunction "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," that we can "get wisdom" that will qualify man to be a blessing to himself and society, and at the last great audit to "give up his account with joy and not with grief."

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Owing to the indisposition of the Editor, and a series of unforseen disappointments with respect to articles essential to our progress, we beg leave to apologise to our friends and the public, for the want of neatness in the mechanical execution of this number of our paper, as well as of method in its arrangement, and of variety in its contents. The preceding reasons must also be our excuse for the omission of Legislative and Congressional intelligence, and a Price Current, which shall be attended to in our future numbers.

The shortness of the period until the regular day of our publication, (Thursday) has induced us to defer issuing our next paper until the 26th of the present month.

☞ Those interested in the business of the Printing Office of the "UNION," are requested to meet at Abraham Laing's, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

DISASTER.—The new British ship Tamerack, Captain Kain, which sailed from Liverpool on the 11 November for New-York, with 100 passengers on board, went ashore about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week, on Long Island, near Fire Island Light. The passengers and crew all landed in safety, part of whom have arrived in New-York. Strong hopes are entertained that she will be got off. The Tamerack was a new ship, of about 750 tons burthen, had on board a large quantity of iron and tin, and was consigned to Douglass, Robinson & Co.

☞ The bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union as an Independent State received its final passage in the United States Senate on Thursday evening last, by a vote of 25 to 10.

For the Plainfield Union.

EDUCATION.—In this critical epoch of history of the human race, when the most sacred principles of the social organization, are menaced by infatuated im[illegible] by fierce and reckless encounters of public opinion, there is no topic of public interest which ought to take precedence of education. Its claim upon our most serious attention is imperious. It is true that indifference may lead us to disregard; indolence or indecision may persuade us to defer; and a morbid reluctance to probing the disorders of the community, may prompt us to evade a consideration of this momentous question, but the startling temerity of licentious ignorance, the alarming effrontery of vice, and symptoms of impending anarchy throughout the civilised world, call upon every friend of man to combine his peculiar resources and energies, with his fellow-philanthropists, in order to avert the social ruin, which, upon a partial aspect of the case, the rational politician would pronounce inevitable.

When we witness distinct classes of society, abrubtly disavowing the terms of alliance which have subsisted between them and their co-ordinate members for ages, asserting theories of right and immunity, which are obviously absurd in their nature, and totally incompatible with the idea of mutual dependence; and when we behold an organized league of tens of thousands, under the specious disguise of correcting legal abuses, aiming to consummate their principles by artifice, by distorted facts, by absolute perversion of the truth, by remote, but significant reference to their physical power, and (as is frequently the case) by a sovereign contempt of the law, we must be filled with appalling anticipations for the future. Unless some efficient conservative agent be employed, a single half century will show us to the world bestrewn with the wrecks of these institutions, without which man, under his most favorable relations, would be but an enlightened barbarian.

There are in our country moral strength, sagacity, decision of purpose and pecuniary ability enough, if concentered and discreetly adopted, to rectify all these disorders, and restores the social machine to harmonious and accelerated action without the revulsion of a single spring. Society in his highest degree of excellence, must employ in subservience to its interests, the varied intelligence, which all the minds of a community can possibly yield. In this grade of intellectual cultivation, each individual will truly appreciate his own interests, and ascertain that any real private advantage is inseparably connected with the benefit of the commonwealth. *Our countrymen must be educated properly or our children will either be the victims of anarchy or the slaves of despotism.* In order to effect this exalted purpose there must be a class of citizens, who dedicate all their time and talents to exploring with intensity and perseverance, the varieties of latent intellect [illegible] know every indication of peculiar faculties; who can develope, instruct and fully mature the mental powers, and who profess moral intrepidity enough to put in practice every legitimate measure for the execution of their designs. This class must be composed of learned, conscientious and self-denying teachers, and they must be sustained by the influence, the resources, and the simultaneous personal efforts of the nation.

For the Plainfield Union.

THOUGHTS ON SUICIDE.—The thought of our final dissolution is the most appalling sentiment that can affect the soul. Philosophy and atheism, shielded by the desperate creed of annihilation or an uninteresting futurity, shrink with dismay at the approach of inexorable Death.—Pride, sustained by influence, prosperity, and powerful intellect, may, in the short season of their prime, mitigate the terrors of the dying hour, but when their arrogant spirit has departed, the consciousness of impending mortality, render their souls the abode of horror. Our life is consecrated to the God of holiness, beneficence, and commisseration. It nurtures the seeds of a blessed immortality, which produce the flowers of benevolence, humility, and philanthropy on earth, in order to be ripened into eternal beatitude in heaven. Its preservation is a primary element of all our faculties and propensities.—Our vision, which is delighted by the beauty and sublimity of creation and the perfection of art, is a sentinel placed on the watch-tower of life; our hearing, smell, and taste, susceptible of the refined grandeur of music, the freshness of aromatic fragrance, and the luxurious delicacy of the banquet, are all designed to support our existence. The providence of the Deity, evinced in the elegant fabric of the human mind, in the system of nature, and in the eternal destiny of man, most incontrovertibly proves that this transitory life is solemnly dedicated to prep[illegible] for a life, exalted, blissful and interminable. Then is it not accursed ingratitude and flagrant apostacy to violate this sacred deposit. Is it not a shocking cowardice to be intimidated at the frowns of capricious fortune, and desperately to rush into the presence of slighted Omnipotence?

The bill incorporating the Norfolk and Edenton Railroad Company, as amended by the Senate, has passed the Legislature of North Carolina.

The Vermont papers complain that the capitalists of that State have sent their mo[illegible] York and Philadelphia, for the[illegible] it at an enormous interest.

SALUTATORY.

To the Readers of the "Plainfield Union."

January 2, 1837.

I.

Like Ocean, heaving in its ancient bed,
The Sea of Mind is wide around us spread—
A mighty deep, on whose capricious breast
The sun-like beams of Reason brightly rest;
A thousand gallant Barks, with pennons gay,
Press with the breeze rejoicing on their way;
'Till Passion's storms rush madly from their caves,
And sweep in fury o'er the booming waves!

II.

Friends of the Press! we greet you far and near,
And hail with you the opening of the year!
What though the chilling winds of winter rise,
And warring tempests cloud the azure skies?
Our sails unfurled, we venture on the main,
Your flag to bear—your interests to sustain;
With honest zeal we gird us for the fight,
And pledge the "Union" to the cause of Right.

III.

Know ye the curse of these degenerate times,
The fruitful parent of a thousand crimes?
'Tis hated *Faction*, of whose mad career
Our course we trust to keep forever clear;
A roaring lion with infernal power,
He seeks, like Satan, "whom he may devour;"
Sirocco-like, his fell and poisonous breath
Bears through the land but pestilence and death!

IV.

Lo, in the South, on Texas' fertile plains,
Revolt, and war, and sanguinary chains!
A nation's Chief, victor of countless fields,
The captive of a rebel Province yields:
While ancient Spain, across th' Atlantic flood,
Bathes still her vine-clad soil in human blood!
A Nation still, though long in chaos hurled,
She struggles on, the by-word of the world!

V.

Hail to the land of all the world most blest,
Our own loved soil, the Empire of the West!
Hail to her gallant sons on land and sea,
And the fair daughter's of the brave and free!
The *free*! alas, that on our sacred soil
Millions should still in wretched slavery toil!
May truth and justice rend the galling chain,
And rid our country of so foul a stain.

VI.

Hail to the Press! great teacher of mankind—
The angel-trumpet of immortal mind!
Of old, without thee, Nations darkly died,
Nor dreamed the splendors of this age of pride!
Revolving years thy triumphs shall display,
And light and knowledge bring the perfect day,
When wrong and rapine on the earth shall cease,
And [illegible] the sceptre of the Prince of Peace!

[illegible]TROUS SHIPWRECK.

[illegible] Hundred and Nine Lives Lost.

T[illegible]e MEXICO, Captain Winslow, sailed from [illegible]pool on the 25th October last, having on [illegible] crew consisting of 12 men and 104 passen[illegible]n all 116 souls. She made the Highland [illegible]n Saturday night last at 11 o'clock, and on [illegible]ay morning was off the bar, with 30 or m[illegible]are rigged vessels, all having signals flying [illegible]ots, but not a pilot was there in sight. The M[illegible]co continued standing off and on the [illegible] and at dark she and the whole [illegible] displayed lanterns from their yards [illegible] no pilot came. At midnight the wind in[illegible] to a violent gale from the northwest, the barque was no longer able to hold to windward and was blown off a distance of 50 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frostbitten, and the captain, mate, and two seamen were all that were left able to hand and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock standing in shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was wore round and headed to the north under a close reefed main top-sail, reefed fore-sail, two reefed try-sail, and fore-stay sail. At 4 o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead, and reported to Captain Winslow that he had 15 fathoms water. Supposing from the soundings, as laid down on the chart, that with his depth of water, he could still stand on two hours longer with safety—the Captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state and the weather so intensely cold, that it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. The event has shewn that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water, was incorrect.—His error probably arose from the lead line being frozen stiff at the time it was cast.

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, 26 miles east of Sandy Hook at Hempstead beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily without making any water, the sea however breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off, and the captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and veered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl boat was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly.

At 7 o'clock same morning, the ship bilged and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut away the foremast; and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck. The boat took off Capt. Winslow and seven men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt however was attended with such imminent danger, that none could be induced to repeat it. And now, the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster, they had hung round the Captain, covered with their blankets thick set with ice, imploring his assistance and asking if hope was still left to them. When they [illegible] came from the [illegible] next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all froze to death.

Of the 104 passengers two-thirds were women and children.

It is but justice to the people on shore, to say that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates, was done that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles, and was manned by an old man and six others, four or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons. For 35 years he has been living on the sea-shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks and never before has he or his comrades shrunk from the surf; but in addition to its violence on the present occason, such was the extreme cold, that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared venture: it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

The following are the names of the persons saved:

Captain Winslow.
Wm. Broom, a lad, brother of the owner.
Two Seamen and the Cook.
Richard Haynes, }
Thomas Mullohan, } *Passengers.*
John Wood, }

The boat put off from the vessel without Richerd Haynes, but he sprung from the bowsprit and was drawn from the sea by those in the boat.

The ship at present lies with her starboard side about four feet under water, her mizen mast standing. Besides being bilged, her upper works have so far parted from the hull, as to allow the cargo to wash out.

The Mexico was a substantial eastern built vessel of 280 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Samuel Broom of this city. She was insured by the Commonwealth office at Boston for $8000. The freight is insured by the State Marine of this city. The Atlantic Office is also on part of her cargo.

The cargo consisted of
200 tons of bar iron,
100 do coal,
200 do crates,
all consigned to Samuel Thompson.

Sixteen of the bodies had driven ashore when our reporter left the beach, all of which were frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting strongly in shore.

When off the Hook, the Mexi[illegible] her signal for a pilot, had her flag fly[illegible] as a signal of distress in consequen[illegible] bitten state of the crew, and the short[illegible] visions.

Of the fleet of 30 vessels that were off the Hook in company with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting for pilots, not more than one-half have as yet arrived.

The unfortunate passengers were of a very superior class, and had considerable property with them. On the bodies which drifted ashore, gold to some amount was found.

The wreck master, the coroner, and Mr Bergen, agent of the Insurance Companies, and a guard of 16 picked men, are on the beach to prevent pillage.—*Cour. & Enq.*

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Columbus, Capt. Depeyster, arrived at New York on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th November.

ENGLAND.—The pressure in the Money Market grows more and more alarming. Short crops are universally complained of. A great Balloon Ascension was recently made from Vauxhall Garden, London. The voyagers (three in number) remained in the air seventeen hours, and descended at Weilburg in Germany, 400 miles from London. They proceeded thence to Paris for further experiments.

FRANCE.—Charles X. the exiled King, died at Goritz in Illyria, November 12, aged 78.—M. Eugene Malibran, the first husband of Madam Malibran, formerly of this city, died at Paris on the same day, aged 54.

The *Journal des Débats* has the following:

"On the 10th instant, the Government caused Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to be taken from the prison of Strasburg, and conducted to L'Orient, where a ship is in waiting to transport him to America. The Prince traversed Paris on the night of Thursday."

Queen Hortense, the mother of young Louis Bonaparte, has gone to Switzerland to settle her affairs: after which it is said she will join her son in America. The *Journal du Commerce* says that Prince Louis Napoleon, has been required to give his word of honor that he will not leave the United States within the next ten years; and that he at first refused, but yielded on being told that the fate of his accomplices depended upon his compliance.

PORTUGAL.—There has been a revolutionary movement at Lisbon, which excites great interest. It was an attempt by the young Queen and the Court, to annul the recent establishment of the liberal constitution of 1820. It was put down by the National Guards and the people, reinforced ultimately by the Royal Guards, so that the Queen was left without a defender, and was forced to implore the protection of the British fleet in the harbor, from which 300 marines were landed for the defence of the Palace. Afterwards they were re-embarked again, the popular party refusing to treat for a reconciliation in the face of foreign bayonets. The Queen, after several ineffectual efforts to obtain more gracious terms, was finally obliged to yield the whole ground in dispute, re-establish the constitution, proclaim a general amnesty, and appoint Viscount Bandeira Prime Minister. M. Freire, formerly Minister of the Interior, was murdered by the populace during the commotion. Several distinguished individuals have been forced to leave the country. Thus, by one act of tyrannical folly, the Young Queen has destroyed for ever her own popularity, and probably that of her husband, and virtually degraded herself from the rank of a sovereign to that of a state prisoner.

The number of deaths in New-York during the past week was 180: during the past year 6009, being an increase above those of 1835, of 927.—Of these 1514 were by Consumption, 778 by convulsions, 443 by the measles, and 33 by su

GOVERNOR

To the Legislative Council and
General Assembly of the State of

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance wi
sition of your joint resolution of Feb
I beg leave to submit such remarks,
curred to me, in relation to the "reso
ces, laws, and polity, of the State," a
mend such measures, in relation to
will, in my opinion, promote the ha
prosperity of the people." And as to
branch of the subject, I would premise
inquiries have been limited to those reso
which, we have already availed ourselve
out undertaking to investigate those rich
ver failing sources of wealth, which abou
State, and which will very soon be bro
light, and to active use, under the enterp
our citizens, aided by wise legislation. A
under the Act 1835, we have a
of Professor Rogers, giving a general rev
the mineral resources of our State, shewin
vast extent, and the importance of pros
the investigations, until those resources sh
fully developed.

I transmit copies of a letter from Professo
gers to my predecessor, giving a brief sket
his proceedings upon the Geological surve
ring the last year, by which it appears tha
ther year will be required to complete the u
taking, and I recommend that a sufficient f
appropriation be made for that purpose.

As to the details of the finances of the S
and disbursements of the public money, I
you to the accounts of the proper officers
which it appears that the resources durin
last year, ending the 25th October, 1836, i
ding the State tax of $40,000, amount to the
of $79,666 66, which added to the balance i
Treasury on the 27th October, 1835, amou
the sum of $88,533 42. And that the disburse
ments during the same period amount to $78,227
34, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 25th
of October, 1836, of $10,306 08.

In the account of disbursements, is included
the sum of $28,401 75, paid on account of build
ing the New Penitentiary, leaving $49,825 [illegible]
as the amount properly chargeable for the sup
port of Government. This amount exceeds the
usual annual expenditures for that purpose by
nearly $10,000, which is attributable to the unu
sual duration of the last session of the Legis
ture and the expenses incident thereto.

During the last three years, the State has con
tracted a debt in erecting the New Penitentiary
[illegible]
[illegible] vable annually under th
guara[illegible]mden and Amboy Railro
Company is $30,000.

The receipts from various other sources m
be safely estimated at $12,000, which added
the State Tax of $40,000 makes an aggre
amount of $82,000, exceeding the usual an
expense of Government by about $42,000.
therefore obvious, that if the usual amount
$40,000 be imposed as the State Tax for the
two years, this debt $68,000 may be extingui
in that time, by appropriating for the purpose
surplus revenue of the State over and above
amonut to be applied for the support of Gove
ment.

In estimating the amount to be received of
Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at $3
000, the amount guaranteed, I would rem
[illegible] it will exceed that sum. The tr
sit duty for the first three-quarters of the past y
amounted to $1,136 16. The July divid
upon 1000 shares of their stock belonging to
State, and included in the guarantee
to $6000. If the transit duty on th
quarter shall amount to $5000, at which it
timated—and the January dividend wi
same as that of July, the amount will be
276 16; and to this must be added the d
the business of the canal, which may
estimated at $3000, making an aggregate
$34,276 16; by which it appears that he
the State will not be limited by the amoun
anteed. But their receipts from that source
and above the amount guaranteed, must of c
depend upon the amount of business done o
Canal and Railroad.

From this statement of our finances, it
dent that it will be unnecessary, for the cu
year to raise by direct taxation from the
an amount greater than has usually b
in that manner. And I would recommend
general rule, that all impositions upon the p
for the support of government, should be, a
as possible, uniform, both as to the objects of
ation, and amount of tax—not fluctuating
any extraordinary excess or deficiency of
Treasury. But that all extraordinary rec
be applied to improve the condition of the pe
by education, or in developing the resource
the State, by such investigations as may b
cessary for that purpose.

At this time there are 13 pupils receivi
benefits of our act for the instruction of the in
deaf and dumb, in the different institutions
blished for that purpose. They absorb the w
of their annual appropriation, so that no o
can be now admitted. I would suggest th
priety of increasing that appropriation,
no one of that unfortunate class of our fellow-c
izens shall want the means of receiving all t
benefits which can be obtained from those Insti
tions.

It is matter of some surprise that but two
sons have applied for the benefits of the act o
session, appropriating $2000 for the instruction o
indigent Blind persons, inhabitants of this State.
But it is presumed that this fund will find employ
ment as soon as its existence becomes more g
erally known.

For information respecting the New Pe
tiary, I refer you to the report recently ma
the Commissioner appointed to superint
erection of that building. By which it ap
that it is finished, and has cost the sum of $1
012 87. It is an establishment which is credi
ble to the State, and to the architect under wh
direction it was built. As the services of
Commissioner are no longer required, it is
per that he should be relieved from his trust

By the charter of the New Jersey Rail
Transportation Company, the State ha
the right to subscribe for one quarter
capital stock [illegible] time within
the location [illegible] road shall be
mined, and [illegible] office of
State, [illegible]
session of the Legislature
that you should now [illegible]
[illegible] to the exp

scription, I forbear any remarks, as you have a joint committee, specially charged with the investigation of that matter.

Permit me earnestly to call your attention to the subject of our Common Schools. In a government like ours, whose permanence depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people at large, it is the duty of the Legislature to adopt such measures as may tend to elevate every citizen, to that grade of intellect which will enable him to perceive and duly appreciate the beauties of our free institutions, and prepare them to defend those institutions as well in the cabinet, as in the field. For some years past, laudable efforts have been made to perfect a system of Common Schools in this State, which have been but partially successful, and they still require the fostering care of the Legislature.

The school fund on the 27th of Oct. 1835, was [illegible]mated at $242,593 68. The sum of $20,-[illegible] which was applied for common school pur[illegible]es for the year, was paid over to the several [illegible]unties prior to the 25th of October, 1836. In [illegible] mean time the fund had received from the in[illegible]st of the stocks in which it is invested, & from [illegible]pplied to that purpose, the sum of $31,981 [illegible]ceeding the amount disbursed, by $11,981 [illegible]h being added to the original fund in[illegible] to the amount of $254,575 56. In es[illegible] of this fund, the stocks in [illegible]ested, are taken at the nominal or [illegible]ue; but they are, in fact, worth more than [illegible] and yield nearly six per cent. per annum upon the whole amount.

A common impression prevails that the want of entire success of the system, arises from the want of sufficient funds to carry it into operation. But I would suggest that although the present fund may not be sufficient for the purpose, yet the want of success may be attributed, at least in part, to the want of proper organization. In view of this suggestion, permit me to quote the opinion of Roger M. Sherman, Esq. of Connecticut, contained in a letter written by him upon that subject some years ago. When treating of the common schools in Connecticut, where the fund is so ample that the parents furnish no part to keep up the schools, he says: "A public fund for the instruction of youth in common schools, is of no comparative worth, as a means of relieving want. A higher value would consist in its being made an instrument for exciting general exertion, for the attainment of that important end. In proportion as it excites and fosters a salutary zeal, it is a public blessing. It may have, on any other principle of application, a contrary tendency, and become worse than useless. It may be justly questioned, whether the school fund has been of any use in Connecticut."

And the Rev. F. Wayland, Jr. President of Brown University, in a letter on the same subject, treating of the effort of a legislative body, remarks, "It is generally supposed that effort should be directed, to the accumulation and distribution of large funds, to be appropriated to this object. I am disposed to believe that this opinion is erroneous. Funds are valuable in this case as a condiment, not as an aliment. They should never be so large, as to render a considerable degree of personal effort on the part of the parent unnecessary. The universal law of Divine Providence, in the distribution of its favors, is on the principle of quid pro quo. The adoption of [illegible] and are entitled [illegible] consideration. In order, however, to judge correctly of the defects of our system, and to propose the remedy for those defects, it is necessary to know the operations of that system, and to that purpose our law provides that the school committees shall transmit to the clerks of the boards of chosen freeholders of their respective counties, statements in writing, embracing the number of common schools in their respective townships—the number of scholars taught therein—the amount of money received from the township collector, and raised by the township, and the manner in which the same has been applied—which statements are required to be condensed into a report, by said clerks, and transmitted to the trustees of the School Fund to be laid before the Legislature. This part of the law, for years past, has been totally neglected, which furnishes sufficient evidence of the defects of our system. And at the same time, closes that door to all information upon the subject.

From these remarks, I conclude, that in order to enable you to act understandingly upon the subject, it is necessary that you should obtain more precise information, not only of the system of other States, with the manner of their operation, but with the manner of the operation of our own system, and for that purpose I would recommend, that a committee be appointed, with authority to collect all the information necessary to enable you to act effectually upon the subject.

Your early and serious attention, should be directed to the subject of the deposite of the surplus revenue of the United States. The amount to be deposited in this State, will be nearly one million of dollars; to be received in equal quarterly accounts commencing in the present month of January, and it is for you to devise the best means for the safe keeping of the same. In order to form a correct judgement in this matter, it becomes necessary to learn in the first place upon what terms the State is to hold this deposite; and in the second place, how long it will probably remain with them.

The first branch of the inquiry is answered by referring to the terms of an act of Congress, authorising the deposite. It is to be received by the proper authority of the State, upon a certificate of Deposite, "which certificate shall express the usual, and legal obligations, and pledge the faith of the State, for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the State, receiving the same, to pay the said monies and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the wants of the public Treasury, beyond the amount of the five million of dollars," with a proviso, however, "That when said money, or any part thereof, shall be wanted by said Secretary to meet appropriations by law, the same shall be called for, in rateable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be from the different States, with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called, in sums exceeding $10,-000 from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of 30 days for every additional $20,000 which may at any time be required."

By the law it appears that the United States, instead of using their State Banks as depositories of all their surplus funds, have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite a part thereof with the several States, in proportions, to be held in deposite without interest, and to be subject to the order of the Secretary, according to the terms of the act. Of course this fund should be so invested, and secured, that it may be repaid to the United States, whenever it shall be demanded according to the conditions of the Deposite, and that with the least inconvenience to the public.

But how long is this fund to remain in deposite? By the terms of the act, we are bound to pay "whenevr the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury, beyond the amount of five millions, &c."

That case I presume will not soon occur under the existing laws of the United States; their yearly receipts greatly exceed their disbursed ments, thereby creating a surplus, to be deposited with the several States, or otherwise dispored of. It is presumed that no States named would advocate a continuance of this system for the purpose of creating a surplus to be distributed.—But the interest of the countries, that this system should not be too suddenly changed, and common prudence clearly dictates the impolicy of reducing, at any time, the increase from regular sources, below the ordinary wants of Government.—And as it is, upon such an event only, that this deposite can be recalled, it may safely be conceded that it will remain until demanded, under the pressure of some extraordinary circumstance.

Under these impressions, and believing as I do, that the people at large are entitled to receive all the benefits which can be derived from this fund, consistently with the obligation to return it, in conformity with the provisions of the act, I would recommend that through the instrumentality, of the Board of the Trustees of the School Fund or other proper agents, it be loaned out upon interest, and upon proper security, so as to benefit the people through the State, as equally as the nature of the case will permit, and that the proceeds thereof be applied to increase the Common School Fund.

I observe in the public Journals, that many applications are to be made for the establishment of new Banks in the State. This is a subject of deep and abiding interest to the country, and one which is involved in serious difficulty.

Banking restrictions have become a part of our monetary system, and cannot be dispensed with. But in judging of the necessity of their increase we should not lose sight of the legitimate object of their creation, nor consider the present pressure of the money market, as an evidence of the necessity of the increase of banking capital. That pressure will cease in a great measure as soon as that new class of borrowers of money that has arisen from the vast purchases, upon credit, of unproductive real estate, shall have complied with their contracts; or ascertained that they cannot comply with them. In either case they will cease to be borrowers.

According to the present method of doing business in this country, our merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, usually sell upon credit.—There should be sufficient Banking Capital to enable them conveniently to reduce those credits to cash. But when Banking Capital is applied to aid speculators in land, or in stocks, it is diverted [illegible] the Banking [illegible] mount required for its legitimate use, it uniformly creates that facility of getting money, which leads to excess, and which, as uniformly terminates in a pressure, more or less destructive of the best interests of the community.

In legislating upon this subject, permit me to urge upon your consideration, the importance of securing to the public, the benefit of a specie circulation, in all the ordinary transactions of our fellow-citizens. Let Bank notes be driven to their proper sphere, to aid the merchants, and large dealers, in their negotiations and exchanges. This can be affected only, by drawing from circulation all small notes. And gold and silver must take their place. Already notes below $5 have disappeared under your legislation, and although changes of this kind should be adopted with caution, and not made too rapidly, I would suggest that the interest of the country requires that notes of a higher denomination, should be excluded from circulation: the situation of the country, may not be such as to authorise the adoption of such a measure at this time, but in all legislation upon the subject that object should be constantly kept in view.

As to corporations for manufacturing or other purposes, which may be considered of a private nature, as distinguished from those, in which the public have a more direct, and important interest, I am of opinion that most, if not all, of the benefits to be derived from such corporations, may be obtained by adopting a general law regulating limited partnerships. And I would recommend the adoption of such a system, not only because I consider its results beneficial, particularly to the commercial and manufacturing portions of our State, but because such a system being open to all alike, will do away with at least one odious feature of those corporations, and its adoption will tend to prevent incessant legislation upon the subject. But there are corporations of a more general and interesting nature, connected with the internal improvement of our State by means of roads and canals, which will require your serious consideration.

Without reference to any particular improvement of this kind, I should remark that such corporations are generally entitled to your favorable consideration.

It is through their agency, under the direction of our spirited and enterprising citizens, that our State can now boast of works of internal improvement that would do honor to any country in any age; and it is through their agency, that our Treasury is supplied with funds, which under proper legislation must very soon relieve the people from all taxation for the support of the Government of the State.

But all experience shows, that in giving encouragement to such undertakings, you cannot oo carefully guard the interest of the public; and in legislating upon this subject, permit me in ending this communication, most arnestly to recommend that you should be very cautious in pledging the faith of the State to any man or body of men. But when that faith is fairly plighted let it never be broken. Let its inviolability never be questioned.

[illegible] DICKERSON.

TRENTON, January 3, 1837.

The schooner Star, Smith, from Philadelphia bound to New-York, was cut through by the ice on Friday morning, December 30, abreast of Egg Island, in three fathoms water. The captain and crew had barely time to save their lives by taking to the boat, which they were in for eight hours, when they landed at the mouth of Morris River, much exhausted. The schooner was full of water and on her beam ends, when they left her.—The Star had a general cargo of merchandise, was a first rate schooner belonging to Egg Harbor, and was not insured.

The Maysville (Ky.) Monitor of the 26th December, has the following paragraph:

It was reported here last week by the boats from above, that the entire cabin of the steamboat Mariner, on her way up, was blown off during a gale that prevailed on Monday or Tuesday night, and that 20 or 30 passengers had been aroused from their quiet slumbers to find their death pillows beneath the ruthless wave. The appearance a few days after this report, of large pieces of a wreck floating down with the ice, was calculated to confirm the melancholy intelligence.

A sloop lying in the East River, near New York, was cut through by the ice on Thursday night last, and sunk. It is reported that two men were drowned in her.

On Tuesday morning last, the Williamsburg ferry boat (the Long Island) while lying at Williamsburg, was cut through by the ice, and immediately sunk.

MOST DREADFUL.—The Alabama Gazette says: "We have been informed that the slave William, who murdered his master (Huskey) and five negroes, some weeks since, was taken by a party a few days since, from the sheriff of Hot Spring, and *burned alive!* yes, was tied up to the limb of a tree, a fire built under him, and consumed in slow and lingering torture!"

ICE IN THE DELAWARE.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Tuesday morning last says: "The Delaware is full of floating ice, so as to prevent the ascent and descent of vessels. The steamboat State Rights continues to cross the river, with the passengers of the Camden and Amboy line."

The office of the Lynchburg Virginian was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d instant, together with all the materials.

NEW-YORK MARKETS, January 7, 1837.

Flour—*Has again advanced. Sales of common brands Western at 10.75 to $11, and fancy is held at $11.25.*

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET, January 9, 1837.

At Market 1050 head Beef Cattle, 60 Milch Cows, and 2500 Sheep.

Prices and Remarks.—*The Beef Market was rather heavy owing to a full supply. The quality was good. 800 were taken at from $6 to $11; average price $8 1-2; 6 extra cattle were sold at $12 per cwt.*

Milch Cows—*The demand continues fair—40 sold at from $35 to $45.*

Sheep—*The Market being fully supplied, prices were a little lower. About 2000 were taken at from $2 50 to $5, and some very good at $6 each.*

Hay—*The [illegible] large, and prices have declined.*—

[illegible] half past six o'clock, next Monday evening.

By order of the Committee.

January 14, 1837.

MARRIED:

At New-Providence, December 24, Jonathan Corey to Miss Mary, daughter of William Titus.

DIED:

In this village, January 2, ——, infant child of Mr. Jackson Pound.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, December 31, 1836:

James C. Ayres 2, Daniel Alward, Vincent Barklew Cornelius Boice, Ebenezer Bishop, M. A. Brown, John T. Cook, John W. Craig, Zenas Corby, J. R. Dunham, Randolph Dunham, Daniel Drake, Shettlewerth Deare, Phineas Freeman, Jr., William C. Griffiths, Daniel T. Hill, George P. Jackson, Edmund Kinsey, Rev. Sheppard K. Kollock, Aaron Lane 2, John Layton 2, James Leonard, Abraham Laing, Wm. H. Lyburgh, Simeon Lane, Thomas Moore, Clarkson Moshier, C. & E. Morse, William Manning, Wm. R. Martin, Caleb Night, Isaac S. Parker, Simeon F. Randolph, Ed. F. Randolph, Nancy Runyon, David Rogers, Chas. H. Ryno, J. & F. Randolph, Robert J. Randolph, Wm. P. Shotwell, E. L. Sheppard, Thomas Stead, Robert Stewart, Daniel Shotwell, S. K. Stevenson, Peter Shaw, Wm. Tunison 2, James Thorn 3, George Thorn 3, Wm. J. Todd, Elizabeth Titus, Mercy Vail, James S. Vail, Ezra Wooden, Jeptha Wooden, Wm. F. Warren, Frederick Winans, A. P. Woodruff.

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 1 3t

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

To Rent.

THE subscribers will rent several Houses, if immediately applied for. Several valuable properties for Sale, viz. two or three Houses and Lots, and Farms.—All necessary information will be given on application to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, or
ELSTON MARSH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837. 1

N. B.—One of the Houses is now unoccupied, and immediate possession can be given by

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—The subscribers will rent from the first of April next for one year, the [illegible] present occupied by David Rogers, Gersham Ma[illegible], and others, either to one family or to a number. Any person or persons wishing to Rent said premises, will please to call on the subscriber, or on Cornelius Boice, at his office, Plainfield.

WILLIAM P. [illegible]WELL. 1 tf

December 30, 1836.

Lehigh Coal.

THE subscriber offers to consumers, during the present month, (January,) the best Hard Coal, in clean unbroken Lumps, for $9,00.—Broken and Screened, for $10,00.

JOEL CLARKSON.

RAHWAY, Jan. 10, 1 w3*

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO a general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

HOE'S MILL SAWS.

A FEW on hand, warranted a good article; if not, to be brought back and the money will be returned.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

SAND.

FIFTY bushels Fine Sand, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

IRON.

NOW on hand a small quantity of American Iron, consisting of bar, scollop and round, and for sale on reasonable terms.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received a general assortment of Gum Elastic water proof Shoes, [illegible]

[illegible]

TEN sacks Fine Salt, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all [illegible] which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

NEW JERS[illegible] RAILROAD

AND TRANSPORT[illegible]TION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, [illegible] ELIZABETHTOWN, [illegible]NSWICK, RAHWAY, AND NEW [illegible]

THE public is hereby informed that [illegible] this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the [illegible] Brunswick,) Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Br[illegible] New On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operations, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

WILLIAM WELLS.

[illegible]

having employed two good hands. To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

WILL hold their Annual Meeting at Abraham Laing's Tavern, in Plainfield, on

THURSDAY EVENING,

the 19th of January instant. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the place of meeting at half past 6 o'clock, as the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected according to the Constitution.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

January 2, 1837. 1 2t

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Board, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be [illegible] to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public [illegible].

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December [illegible], 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

A SMART, active Boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to

ERASTUS MILLER.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Eliptic Springs made and repaired.

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

PLAINFIELD, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

TERM OF JUNE, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor of Joseph Line, deceased. } *Decree to limit Creditors.*

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period for one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

1 2m JACOB D. DRAKE, *Surrogate.*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837.

For the Plainfield Union.

NEW-YEAR SONNET.—To * * *.

A happy New-Year to my gentle friend!
May happier still upon her vision rise!
Bright be the beams that on her path descend,
And brief the clouds that flit athwart her skies!
I would that she might pass through life along,
With Innocence her shield, and Truth her guide;
I would that Hope, though with delusive song,
And sweet Content, be ever at her side.
Had I the Persian's wondrous lamp of old,
And power to sway the genii to my will,
These idle wishes were not vainly told,
Yet should my gentle friend be Mary still.
I know her well—wherein should I prefer
To make a worthier, better girl of her?

B.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1837.

From the New-York Evangelist.

FAREWELL OF 1836.

Adieu! adieu! I am waning fast;
I go the way of the years that are past!
My race hath been swift as the eagle's flight,
And my life like the transient meteor's light.
My storehouse is spent, and my work is done—
Soon, soon shall ye see my last setting sun!

Ye welcomed my coming with joyous glee,
And the echo of mirth rang merrily:
But ah! methinks there are *missing* those
Whose faces *then* beamed with rapturous glows—
Who were fleeting light in the mazy dance,
And whose eyes were fired with affection's glance.

They were dreaming! but *not* of the gifts I'd brought;
That I came for them but with terrors fraught;
That the lone dark grave and the winding sheet
Should be *theirs*, ere were numbered my minutes fleet!
But 'tis broken now, their dangerous spell:
They have passed from earth with one sad "farewell!"

And where is *she*, of the brow serene,
With the pure white veil and the bridal mien,
Who my usher hailed as the dawning light
Of promised joy, with its hues so bright?
Who securely leaned on an *earthly* prop,
With that smile replete with the young bride's hope?

Ah! there she sits but the smile hath fled!
For *he* who could wake it lies low with the dead!
She is veiled, but 'tis with that badge so drear
That hides from the gaze the *widow's* tear!
She sits alone, for her prop is crushed;
"An arm of flesh" she no more may trust.

But my path hath not *all* been strewed with tears!
Ah, no! I came like the former years,
Laden with blessings from Him who gives
All the true solace that man receives.
I brought with me gifts like the flowers of spring,
Oft cheering my heart with the offering.

I've lightened the widow's grief and toil,
Supplying her wasting cruise with oil;
I have made the "corn and the wine increase"—
Where I found but want, leaving "plenty and peace."
But another is waiting my heels to tread,
And its fates are sealed!—they may not be read.

Would ye know, would ye know what it hath in store?
Oh, ask not its mysteries to explore!
The promise of God doth extend to thee,
'Tis enough—"As thy days, thy strength shall be."
But I'm on the wing! I have more to tell,

[redacted]

From the Journal of Commerce.

MY FIRST AFFLICTION.

I had heard often of the grief of parents at the loss of children. I thought I sympathized with the afflicted, and so I did to a certain extent. I never could see a fond mother bend over the dead form of her beloved child without desiring to weep with her—but ah! with that grief a stranger intermeddleth not. To me there was always something affecting in the deep and solemn dignity of death, and in the speechless eloquence of the grave. Living for the most part of my days within sound of the sweet village bell of New-England, nothing could be more solemn than its knell, when tolling at the occasional burial of an inhabitant. But oh, how different the sound, when it was for *my child!* Little Gertrude had wound her silvery cords round and round my heart. From the time of her birth she gradually insinuated herself into the bosom of parental affection, until no child seemed so tender, so lovely, so triumphant over a father's heart. How mysterious the growth of attachment! It is the work of God, that he may fulfil his purpose! What a *disjuncta membra* would the world present without it! So little Gertrude lived for me, and I—too much for her. At table she sat next me—abroad she walked with me—at church she sat by my side—at night she lay by my bosom—she loved me with the pure simplicity of a child, and with the enthusiastic ardor of a daughter; yes, a *daughter*. Yet no father impatiently long for *sons*. He may please himself with the ideas of boldness and masculine energy and moral or martial achievement, but ten to one he will meet with little else than forwardness, recklessness, imperiousness, ingratitude. "Father, *give* me the portion that falleth to me," was the imperious demand of the profligate prodigal, who had been indulged from his childhood. This case is the representation of thousands. The painter that drew that portrait, painted for all posterity.

But the daughter—she clings like the rose-leaf around the stem, to the parent home—and the paternal hearth; she watches the approving smile, and deprecates the slightest shade on the brow; she wanders not on forbidden pleasure grounds; wrings not the hearts at home with her doubtful midnight absence; wrecks not the hopes to which early promise had given birth, nor paralyses the soul that doats on this its chosen object. Wherever the son may wander in search of fortune or pleasure, there is the daughter, within the sacred temple of home, the Vestal Virgin of its innermost sanctuary, keeping alive the flame of domestic affection, and blessing that existence of which she herself is part.

As my youngest cherub threw her arms around my neck, and breathed into my ear "*Dear Father*," could I have imagined that very night would witness her little form struggling with a fierce disease? But so it was. Ah father! fond, doating father! you think that child is yours.—A few rosy summers have passed over its head. [illegible] are in full bloom—her eye, gay with [illegible] innocent joys, looks cheeringly and [illegible] your own delighed face—her [illegible] the garden path, and in her little hand she brings you a bunch of flowers. This is happiness too exquisite for Death to permit. It was mine. In one month it was mine. In the next it was all buried in the depths of the grave that opened to receive the precious form of my Gertrude. I then learned a lesson, of which I had not before a suitable conception, that I do not own any thing in the creation of God. I had closed the dying eyes of a beloved mother—and much I loved her—no child could love more—but a lingering consumption, after detaining her a long time in view of the promised land, at length let her go with joy to take full possession. I had buried a beloved sister, who, under a similar course of protracted discipline, was ripened for her heavenly rest; but *this* was my first affliction.

Every parent understands me. Every father knows I speak the truth. There is not on earth a tie so peculiar, so mysterious, so inexpressible. Ten thousand infinitely minute fibres are sundered at that bold stroke of Death. The breaking of a million of arteries would not cause such a flow. The actual loss is not indeed like that of losing a conjugal partner, but the feeling, the emotion, the perplexity of griefs, is too intense to be surpassed. A part of both of yourselves dies? the pledge of your affection—the joy of your soul—the concentrating point of your united love is snatched away, and an appaling vacancy is created in the soul. The strength of a parent's love is seen in its appropriate evidence, while life lasts—in the anxious look—the eager inquiry—the restlessness of the heart—the assiduity of attention—the sleepless vigilance. Oh how the Mother watched over that child! Every power, faculty, and appetite of the system seemed to pay its tribute to the impending danger. When nature was exhausted, the mother would lie on the bed in a vain effort to sleep; her soft and suppressed groans re-echoing through the silence of midnight the afflicting groans of the little sufferer. To see a child, whose powers of moral agency have not yet been developed, or who can have no suitable sense of responsibility, writhing under the scourge of a relentless disease—looking at you most imploringly for that help which you can no more give than create a world—this is as humiliating as it is heart-rending—*you* are the cause of those sufferings—you could entail, but you cannot relieve. You could be the means of a sinful, painful existence, but could not impart holiness to that existence.

In the case of my sweet Gertrude—hope clung to the last relic of probability of recovery, nay, forced itself an existence in the very mouth of despair, and even tried to rally its expiring energies over her breathless corpse. After four weeks suffering, the last night came; Gertrude requested *me* to lie by her side that night, as if to give me some consolation for the approaching stroke of Death,—and ere the morning dawned, her spirit had fled! That indeed was the opening of a new scene in the hurried drama which was passing before me. It was my first affliction. I could write a volume on its impressions and its tendencies, but it would weary.

In a lovely grave, in a romantic situation, repose the remains of my cherished one, secure alike from present suffering and the danger of future ills. That spot I love to visit, and to repeat, in Kirk White's touching lines:

'Securely laid

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forever cease, and love and joy fill every heart.

F. S. S.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

BY THE REV. WALTER COLTON.

The change that has come upon nature—the blight of its vernal beauty, the falling of the leaves—the departure of the birds, and the plaint of the rivulet, struggling with the icy chain of winter, speak a moral to man. They remind him of the time when he, too, must undergo a fearful change; when the light of his countenance will be darkened, the elastic energy of his limbs be relaxed, and his frame pulseless and cold, be consigned to its couch of clay. Nor will he come up from his sepulchre to share the renewing influences of the year: the flowers may again garland the earth, the liberated streams shout in their courses, and the birds return to their renovated bowers; but *he* will ever remain in the dark and silent prison of the grave. Remembrance may go there and number over his virtues, but the whisper will not reach his ear; affection may go there to linger and weep, but he will know it not; they whom he has left here among the living may go down on the breathless hearse to join him, but there will be no greeting, no question, no reply: there is no voice, nor any that can answer, in the grave—nothing stirs there save the worm, fretting the shroud, or the nail falling through the coffin's decay.

And is this the end, the all of man? the gloomy catastrophe which terminate forever his existence and his hopes? Is there no renovation for him, no awakening time when he shall bloom again? Yes, the long, leafless winter of his grave passed, he will come forth in the verdure of an imperishable life, a stranger to change, decay, and death. No outward disasters can reach him more. The monuments he has reared may crumble, the mountains on which he has roamed may fall into the valleys, and the planets be shaken from their spheres, but their ruin will not evade the repose or terror of his condition. His portion will be a felicity which no event can heighten, or a despair which nothing can relieve. Death is therefore invested, not only with the terrors of the grave, but with all the solemnity which can be given it by ages of happiness or woe. Widely different, however, are the aspects which this mysterious event unfolds, as it presents itself to one enlightened by revelation, and to one who is familiar with that volume in which life and immortality are brought to light.

A heathen, indeed, discovers, in the event of death, an extinction of an animal life. He perceives that the warm companion of his heart is now cold, that the color has left his cheek, and the pulse is still. He fixes his eye on that brow where passion, pain, and pleasure were once expressed, but it is now changeless as marble. He presses those pale lips, where the fervid pledges of affection were given and received, but an icy chill drives back the life from his. He speaks, he calls to his companion, but there is no answer—he would rouse him from his deep slumber, but he moves only a mass of clay: he weeps, he wails and commits his fond friend to the dust. But oh! the grave! it is indeed to him the prison-house of death. He sees there the being who sympathised with his sufferings, relieved his distress, and filled his heart with hope and gladness, now helpless, and a prey to the worm, beyond even a perception of his grief. Of the scenes upon the other side of the grave he knows nothing. He may conjecture that the spirit of his friend has escaped the body, but whither it has gone, and what are its pleasures or its pains, he cannot tell. He may imagine till imagination tires; he may conjecture till conjecture fails, but he can find nothing certain, nothing on which a wounded spirit can stay itself; all the future is wrapped in clouds and darkness. Death is to him the most appalling catastrophe to which Omnipotence can subject a mortal.

To a man enlightened by revelation, death wears a less terrific aspect. He regards it as an event which indeed terminates animal existence, but which transmits the undying spirit to the retributions of eternity. He knows that the spirit of his deceased friend is not annihilated, that it does not slumber in the grave, that it is not borne upon the howling tempest, but that it has passed into a state of rewards and penalties, where the character of its future existence is determined by the conduct of the man in this life. Here is certainty instead of conjecture—indestructible faith instead of vague possibility—immortal life instead of an endless, dreamless sleep. A lisping child, with the Bible in his hands, can instruct a Plato respecting his soul. The conceptions of this sublime philospher are vagaries when compared with the truths which the Bible places within the comprehension of the simplest mind. It is no wonder that the heathen are terrified at death: they know nothing beyond it; every ray of light that twinkles on that dark valley emanates from the Bible; and, but for this precious revelation, we might be wasting our energies in endless conjecture, or fastening our faith to a shapeless phantasy. A man who can look on the grave, and then on his Bible without an emotion of gratitude to God, evinces a moral apathy, at which the very dead might murmer their shuddering remonstrance.

Death, with the fearful realities that follow, comes, not only upon the aged in the midst of their sorrows, but upon the youth in the midst of his burning hopes, and upon infancy in the midst of its prattling gladness. The warm precints of life are assailed in every quarter by this indefatigable destroyer; breach after breach is made, till the destructive passes of the enemy enter at every point. There is no security for us in the secresy of the bed-chamber, the cheerfulness of the fireside, or the sanctity of the altar. He enters the prison of ignominy, and carries off the chained culprit; he invades the palace of royalty, and strikes down the sceptred monarch; he enters the ring of the rabble, and carries away the jovial subject of the vulgar shout; he creeps to the silent cloister of the student, and science weeps her favorite gone; he comes to the house of mourning, and wraps it in deeper weeds: he comes to the hall of nuptial mirth, and carries off the bridegroom and the bride. There is with him no respect of persons, age or condition. The bloom of beauty withers at his approach, and the laurels of fame are blasted by his breath. He is the conqueror of all, and we must soon swell the lists of his pale realm.

But why should I speak of what may be, or

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the long vista of years that opened before them, when suddenly a shaft from an unseen quiver pierced their hearts. They cast a look of imploring helplessness around them, and expired. They looked upon a long resplendent day of joyous reality, when the bright orb of their being was quenched for ever. Scarce could they utter one parting admonition, one fond farewell, when they were chilled in death. They had deep affections, burning hopes, warm, mantling sympathies, but all have passed to the extinguishing night of the grave. You remember with what alacrity they trod the field and the grove, how energetic was their footstep along the rushing shore of that giant stream. The grove shall murmer in the ear of romantic youth, the wave still rush by the entranced beholder, but it will not be *their* ear upon which the stirred forest shall pour its wild numbers; it will not be *their* eye that shall be held in fixed attraction upon the majestic wave. They are in that realm where no footstep falls, no torrent's voice or echoing word is ever heard, and where the silence can be broken only by the thunders of the last trump.

The legislature of South-Carolina met on the 29th ultimo at Columbia, when the annual message of the Governor was communicated to that body. Governor McDuffie recommends the share of the surplus money coming to South Carolina under the distribution law to be received and placed in the Bank of the State, subject to draft for the use of the Treasury. He considers it money which appropriately belongs to the people, from whom, he says, it was unconstitutionally taken, and he expresses a hope that the Federal Treasury will be reduced within the Constitutional dimensions by the process of reducing the duties as soon as it can be done consistently with the act of Congress of the year 1833. On the subject of slavery he expatiates at great length, and with most unbecoming warmth, and recommends a solemn legislative declaration, that whenever Congress shall abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any of the Territories of the United States, the state of South Carolina, in common with the other slaveholding states, will be absolved from all constitutional or moral obligation to remain any longer in the Union, and may rightfully and peacefully withdraw from the Confederacy. He expresses decided hostility to the admission of Texas into the Union, until the independence of that country shall have been indisputably established.

Plaindealer.

Loss of the Steam Packet Dolphin.—We deeply regret to learn (says the Savannah Georgian of the 20th December) that on Saturday, 19th instant, about 4 o'clock, P. M. the Steam Packet Dolphin, Capt. Rudolph, off St. John's Bar, stopt to take a pilot on board, and in the act of starting the engine, the boiler burst, and unfortunately killed *fifteen persons!* The following are the names of the killed: Col. Brooks and his daughter, Lieut. Alexander Mackey of the army, Barney Duce, mate, Beaury and Eu[illegible] three stewards, Kemory, pilot, two deck hands, [illegible] and three blacks.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Washing Machines.

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors. R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1tf

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1tf

NEW-YORK TRANSCRIPT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

SO many applications have been made to us for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, and the answer we give that we do not publish one, is so unsatisfactory to the applicant; the opportunity we possess of pleasing our friends in this respect, is so extensive, and our desire to gratify them so great, that we have determined to issue, forthwith, a paper twice a week, entitled the New-York Transcript for the Country. It will be of the same size as our daily sheet, but will be filled exclusively with reading matter, digested and arranged under appropriate heads, to the almost entire absence of advertisements, and other local circumstances, only of interest to the city reader. A price current and bank note table, corrected to the last hour, will form an important feature in this publication, joined to the various other valuable and interesting contents, which have gained for the Transcript its present popularity. It will be afforded to our country readers at $2 per annum, payable in advance, in all instances, and no attention shall be spared to render it one of the most interesting, varied, and valuable miscellanies of the day.

January, 1837. 1t3

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIS is a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, accompanied with public documents, sketches of natural history, and occasionally philosophical and literary essays. In addition to the approbation which has been almost universally expressed by those who have become subscribers, the following testimonials have also been voluntarily furnished. The signatures embrace some of the first mechanics and domestic commission merchants in the city of New-York.

At a meeting of the "American Institute of the city of New-York," held at Clinton Hall, June 12, 1835, the prospectus of a new publication, to be called the "Journal of the American Institute," having been read, and received the sanction of the American Institute, &c. it was thereupon

Resolved, That the same be recommended for the patronage of the Members of this Institute, and all those who take an interest in the arts and manufactures of our country.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than a year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious form, as any publication in the country. The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of Manufacturers and Mechanics—to them it looks for support; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting. The work has now about 700 subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

New-York, October, 1836.

James Wolcott,	Martin E. Thompson,
Joseph Torrey,	James F. Kenny,
George L. Willard,	Edwin Williams,
W. Spencer,	Frederick Goodell,
Wm. P. Disoway,	Thomas W. Harvey,
E. D. Plimpton,	A. Wales,
Isaac Fryer,	Samuel S. Tiffany,
Edward T. Backhouse,	James J. A. Bruce,
Jonathan Amory,	F. H. Wolcott,
Adoniram Chandler,	A. S. W. Goodwin,
Joseph Titcomb,	Isaac C. Kendall.

We recommend to the friends of Domestic Industry generally, not only to subscribe, but also to use their influence in its behalf. 1

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the larger liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, [illegible] vating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" [illegible] chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. [illegible] self a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how [illegible] gard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Plaindealer.—The first number of the weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished [illegible] tor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the [illegible] tions which its announcement had excited [illegible] opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the [illegible] that it is the best weekly paper we ever [illegible] think we can say this without [illegible] neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is [illegible] to become the harnessed champion [illegible] As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. [illegible] no superior in the editorial chair of the public [illegible] it is well known that he stands among the highest circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well-established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The New-York Mirror:

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engr

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chanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, walzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the [illegible] could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1837. NUMBER 2.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if paid at the end of the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

We are determined not to deviate from these terms in any case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except from those contributors to our columns with whom a special agreement is, or shall be made.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New-York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object, and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. Elias W. Crane,
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq.,
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, } *Plainfield.*
Nathan Vail,
Job [illegible], Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, } *Trustees.*
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers, having their establishment in first rate order, with experienced workmen, are now ready to receive Cloth to be dressed, and colored Blue, Black, Brown, Green, &c. in the best possible manner, and as soon as possible.

☞ Cloth left at the store of William D. Cole, Stone Mills, or at Isaac Cole's office, Plainfield, will be taken and returned on Saturday of each week.

VREELAND & WILLIAMS.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

STOVES.

J. THOMPSON & CO. take this method of informing the public, that the Stoves they now have on hand, with a few yet to be received, will make the most complete assortment for wood or Coal ever offered for sale in this place. Having taken pains to select them personally from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, they hope to give general satisfaction. Among them are the following:

Postley's Cooking Stoves, from No. 1 to 16. These Stoves have long been in use and are too well known to need any description.

Nine-Plate Stoves for wood with and without boilers and tea kettles.

Franklins for wood of Kellog's, Clussman's, Postley's, and [illegible] patterns.

Also, a variety of Box Stoves.

Coal Cooking Stoves, of Lynch's, Clussman's, and other patterns, with and without ovens.

[illegible] Rotary Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal.

Large Cast Iron Stoves for meeting-houses, stores, &c.

PARLOR AND SITTING-ROOM STOVES,

Of various patterns and sizes.

And a large and general assortment of Sheet Iron Stoves for coal only, of a variety of patterns, varying in prices from 2.75 to $12.

Grates fit to set in Franklins or fire-places, and Stove Pipe of all sizes ready made.

☞ Second hand Stoves and Pipe taken in exchange.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

ANVILS AND VICES.

NOW on hand. As the article has risen in price since we purchased these, we will sell them as cheap as they can be purchased in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast-Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

South Boundbrook, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in the River a large cargo of Lumber, per sloop Excrtion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

701 seasoned first quality Plank,
1000 large Hemlock Joists,
9335 feet Box Boards,
2539 " " "
14,505 " " "
1500 feet 5-7th Box Boards,
6000 feet White Wood, suitable for coach makers,
1700 first rate Boards,
835 Common Boards,
16,032 feet 3-4 wide Box Boards.

Together with their stock on hand of the following articles, viz:

Good Boards, refuse do.,
Spruce Plank, planed do.,
Hemlock Joist and Boards,
Clear seasoned wide and narrow Boards,
Barn Floor Plank,
White Wood Boards,
Bass Wood Boards, Shingles,
Lath, Clap Boards,
1 1-2 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cherry Boards, Ash Plank,
Spruce and Hemlock 2 inch Plank,
Common Shingles, refuse do.,
Cedar Paling, Cypress Shingles, 2 feet do.,
Thomaston and Athens Lime in casks,

Which composes as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New-Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do., wide do., clear Boards, first rate Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE.

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., for family use.

ALSO.

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Fireside Entertainments.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SEA-SERPENT.

A true legend of Nahant.

BY RUFUS DAWES.

"Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook?"

The throng of restless idlers who, in summer, leave the hot hills of Boston, to loiter on the rock-bound shores of Nahant, were wrapt in the deep slumber that always comes to stupify the rich inhabitants of large cities, wherever they may be, at the very hour when the voice of nature is loudest in enjoyment, and the blithe heart of her worshipper swells in the general gladness. The many-teinted waves were curling among the sunken ledges, and sporting with the sea-weed, where the inoffensive perch and tautog were congratulating themselves that the breakfast-bell had not yet called the patient fisherman to think of lines and tackles. The surf broke high on Pulpit Rock and played more gently in Swallow's Cove, while the Spouting Horn, Triton like, sounded its loud blast, and hurled the seared waters fifty feet high, which, broken into millions of bright globules, seemed to dust the atmosphere and play round the base of a rainbow. As you looked before you, from the Spouting Horn, Egg Rock rose, about two miles off, in solitary grandeur, laced below by the white foam of the waters; while, on its western side, as yet darkened by the shades of morning, the form of the white sea-gull was here and there distinctly painted, as it rowed lazily along. Far on the left, the prospect was lost in the curve of the ocean, which taking up the rays of an heliacal rising, threw them sparkling over the Atlantic at an immeasurable distance; while the clouds were changing fast, from the deep crimson they had worn, to their more accustomed and familiar beauty. Behind you might be seen a pavilion, where "smug apprentices" were wont to inscribe their names, and pleasure parties, or transient strollers, were accustomed to rest themselves in their mid-day rambles. Beside the pavilion rose a stately mast, not exactly fit "for some great admiral," but quite lofty enough to accommodate an ordinary schooner: on the top of this was affixed a barrel of tar, which was put there for a purpose which shall be presently explained.

Skirting the rocky border of this peerless peninsula, some half dozen forms were seen, which had just issued from the stately hotel that overlooked the Atlantic, while in the porch of the beautiful temple which stood right above the water, on high ground, and was sacred to billiards and belles, a solitary person was seen with a spy-glass, busily turning in every direction, and reconnoitering the bright ocean with all the eagerness of a look-out at sea.

While thus occupied, he suddenly dropped his arm, and shouting to those on the rocks below, cried out—

"Hallo! there! the Sea-serpent! the Sea-serpent!—he 's in sight!—look yonder!"

In an instant all eyes were directed to the object: and, sure enough, there was his oceanic majesty about a mile off, lying a little south-east of Egg Rock, his form partly obscured by the dazzling influence of the sunbeams. In three minutes the party were together: and they agreed that the real "Simon Pure" had left Gloucester, and had come to see the lasses of Nahant, partake of the lobsters and mackerel, and make himself as comfortable as he could, among the cod and haddock that "looked at him without winking," and did not connive at his lordly presence. There lay his snake-ship "in linked sweetness long drawn out," showing some dozen protuberances, terminated by a head that rose darkly several feet above the billows.

I cannot stop to tell the effects of this discovery on the small party. But it was not long before one of them was dispatched to the hotel and the village, to notify the oblivious crowd of the arrival extraordinary. In a few minutes it seemed as if "the populous north" had opened its hive, and, wonderful to say, more than half the company came rushing out of the house without their juleps, though, to tell the truth, several brought their *slings* with them, as their first morning task was, in the language of the South, "to kill a snake" before breakfast.

"Fire the beacon! fire the beacon!" shouted a dozen voices at once; but, in the meantime, a queer-looking and well-known fisherman, with a nose that would itself have answered well enough for a beacon, at least for his own little kingdom, was seen climbing the mast with a torch which he had already prepared for the occasion. The tar was soon ignited, and the black convolutions of smoke were whirled aloft in the rare atmosphere, and might have been seen from a vast distance at sea. The object of this was to give "the good people of Boston," a *notion* of what had happened: nor were the good people of Salem, Lynn, and the adjacent towns, less interested in this shadow of coming events. The day was indeed an epoch in the history of Nahant: and the hotel-keepers, and others who were to reap the advantage of the coming throng, went busily to work accordingly. The lobster nets were hauled, and the poor tenants,

"Like the morn'
From black to red began to turn."

Such an onslaught among the ducks, chickens, and turkies, was never known before in New-England out of thanksgiving week; and thus, most ample preparations were made for the excited thousands who were already on their way to Nahant, to get a glimpse of the Sea-serpent.

We pass by the interim between the firing of the beacon and the arrival of the multitudes which were now crowding the peninsula. Every nook and corner of the place were filled. The temperance cause had as yet made no progress, and the sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks of more than the fisherman proclaimed that the only business of the visiters was to discuss the qualities of punch, chowder, and Leviathan.

There was a conclave of stout hearts in front of the billiard-house, and among them Abner the fisherman. There lay the Sea-Serpent basking in the hot rays of a summer sun, and looking defiance at the pigmy brood who were now meditating his capture. There ten thousand people collected from all parts, looking seaward with intense excitement.

"Abner!" inquired one of the conclave, "have you a whale-boat and harpoons?"

"Yes, sir," answered the determined foe of cod and haddock, "as fine a boat as ever followed a spermaceti whale, and harpoons that would give a grampus his winter's wood in a twinkling!"

"Will you take the harpoon, yourself, Abner?"

"Why, you see," responded the other, "I am not exactly the sort of man for *that* business; but Captain Scupper there, can throw a harpoon ten rods into a grummet hole, and never miss it in twenty times;—*he 's* the boy for your money!"

All eyes were at once turned on Captain Scupper, a tall athletic man in a pair of immense whiskers, and dressed in a sailor's jacket; a person any one would have singled out as the fittest among them all to head the meditated expedition.

"What *say* you, Captain Scupper?" inquired the moderator of the caucus. "The old fellow will be a great prize to the captors—a hundred thousand dollars at least—worth to you a dozen whaling voyages!"

"I have no objection," replied the determined whaler, hitching up his inexpressibles, "provided always, you know, there are a half dozen decent chaps to row me—but none of your land lubbers for such trout fishing as that—d'ye see!"

This annunciation was received with a shout that would have done honor to the battle of Bunker Hill, and the business was soon arranged by the volunteering of six stout fellows, who smelt the sea-monster afar off, and claimed a sort of kindred with him. The whale-boat was soon got in readiness. The oars were duly muffled; and, after our heroes had taken enough of "the needful," and had exchanged salutations with their friends, and received their "God speed" in true sincerity, the little band, headed by Captain Scupper, put off on the greatest expedition ever set on foot at Nahant.

Slowly and steadily moved off the gallant boat amid a simultaneous shout of the admiring crowd; the oars dipped into the water with no other sound than would have followed the plash of the sea-fowl's wings, while, with one foot on the forward thwart, and the other on the gun'ale of the whale-boat, the heroic captain raised his majestic figure, holding in one hand the well-poised instrument of death, and in the other a coil of the long line, which was well cleared for running. A hundred spy-glasses followed the daring sailors, and ten thousand good wishes and sincere aspirations went forth from as many true hearts for their safety and success. Slowly and steadily the boat neared the Leviathan;—the gallant chief was seen to brace himself for action—the oars rose slowly from the water, and while they were quietly suspended, the briny drops fell trickling down, as if to bewail the danger of our adventurers. A pause, still as death, was evident in the boat, and a sympathetic shudder crept through the crowd, as every tongue was mute, and every heart was throbbing with anxiety.

"He has him!—he has hit him! huzza! huzza!" was the signal from the now uproarious crowd, that the mortal blow had been given.—The blow had indeed been mortal, for the monster did not move. The harpoon had probably entered the vertebræ of the back or the brain; he was evidently dead.

"See!" cried a thousand altogether, "they are towing him ashore."

"*There 's* a fortune made in a jiffy," said Simon Swipes, Esq., with a sigh—"I wish I had been with them."

"I think we ought all to go shares," shouted Ichabod Welt, of Lynn.

"How much *oil* do you think he'll make?" inquired Samuel Wick, of Nantucket.

"Is n't he a whaler!" said Joel Cozy, from "down east."

And while some of the State-street brokers were talking about a joint-stock company, the captain and his boat's crew brought the prize to the eastern ledge of rocks.

"Why, Abner, what have they got there?" drawled out some hundreds, who stood gaping like astonished griffins.

Abner knew well enough, though he did not choose to tell them then. He had taken the trouble, the night before, to tie a dozen kegs together, and crown the whole with the stump of an old lightning-blasted cedar to serve for the snake's head; and this amalgamated monster he towed off and anchored as described. Here was a prize worth looking at! Captain Scupper knew instantly the perpetrator of the plot, and jumping ashore in a violent rage, harpoon in hand, he chased the cachinating fisherman to the bar of the hotel, where, having laid hold of the *horns* of the altar at which he was accustomed to sacrifise, Abner finally obtained mercy, but not forgiveness. The Bostonians revenged themselves that day on the codfish and chowder; and Abner went to bed before dark, to dream over what he used to call the *evacuation of Boston.—Mirror.*

A Grave Joke.—Many good stories are told of old Ethan Allen, of revolutionary memory. The following is not a bad one: He was one evening at a party where his well-known courage was the theme of conversation. "He fears nothing," said one. "And I would wager any amount that he would not hesitate to go into the churchyard across the way and bring a skull from one of the open tombs there," added another.—The wager was agreed upon, and one of the party suddenly left the apartment, as Allen entered it. The absent *bon vivant* procured a sheet, whitened his face, and repaired to one of the vaults in question, with the view of frightening the old veteran, should he have the temerity to further the wishes of the company. Allen was made acquainted with the nature of the wager, and without a moment's hesitation said he would bring the required skull and lay it upon the table. He went to the vault and laid his hand upon one, when his concealed acquaintance cried out in a sepulchral tone, "*That's mine!*" "Very well, sir," said he, and picked up another. When the same voice repeated, "*That's mine too!*" "That can't be true," replied the imperturbable hero, "for no man can have two skulls!" Upon this he quickly left the vault, with the *memento mori* in his hand; his friend following in hot haste, half frightened out of his senses. Allen, however, soonest reached the room where he had left his companions, and placing the skull upon the table, exclaimed, "There, gentlemen, there is the skull, but look at it quickly, for the fellow is close behind me that owns it!" The man in the sheet immediately came in, and the laugh was universal against him.

Bad is the Best.—Mr. Horace Smith, while lecturing the other night at the Sussex Institution, Brighton, took occasion to point out the necessity of being contented with one's lot, and illustrated the remark with a *bon mot*. "A friend of mine," he said, "a remarkably cool and philosophic person, was lately travelling to London, at a moment when he was laboring under a severe cough, which not only was extremely distressing to himself, but also proved a source of great annoyance to his fellow passengers, till, at last, an old gentleman, ensconced in the corner, observed with much displeasure, 'Sir, that's a very bad cough you've got.' 'True, sir,' replied the other, 'but it is the best I've got!'"

Practical Sarcasm.—One of the most practical sarcams ever made use of was that of the late Rev. Robert Hall, addressed to a clergyman who had obtained a lucrative living after a change of religious opinions. Mr. Hall had pressed him hard upon the question of church reform. The gentleman's constant answer to the arguments addressed to him, was—"I can't see it," "I dont see it," "I can't see that at all." At last Mr. Hall took a letter from his pocket, and wrote on the back of it with his pencil, in small letters, the word "God." "Do you see that?" "Yes." He then covered it with a piece of gold. "Do you see it now?" "No." "I must wish you a good morning, sir," said Hall, and left the gentleman to his meditations.

Diamond cut Diamond.—The following reminiscence relating to the late Mr. Wood, the banker, has not generally appeared among the several anecdotes published since his death. As may be supposed from his habits and character, a dinner guest was an unusual phenomenon at his table. On one occasion, however, he found it necessary to tolerate the rarity, and provided a fowl for the banquet, the dressing of which he was rash enough to entrust to a rustic flunke[illegible]vice. He also placed in readine[illegible] good wine, for the protection of wh[illegible] it prudent to affix to its neck a la[illegible] awful word "Poison" imprinted [illegible] then went about his customary av[illegible] his return to dinner, his attention was attracted by the wild and disordered appearance of his factotum, whose eyes were 'in fine phrenzy rolling,' and he enquired what ailed him? "Oh, measter," stuttered the hiccupping youth, "it 's all over wi' me." "What do you mean, you rascal?" "Why, measter, as I was basting the fowl, it did smell so nice, and I was so hungry, that I couldn't help tucking into it, and when I'd done, I know'd as how you'd turn me away for it, and so—and so—I've poisoned myself!" The dissected fowl and empty wine bottle "corroborated the evidence."

Laughable Anecdote.—Lafayette made me laugh with a story he said the English officers had told him of Gen. Knyphausen, who commanded the Hessian mercenaries in 1776. This officer, a rigid martinet, knew nothing of the sea, and not much more of geography. On the voyage between England and America, he was in the ship of Lord Howe, where he passed several uncomfortable weeks, the fleet having an unusually long passage, on account of the bad sailing of some of the transports. At length Knyphausen could contain himself no longer, but marched stiffly up to the Admiral one day, he commenced with—"My Lord, I know it is the duty of a soldier to be submissive at sea, but being entrusted with the care of the troops of his serene highness, my master, I feel it my duty to inquire if it be not possible that, during some of the nights we have lately had, we may have sailed past America?"

Cooper's Residence in France.

Awkward Adventure.—I had just reached the colonel's side, and was crossing the field at the top of my speed, when a shot struck me on the left hip, and, with the shock, my heels flew up into the air, at the same time that the charging regiment passed over me, and I was left extended on my back in the middle of the plain.—I rose on my feet but fell down as if pinned to the earth with a tent-peg. I looked at the wound, and saw a neat round hole on the seam of my trowsers, from which a few drops of blood were trickling out. The field was bare and not a soul in sight except the white-headed Carlists, as they rose to fire over the parapet, while the splashes of mud that sprinkled over my face told of the vollies that fell around. I gave a roll towards the breast-work I had quitted, and saw my sword, which had flown out of my hand with the violence of the shock, lying at some distance. With difficulty I crawled back to the spot and had just gained possession of the hilt, when a second ball struck my right hand, and passing through the fleshy part of the thumb, lodged next to the skin on the other side. The pain was not acute; it felt like a benumbing shock of electricity. A spanish sergeant passed over my body towards some shelter; I hailed him in Spanish *por amor de Dios*, to raise me on my legs; but leaping over the parapet, he left me to fate. It was now evident that there was nothing to be hoped for from others, and, with a sort of feeling of [illegible], like that of a man hanging over a precipice by a single thread, I commenced rolling towards the breast-work, on which I lifted myself with considerable pain and difficulty, and swinging my legs over the top, tumbled in the muddy lane below. I was aware of sticking fast in the mud, and, ma-ing a plunge across the path, seated myself on the causeway on the other side, where, being under cover, I paused for a moment to rest, and consider what was to be done.

The whole extent of the breast-work appeared to be deserted, the troops having left it to attack the next line, and a couple of dead bodies, drenched in blood, were the only human forms that met my sight. The house, which had so often been taken and retaken, was about fifty yards on my left, and to it I directed my eyes in hope of succor, when a rustling among the neighborhood attracted my attention, and a blue-capped head was thrust around the corner of the house, eyeing me intently. Presently another was poked through one of the windows reconnoitering the ground, and immediately the two Carlists fixed bayonets and advanced cautiously, with the purpose of running me through. It was a fortunate circumstance that the two dead bodies were lying near them, for they paused a little while to search their pockets, thereby giving me time to resume my rotary motion down hill in the direction of the 1st brigade. A small bank intervened; and down it I plunged with desperate resolution, falling upon a dying man at the bottom, who groaned heavily as I passed. The idea occurred to me to hide myself under the body, but it was useless, as the Carlists had seen me move, and were now in full pursuit. I continued my course, sometimes scrambling on all fours, with the blood gushing from my hand, and was on the point of rising on my knees to make a last effort in defence of my life, when I espied a soldier of the 9th in the distance, to whom I waved my sword to come instantly to my rescue. The Carlists on his approach hesitated whether to stand or run away—it was a critical moment, when most fortunately three of my own company came up, who fixed their bayonets over my body, and dared the Carlists to advance. I turned my head towards the house and saw that my enemies had fled.

Twelve Months in the British Legion.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1837.

Agriculture.—It has been our design from the first, to bestow upon this subject that attention which its importance and the interests of our readers demand. Though our limits will not often admit of extended scientific essays, we intend to publish, from time to time, seasonable and appropriate facts and principles, such as we shall meet with in some of the best publications devoted to this too much neglected but most important and honorable practical science. *Being the son of a farmer,* and brought up to the practice of agriculture, our readers of this profession may rely on a just proportion of our sympathy and co-operation. As apropos to this subject, and what we consider a happy introduction to it, we refer our readers to the poetic essay of our gifted correspondent "Clementina."

[illegible] **School Assistant.**—It is one of the [illegible]aracteristics of the present age, that [illegible] assumed a grade among the topics [illegible]uiry, that impart to it an influence [illegible] to any subject of *discussion and* experiment that agitates the universal civilised community. The honest politician, the christian patriot, and the true friend of man, whatever may be his appellation, are now convinced, that the existence of every valuable social relation, and the progressive melioration of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of man, depend essentially upon education. The aspect of the times seriously admonishes all of us who consider this department of associated effort, a primary element of the great system of measures adapted to consummate the design of our creation, to immediate, discreet and decisive action.

The press, the great moral lever, should afford the choicest of its power to this sacred enterprise. It is the design of this article to recommend to our readers, a periodical published at Albany, in the State of New-York, which is devoted to the interests of popular instruction. The *Common School Assistant,* published by James Orville Taylor, evinces ability, professional tact, elaborate industry, and untiring zeal to promote the cause to which the editor has devoted his life. The best modes of discipline and instruction are discussed; the most efficient means of awakening public attention to the momentous topic of education, are presented for examination; the defects of the prevailing systems, are indicated and remedies proposed: and whatever has any relation to the grand design of the paper is adduced and commented upon with independence and discretion. The Common School Assistant is published monthly at Albany, in the quarto form, containing eight pages of matter, upon fine white paper, at 50 cents a year. We earnestly advise our friends and the public, to contribute to the diffusion of this excellent, we had almost said indispensable auxiliary in the cause of science, patriotism and humanity.

Meteors.—A brilliant meteor passed in view of our village, on Monday evening last, about 5 o'clock. *These luminious and transitory visitors* have often been the occasion of much extravagant speculation. In the days of heathen ignorance, they were esteemed the heralds of war, pestilence, and famine—as solemn premonitions given by the gods to awaken the torpid piety of their worshippers. Scientific men have originated various dissentient themes to account for this startling phenomena, but the most subtle deductions have failed to reveal their origin, or to define the elements of their operations. The history of meteors is of absorbing interest. We shall prepare an article under this head for next week, in which we shall detail the several conjectures of the learned on this interesting topic.

Mr. Ira Coriell is an authorised Agent to obtain subscribers and receive payments, for this paper. Those who pay in advance, are requested to note such payment, on the list; and to obviate the necessity of giving written receipts, [we have as yet none printed,] all payments will be published in the next number of the paper after they shall have been received at the office.

JACOB OVERACRE,
Publishing Agent.
January, 1837.

Domestic Intelligence.

We intended to have given a general view of congressional and legislative news in this number; but disappointment respecting promised assistance, and several other matters, is our plea.

In Congress, the principal items of interest are the passing of Mr. Benton's expunging resolution, and much time consumed in discussion, but no final action, relative to the tariff and the public lands. The House of Representatives, by a decisive vote, has refused to receive petitions [illegible] the abolition of slavery.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Jan. 20.—The engrossed Bank bills have at length begun to move. Two of them were passed yesterday, viz. the supplement to the Belvidere Railroad charter, and the bill to incorporate the People's Bank at Bridgeton. The first increases the capital of the Railroad Company, 500,000, and gives power to the Company to employ it for Banking purposes. If this bill should pass Council, it is supposed that it will ensure the completion of the road, which will be a most important outlet to market, to the rich agricultural districts through which it passes. It is intended to be connected by means of another road in the State of Pennsylvania, with the Lackawana coal region, and if the predictions of its friends should be realised, the price of coal will be very much reduced, when that event takes place. This is a pretty important consideration, as the price of fuel appears to be increasing every year; and I hope it will not turn out as the promises of the Coal Companies have for two or three years past.

The rejected bill was that to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Elizabethtown, brought forward and advocated by Mr. Chetwood.* The application has been before the Legislature for a number of years. There were a number of members absent, one of whom would probably have voted for it, if he had been present.

The House has passed a bill to incorporate the Canton Silk Manufacturing Company, to be located at or near Spotswood, in the county of Middlesex.

Mr. Larason presented a petition yesterday from a number of the inhabitants of Hunterdon county, praying for an alteration of the law relative to granting licenses to Inns and Taverns, vesting the authority in the Boards of Chosen Freeholders, instead of the Quarter Sessions.

Burlington Gaz.

From the Trenton Emporium.

NEW-JERSEY'S SHARE OF THE SURPLUS.

Several modes of appropriation are proposed. One is—for the State to pay it over to the counties according to the ratio of taxation—and the counties to deposite it, according to the same ratio with the townships. Upon this distribution, the counties would receive, according to a calculation furnished by a gentleman who has carefully prepared it, the following amounts as their respective proportions:

Bergen,	$62,396 16
Essex,	91,728 96
Middlesex,	78,080 64
Somerset,	63,428 64
Sussex,	48,616 80
Morris,	75,264 48
Warren,	52,452 00
Monmouth,	89,368 32
Hunterdon,	108,860 16
Burlington,	103,370 88
Gloucester,	81,102 24
Cumberland,	38,068 32
Salem,	51,758 40
Cape-May,	15,504 00
Total,	$960,000 00

If this mode is adopted, care must be taken that the expense of distributing and managing the fund do not exceed the interest it will yield. By the law, as it now stands in this State, the collectors of the several counties would be entitled to two per cent. for receiving the money from the Treasurer and paying it over to the townships; that would be $19,209; which would leave the amount, when it reached the township collectors, if paid to them, only $940,800; and then the township collectors would also be entitled to two per cent. for receiving and paying over the money to the orders of the township committees; which would be $18,816 more; reducing the sum total to $921,964. And then suppose the township committees should charge two per cent. also, for loaning the funds, managing and taking care of them—here would be a further drawback of $18,439. Leaving the fund by the time it reached its destination, only $903,544; the round sum of $56,455 having been TOLLED from it on its passage.

Then suppose it should happen to accumulate one year's interest—which would be, at six per cent., $54,212—and then be called for by the Government. We should have, in the first place, to pay the expense of getting it all back again; and then, if it came, without loss by bankruptcy, we should have just $957,757 with which to pay the original deposite of $960,000.

Another plan spoken of, is, to commit it to the management of the Trustees of the School Fund—pay the State tax out of the interest, and appropriate the remaining surplus income for the public benefit. The State finances would then stand as follows:

Proceeds of $960,000, say 5 per cent.		$48,090
Bank tax,		19,000
Proceeds of school fund, ($242,000) say		12,000
Annual income,		$119,000
Then pay—tax,	$40,000	
Appropriation for schools,	26,000	60,000
Annual surplus,		$59,000

Which might (after the payment of the State debt incurred in the erection of the new penitentiary, amounting now to $68,000) be applied either to increase the appropriation to Common Schools, or be distributed as the Legislature might direct.

This plan would save the expense of assessing, collecting, and paying over the State tax, which is about $3808 a year. The income of the fund would go, without the expense consequent upon a circuitous route, into the pockets or for the benefit of the people—and the deposite fund could at any time, upon reasonable notice, be returned without embarrassment or expense.

If the State tax should be abolished, some further attention would be necessary to the fees of the county and township assessors and collectors, who would otherwise be authorised to charge 4 cents a name for assessing, and the like sum for collecting EACH tax.

Specie Circular.—The Express Mail of last night (says the Journal of Commerce of January 20th,) brought ample confirmation of the news which we published on Tuesday morning, that the Specie Circular was about to be repealed.—Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, one of the President's organs in the Senate, reported on Wednesday a bill to regulate the payments for public lands, which provides that said payments shall hereafter be made either in specie, or bills of specie paying Banks, which do not emit bills under the denomination of five dollars. This is restoring things to precisely the footing on which they stood before the issuing of the Specie Circular, and is therefore, in effect, a repeal of the Circular.—Coming from Mr. Walker, the bill of course has the approbation of the President, and will probably pass both Houses by an unanimous vote.—The best effects will result from this measure, as it will send back to the Atlantic cities the specie which the Circular caused to be drained off to the West.

The War.—We have been informed by Col. Wyatt, who left Tampa Bay on the 22d December, that Gen. Jessup was at that place. The General had scoured the country on the Wythlacoochie—searched the Wahoo Swamp, and found no Indians. They, it is believed, retreated to the South immediately after the battle of the 21st.—Gen. Jessup is establishing a line of posts across the Peninsula, with a view of preventing the return of the enemy upon our frontiers, and to relieve the inhabitants from the apprehension of any present danger from their lawless incursions. He intends to march against Oseola, as soon as his plans are properly matured. From all we are at present able to learn, we think that if the entire subjugation of our foes is not speedily effected, the Territory will at least be relieved from the fear of any future depredations upon the lives and property of its inhabitants.

Florida Watchman.

The Dead of 1836.—During the past year, our country has lost the following from her long roll of illustrious citizens;

February 6, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Gen. Edward King, for many years an eminent Member and Speaker of the Legislature of that State;

March 6, at the storming of Bexar in Texas, Col. David Crockett, long a noted and eccentric Member of Congress;

March 22, at Chester, N. H. John Bell, Member of Congress from, and subsequently Governor of that State;

March 7, at New-Haven, Conn. William Bristol, U. S. District Judge since 1826;

April [illegible] in Lincoln Co. N. C., Hutchins G. Burton, late Governor of that State, and formerly Member of Congress;

March 19, in this city, Samuel A. Talcott, formerly Attorney General of the State of New-York;

January 7, at Philadelphia, Robert Vaux, a distinguished philanthropist of the Society of Friends;

January 24, at Philadelphia, Robert Waln, an eminent merchant, and formerly Member of Congress;

May 23, at Red Hook, N. Y. Edward Livingston, a celebrated jurist and statesman—successively Member of Congress from this city, District Attorney, Mayor, Representative and Senator from Louisiana, Secretary of State, and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to France;

At Philadelphia, May 1, Richard J. Manning, Member of Congress from South Carolina, and once Governor of that State;

April 24, at Philadelphia, William Rawle, a distinguished lawyer and commentator on the Constitution;

At Montpelier, Va. June 28, James Madison, fourth President of the United States, (from 1809 to 1817.) He distinguished himself in the early stages of our Revolutionary contest in the General Assembly of Virginia, passing thence to the Continental Congress, in which he remained till 1784. He was the last survivor of the framers of our Federal Constitution, and took a leading part in the Convention in favor of its adoption.—He was Secretary of State throughout the whole period of Jefferson's Administration. He was remarkable for a placid and philosophic temperament, and in private life was universally esteemed and beloved;

In Philadelphia, July 17, Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, and for many years senior and presiding Bishop of that Church in the United States;

July 9, at Greenland, N. H. John F. Parrot, U. S. Senator from 1819 to 1825;

July 9, at Little Rock, Arkansas, David Dickson, Member of the present Congress from Mississippi;

In Georgia, October 1, General John Coffee, Member of the present Congress of that State;

October 10, at Elkton, Md. Robert H. Goldsborough, U. S. Senator;

December 1, at Cincinnati, Ohio, George L. Kinnard, M. C. from Indiana; his death was caused by injuries received from the bursting of the boiler of a steamboat in which he was travelling towards Washington;

On Staten Island, near this city, in October, Aaron Burr, formerly Vice President of the United States.

December 3, in this city, Jacob Morton, Major General of the State Artillery, probably the oldest military officer in the country.

New-Yorker.

Ackley, the convicted murderer.—Samuel Ackly, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of his wife, is said to enjoy excellent health in prison, and appears to exhibit the same stoical apathy and indifference to his fate that characterised his conduct on trial. He has, however, made a full confession of his guilt to the keeper of the prison, and acknowledges that the verdict of the jury, and his sentence of death, are just. He converses with perfect freedom on his approaching execution, his barbarous treatment of his wife, and his transit from this to another world, without any apparent emotion or remorse. The only thing that appears to disturb him for a moment, is the circumstance that some of the witnesses, as he asserts, testified incorrectly to some particular though unimportant parts of the facts accompanying the murder, which he takes occasion to speak of with great severity.—He is like to die as he has lived, in a state of semi-brutalization.—*Cour. & Enq.*

Fire at Newark.—On Tuesday night of last week, the extensive coach factory at Newark, belonging to Mr. Wilson Lloyd, was destroyed by fire, with a large quantity of stock. It was a frame building of three stories, 100 feet in length. The total loss is estimated at $15,000, of which about $10,000 is insured.

Fire at Detroit.—On the morning of the 4th instant, the Detroit Free Press establishment was destroyed by fire, together with $3000 worth of paper; nothing saved except the books. $3000 insured. Several adjacent buildings, with the stores under the office, were also destroyed.

Spirits on Ship Board.—A gentleman whose business is chiefly putting up ship stores for vessels, informs us that now, not one in ten of the American vessels which he supplies, takes any spiritous liquors at all, while the English vessels all take it, and in general it amounts to at least half their whole bill. The fact is highly honorable to the superior morality and sagacity of our ship owners and masters.—*Jour. Com.*

By the last accounts from the West, the Ohio and Missouri rivers were both so full of ice as to entirely interrupt navigation. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th instant says, "The pork business is in great activity, the price ranging from six to seven dollars per hundred, according to quality. Flour rates at $7,50 per barrel." Butter is quoted in the St. Louis papers at 50 cents a pound.

Fire and loss of life.—The Somerset (Pa.) Whig contains the following distressing account:

"On Saturday night, the first of January inst. the house of Mr. Jacob Folk, of Elklick township in this county, took fire and burnt to the ground, with the whole of its contents. So rapid were the flames when first discovered, that not a single article could be saved—loss estimated at $1200. But the most heart-rending is yet to relate—two children, one a boy of eight years, the other a girl of six years, who slept in the second story, perished in the flames. How the fire originated, we have not ascertained."

Sleighing.—After a severe snow storm of several days' duration, (says the Buffalo Journal of the 8th instant,) the sun again sheds its rays upon us—the sleighing is excellent throughout this and the adjoining counties—the farmers are crowding into town with their produce—the streets resound with the merry jingle of the bells of the pleasure sleighs, conveying the young and buoyant on their excursions to the neighboring villages. All is bright and fair—would that the money market was so too.

Dividend.—The Utica and Schenectady railroad company have declared a dividend of seven per cent. out of its nett earnings since the first of August last, payable on the first of February.

The arsenal in Watertown, Mass. was destroyed by fire on Friday morning, with all its contents.

Fatal Accident.—While the workmen were engaged yesterday in excavating the earth on the 23d section of the Georgia Railroad, the embankment fell in and buried eight men, six of whom perished before the earth could be removed. Their remains were brought into this town today, and deposited in one grave.

Georgia Courier, 11th inst.

Whaling Ships.—We learn from the New-Bedford Mercury that on the 31st of December last, there were at sea from the district of New-Bedford 220 whaling vessels, including, ships, barques, brigs, and schooners.

Accident.—A man named Michael Berkley fell from the third story of a new building in Spruce street, New-York, on the 13th instant, and was so much injured that he died in a few hours.

Wash cows and horses in penny-royal tea, and flies wont bite them—so says the Yankee Farmer.

Gen. Santa Anna and his Aid, Col. Almonte, have arrived at Washington from Mexico, via Texas and New-Orleans.

In the case of Henry White, indicted for burning the Treasury, and under trial before our Circuit Court, the Jury went out at 5 o'clock last evening, and, after an absence of two hours, returned with a verdict of Guilty.—*Nat. Intel.*

Reuben M. Whitney refuses to answer any questions in relation to his connection with the Deposite Banks. He tells the Committee of Investigation that it is a private matter between him and those banks, and he does not choose to gratify their curiosity. We suspected the Committee would find Reuben an ugly customer.

New-Yorker.

Most Righteous.—A suit brought against the Boston and Providence Railroad Company by seven persons who had their limbs broken and were otherwise injured in a collision between two trains of cars on their road, was tried before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts last week, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs of $3000 to one of them, $2250 each to two, $1500 to a fourth, and $175 to the two remaining—in all, $11,350. We are happy to be assured that, though corporations have no souls, they have yet capacious pockets, and that the fingers of those they abuse may occasionally be got into them. The injury sustained was entirely owing to the foolhardiness of the engineer.—*Ib.*

Missouri.—Two important measures have been taken by the Legislature of this State at its present session. A Bank on a capital of $5,000,000 has been chartered, one-half the capital to be taken by the State. A Railroad has been chartered, leading from St. Louis to the iron mountain, 70 miles distant. By the charter, a college is to be supported by the Company at Bellevue ten miles from the Maxwell grant.

Attempt to rob the Mail.—On Friday night, attempt was made to rob the United States M between Georgetown and Washington, near the residence of Mr. Secretary Forsyth, between 8 and 9 o'clock. The marauders were three in number, and they succeeded in depriving the rider of his horn; but the boy gallantly kept possession of the mail bag, and screamed for help, which was fortunately at hand, and the rider, and the citizen who succored him, returned to the office with the bag.

Dreadful Accident.—The Troy Budget states that one day last week a number of boys were skating on Fish Creek, in the town of Schuylerville, Saratoga county, New-York, and the ice gave way, when fifteen were precipated in the water, six of whom were drowned.

Shocking Death.—On Monday morning of last week, as a fine intelligent lad, about eight years of age, a son of J. Fisher Leaming, Esq. was skating or sliding in Walnut street, Philadelphia, he slipped and fell. A carter who was passing, with a load of wood, drove directly over the head of the child. He died almost on the instant.

Distressing Accident.—A small boat from Governor's Island, which had been to New-York for some articles of provision for the garrison, and was returning, on Tuesday morning last, when the ice struck and capcised her, and five of the six men on board were drowned, viz. sergeants Littlefield and Bernard, suttler Thomas Church, a private named Dearborn, and William Clark, boatman. Philip Meier, the only survivor, got upon the ice and was rescued by one of the South Ferry Boats from New York.

New-Jersey Railroad.—We learn that during the interruption by ice of the regular passages of the ferry boats, the Newark Accommodation Line will leave Jersey City about 20 minutes after the hour named for leaving New York.—The Brunswick trains at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M. will in all cases wait for the arrival of the ferry boat.

Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, has been unanimously elected President of the American Colonization Society, in the room of Ex-President Madison, deceased.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Susquehannah, Capt. Cropper, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday last, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th December, bringing London dates to the 17th, being 22 days later. The news brought by this arrival is of a highly interesting nature.

Bona, November, 30.—We arrived here this morning from Constantine. Our expedition has proved a complete failure. We were unable to enter that unfortunate city. I shall not of course speak to you of our successes, but of our reverses. We extricated ourselves from a situation out of which we were too happy to escape. We were strangely deceived. The Arabs did not come out to meet us; we encountered a powerful resistance, and our means were too limited to triumph over our fierce adversaries. We attempted all that human power could do. The honor of our army is safe. We remained three days before Constantine; we threw 1400 projectiles into the place, and made two assaults on it, but all in vain. Retreat became unavoidable; the men had nothing to eat, and the horses were without forage for three days, and were surrounded by 10,000 or 12,000 of Achmet's horsemen, who expected that not one of us would escape. We were within eight days' march of Bona, and our ammunition almost entirely exhausted. Still we arrived here, but in what condition, and at the price of what sacrifices! How many unhappy wounded, and men exhausted with fatigue, were we obliged to abandon to the discretion of the Arabs! What sufferings for the remainder! More than one-fourth of our army has perished, and those who have been fortunate enough to return, are in the most deplorable state imaginable. As in the campaign of Moscow, the elements were against us. You can form no idea of the rain and hail of this country. Snow fell during seven days. Numbers of our soldiers died of cold, but what is still worse, a multitude of them have had their feet frozen and mortified. Constantine being situate in the midst of mountains, snow is as frequent in its evirons as in the north of Europe.

London, Dec. 20.—The Paris papers of Sunday (18th) are filled with lamentations and complaints on the subject of the late unfortunate expedition against Constantine; regret for the loss of thousands of brave men; a conviction of the increased difficulty of extending, or of even maintaining, the African colony of France; pride deeply wounded by a reverse which ought not to have been possible; and the demonstration that disorganization pervades the French army, all tending to fill the strictures of the press on the ill-fated expedition against Constantine with pain, bitterness, and indignation.

We have received several letters from Africa, which confirm the particulars we published a few days ago respecting the disastrous expedition against Constantine. One of them contains a calculation of the losses of the army. 1500 men perished in the campaign, three-fourths of whom died of cold and hunger; 2000 able-bodied men returned to Bona, bringing with them a long convoy of between 3000 and 3500 sick and wounded. The hospitals are completely full, and fever rages in them with so much violence that very few, it was feared, will recover. It was reported that Gen. Trezel had died of his wound.

It appears that no other expedition will be undertaken against Constantine before April. 25,000 men will be assembled in the meantime at Toulon, so as to be able to strike then a decisive blow.—*National.*

The London Globe of the 16th ultimo, says "The demand for money is now scarcely felt with greater severity than in ordinary circumstances at this season of the year, and the funds maintain their high quotations without any remarkable fluctuations."

It is *said that* at the audience which Gov. Cass, the American *Minister,* had of the King, he delivered *to his Majesty* a private letter from Gen. Jackson, disavowing, in a manner most honorable to himself, all the injurious interpretations g ven to certain phrases used by him in his celebrated message to Congress, and to some of his acts. He likewise announces his intended retirement from the Presidency, and from public life altogether, and his determination of paying a visit to France.

Baltimore, it is now said, is the destination of Bonaparte. The French officers implicated in the silly affair of Louis Bonaparte, had not been claimed by the French government, and were consequently at large.

It was reported, on the authority of letters from Berlin, that a military conspiracy had been discovered in Russia, and that one regiment in particular was deeply compromised by it.

We observe that it is stated in the London papers that the Emperor Nicholas is afflicted with mental aberration, which exhibits itself in a most painful manner. It is said that the disease has been augmented by a fall from a sled, which the Emperor received while sledding down a "Russian Mount."

The disasters of the French ships employed in cod-fishing on the coast of Iceland had been so many, and so extensive, that no fewer than 147 seamen belonging to the port of Dunkirk alone had perished during the season.

The London Times, of the 19th, says, "Gomez continues to make his progress northward with astonishing rapidity. On the night of the 9th, he was at Cogolludo, 11 leagues north of Guadalaxara. Alaix's advanced guard was a few leagues in the rear of the Carlists at Jadraque, the spot were Brigadier Lopez was defeated and taken prisoner by Gomez.

Gov. Cass, the new Minister of the United States, has, it is said announced at a diplomatic *soiree*, that the commercial relations which had been momentarily interrupted between Lyons and North America by the late financial crisis, are about to be renewed with redoubled activity. Extensive orders for silks and other articles of luxury, are on the point of being forwarded from the principal towns in the United States.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On assuming for the first time the management of a public journal, both justice and expediency, as well as custom, require a free and honest exposition of the principles and interests to which it is to be devoted, and the character which it is to maintain.

As a vehicle of News.—A leading object of this publication will be to lay before its readers, as comprehensive a view of domestic and foreign intelligence as our time and space will allow.—A list of prices current, corrected weekly from the New York Journal of Commerce, will be included, together with whatever may appear as improvements and discoveries in science and the arts.

As an Advertising medium.—Peculiar facilities will be afforded to advertisers, in respect to altering, transposing, and renewing their advertisements, while special attention will be given to propriety and perspicuity of arrangement, and clearness of impression.

Its Political Character.—A studied impartiality with respect to the success of any party, *as such*, will be preserved, so far as our judgment, aided by a competent committee representing the several parties, may suffice to that end. This course, or position, we at the same time avow as in accordance with our prepossessions and most cherished principles, with regard to "party spirit" generally. The science of political economy, however, will receive a due share of attention, while the best writers on this subject, both of the past and the present, will be consulted, so far as our time and means will allow.

Its Literary Character.—We believe, notwithstanding our limited experience and multiplied engagements, that the selections in this department will be chaste, inviting, and instructive; and from such varied and eminent abilities as the list of our future contributors embraces, our readers may expect occasionally such original matter as will be both creditable to the paper and gratifying to them.

In its Moral Character we intend this paper shall sustain an elevated position; and while its columns will be open to the discussion of both political and moral subjects, both writers and readers will do well to bear in mind that an *opinion* is not an *argument*, nor an *assertion*, *proof*. If it was a maxim worthy of Dr. Franklin, "Never to contradict any body," it must be acknowledged that there is a large amount of unphilosophical as well as impolite discussion at the present day.—We are nevertheless in favor of free discussion, "free as air," so long as the rules of courtesy and of logic are not violated. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, we hope, will ever find in us an uncompromising opponent. We hold that the man who is unwilling that his neighbor should express or defend sentiments or principles differing from his own, is himself unworthy of the like privilege. In pursuing this plan it will be necessary to publish articles conflicting with, or contrary to, our views; and our readers are reminded that we are not to be considered as agreeing with every thing we publish; and in this respect will be considered responsible only for what is published in the *editorial department*, and that which may receive our express endorsement.

It is only by obeying the injunction "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," that we can "get wisdom" that will qualify man to be a blessing to himself and society, and at the last great audit to "give up his account with joy and not with grief."

JACOB OVERACRE, *Editor*.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

MARRIED:

Near Mount Bethel, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Cox, John Adams to Miss Sarah Moore.

DIED:

At Samptown, on the 16th instant, Mr. ——— Mullison.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—100 lbs.	
Pot	6 75 a — —
Pearl	6 75 a — —
BEESWAX—lb.	
Yellow	— 27 a — 28
White	— 38 a — 40
CANDLES—lb.	
Tallow	— 11 a — 13
Sperm	— 33 a — 34
COAL.	
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 —
Scotch	10 — a 11 —
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —
Schuylkill	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.	
Cuba	— 11 a — 13
Brazil	— 10 a — 12
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 13
Laguira	— 12 a — 13
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11
Java	— 13 a — 15
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11
FEATHERS—lb.	
Foreign	— 14 a — 26
American	— 44 a — 50
FISH—brl.	
Mackerel, 1,	9 75 a 10 25
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a 9 25
Do. No. 3,	5 25 a 6 25
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 15 50
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —
FLAX—lb.	
Russia	— — a — —
American	9 — a — 10
FRUIT.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25
Bunch, box	1 65 a 1 75
Muscatel	1 05 a 1 15
Bloom	1 15 a 1 20
Smyrna, lb.	4 — a — 5
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10
HONEY—gal.	
Havana	— 45 a — 50
HAY—100 lbs.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —
HOPS—lb.	
First sort '36	— — a — —
INDIGO—lb.	
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75
Manilla	1 15 a 1 25
Caraccas	1 37 a 1 40
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 25
LIME—cask.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —
Camden	— — a — —
LEATHER—lb.	
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 27
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 23
MOLASSES—gal.	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — —
Trin'd. Cuba	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — —
Porto Rico	— 44 a — 45
Orleans	— 43 a — 46
NAVAL STORES—brl.	
Tar	2 25 a 3 37
Pitch	— — a 1 88
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50
Turp'tine W.	4 — a 4 25
OILS—gal.	
Linseed	— 91 a — 92
Whale	— 49 a — 50
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —
Do. winter	1 — a — —
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —
PROVISIONS—brl.	
Beef, ms city	13 50 a — —

Do. country	12 75 a 13 —
Prime city	7 50 a 8 50
Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
Cargo	5 50 a 6 —
Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 11
Lard	— 15 a — 16
Butter, dairy	— 25 a — 26
Do. shipping	— 18 a — 20
Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
RICE—100 lbs.	
1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
SALT—bu.	
Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
St. Ubes	— — a — —
Cadiz	— — a — —
Lisbon	— — a — —
Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
SEEDS.	
Flax, ro. 7 bu.	15 — a — —
Do. clean	15 — a — —
Timothy, te.	15 — a 17 —
Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
SOAP—lb.	
Brown	— 5 a — 7
Castile	— 13 a — 15
SUGARS—lb.	
N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
St. Croix	— 8 a — 10
Porto Rico	— 7 a — 9
Havana, wht	— 10 a — 11
Lump	— 14 a — 15
Loaf	— 16 a — 19
TALLOW—lb.	
American	— 10 a — 11
Russian	— — a — —
TEAS—lb.	
Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Y. Hyson	— 39 a — —
Hyson Skin	— 34 a — —
Souchong	— 25 a — 50
Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Bohea	— 18 a — 20
TOBACCO—lb.	
Virginia	— 5 a — 8
Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
Ohio	— 9 a — 18
Cuba	— 22 a — 25
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
WOOL—lb.	
Amer. Sax.	— 67 a — 70
Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 65
Common	— 45 a — 52
Pulled No. 1,	— 54 a — 55
Do. No. 2,	— 37 a — 46
CORN EXCHANGE.	
Flour, NY. bl.	11 50 a — —
Troy	— — a — —
Western	11 87 a 12 00
Philadelphia	— — a — 00
Georgetown	— — a 11 75
Howard st.	— — a — —
Richmond	11 50 a — —
Baltimore	— — a — —
Rye Flour	8 25 a 8 50
Indian Meal	4 75 a — —
Wheat, Baltic	2 06 a 2 12
Do. Genesee	1 90 a 2 00
Do. N. Caro.	1 85 a 1 95
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 37 a 1 43
Corn, N. bu.	1 00 a 1 06
Do. South.	— 00 a 1 25
Barley	1 06 a 1 09
Oats, North.	— 70 a — 75

WANTED,

AN active intelligent Lad, of good character and about fourteen or fifteen years old, to do the errands &c. of this office. One inclined to learn the art of Printing would be preferred.

J. OVERACRE, *Printer*.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Boarding.

COMFORTABLE Accommodations for Boarders.—☞ None need apply but those of steady habits, as I wish for the future to have no others.

NANCY DUNN.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

A good Farm
TO LET ON SHARES.

THE subscriber would Let his Farm on quite liberal terms to a *good*, efficient Farmer. He would stock it in part, or wholly, as would best accommodate; or he would hire a temperate, *trusty Farmer* with a small family, to occupy a convenient house he is now finishing on the premises, who would board himself and the other laborers on reasonable terms.

He wishes to employ an *experienced man* by the job, to set about 100 rods of new post and rail Fence, and re-set about 100 or 200 rods of old.

He would be glad also to contract with a capable person, to regulate the lot between his house and the road, so as to form a declining plane, and build a sewer in the low ground, to be covered, when it is regulated.

Apply to

DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, near Plainfield, January 18, 1837. 2w2

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

House to Let.

FROM the 1st of April next, the House at present occupied by the subscriber, on the road leading to Somerville, and about a mile from this village. Terms reasonable, and made known on application, by

GEORGE B. VERMULE.

Plainfield, January 23, 1837. 2 tf

Lehigh Coal.

THE subscriber offers to consumers, during the present month, (January,) the best Hard Coal, in clean unbroken Lumps, for $9,00.—Broken and Screened, for $10.00.

JOEL CLARKSON.

Rahway, Jan. 10, 1 w3

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Eliptic Springs made and repaired.

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

Plainfield, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respecfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Washing Machines.

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, December 31, 1836:

James C. Ayres 2, Daniel Alward, Vincent Barklew Cornelius Boice, Ebenezer Bishop, M. A. Brown, John T. Cook, John W. Craig, Zenas Corby, J. R. Dunham, Randolph Dunham, Daniel Drake, Shettlewerth Deare, Phineas Freeman, Jr., William C. Griffiths, Daniel T. Hill, George P. Jackson, Edmund Kinsey, Rev. Sheppard K Kollock, Aaron Lane 2, John Layton 2, James Leonard, Abraham Laing, Wm. H. Lyburgh, Simeon Lane, Thomas Moore, Clarkson Moshier, C. & E. Morse, William Manning, Wm. R. Martin, Caleb Night, Isaac S. Parker, Simeon F. Randolph, Ed. F. Randolph, Nancy Runyon, David Rogers, Chas. H. Ryno, J. & F. Randolph, Robert J. Randolph, Wm. P. Shotwell, E. L. Sheppard, Thomas Stead, Robert Stewart, Daniel Shotwell, S. K. Stevenson, Peter Shaw, Wm. Tunison 2, James Thorn 3, George Thorn 3, Wm. J. Todd, Elizabeth Titus, Mercy Vail, James S. Vail, Ezra Wooden, Jeptha Wooden, Wm. F. Warren, Frederick Winans, A. P. Woodruff.

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 1 3t

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

HOE'S MILL SAWS.

A FEW on hand, warranted a good article; if not, to be brought back and the money will be returned.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

SAND.

FIFTY bushels Fine Sand, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

IRON.

NOW on hand a small quantity of American Iron, consisting of bar, scollop and round, and for sale on reasonable terms.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received a general assortment of Gum Elastic water proof Shoes, for both men and women, which I intend to sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

SALT.

TEN sacks Fine Salt, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfild, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

South Boundbrook, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 2[illegible], 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

A SMART, active Boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to

ERASTUS MILLER.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes, the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed two good hands. To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village; and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON C. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—The subscribers will rent from the first of April next for one year, the House at present occupied by David Rogers, Gersham Manning, and others, either to one family or to a number. Any person or persons wishing to Rent said premises, will please to call on the subscriber, or on Cornelius Boice, at his office in Plainfield.

WILLIAM P. SHOTWELL.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of June, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor of Joseph Line, deceased. } *Decree to limit Creditors.*

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period for one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

1 2m JACOB O. DRAKE, *Surrogate*.

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1 tf

To Rent.

THE subscribers will rent several Houses, if immediately applied for. Several valuable properties for Sale, viz. two or three Houses and Lots, and Farms.—All necessary information will be given on application to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, or
ELSTON MARSH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837. 1

N. B.—One of the Houses is now unoccupied, and immediate possession can be given by

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

For the Plainfield Union.

THE FARMER AND MERCHANT CONTRASTED.

The Mind stupendous ! which contrived the world,
And first its *mighty* plans to man unfurl'd !
Appointed *him*, the earth to till, and dress,
And bade the *earth*, his cheerful labors bless.—
'Twas Heaven's appointment ! for we trace from *thence*
The Farmer's labor, and his recompense !
All other occupations, but depend
On *his*, for birth, for sustenance, and end :
Thus should we swell the husbandman's renown,
His is the triumph ! *he* should wear the crown.

Th' industrious Farmer, through his God can *most*
Of happiness and independence boast :
'Tis his, to plough, and plant, and sow, in hope;
Then reap the harvest, the abundant crop !
Labor suffuses o'er his cheek the glow of health,
That *treasure*, richer than the sluggard's wealth !
He hastes from toil, the frugal meal to greet;
And proves the sleep of industry "is *sweet*."—
If *blessed*, his pleasures are the quiet home,
Where fashion, with its tumult doth not come :
His faithful partner, and his smiling boy !
Lighten each care, and sweeten his employ :
His stock the charge he loves, and trusty steed,
Well disciplined for toil or pleasures need;
These are his joys ! and if the *heart* be right,
Thanks with each gift enjoyed, will still unite :
He blesses God, for rain and dew from heaven;
For fruitful seasons, and the harvest given.

Not so the *merchant* !* his is all the strife,
The weariness, the bustle, and turmoil of life !
Mingled with buoyant spirits, fed by *hope*,
Which doth so oft the path to sorrow ope :
Solicitude is *his* ! he would compete
With rival traders and their schemes defeat :
Here is the snare ! and here alas ! he strays
From rectitude, and honor's sacred ways !
He lives beyond his means, his treasures flow
T' eclipse his *neighbor*, in his pomp and show !
His business is extended, thus to meet
The calls with which *ambition* is replete :
His obligations swell, and soon fall due,
He borrows, pays, and hope lights up anew.
But now fresh trials from their fountains burst !
His debtors break, and credit *too* is crush'd :
Perplexed, his books are searched, but ah ! he finds
Ten times his *capital* is "scattered to the winds !"
Poor man ! he doth indeed *affect* a smile,
Though rack'd with *inward* agony the while ;
For still the *quickened* step, the *hasty* meal !
The secret workings of his mind reveal ;
His "like the troubled sea that cannot rest,"
By conscience tortured, and by grief opprest.—
Perchance he still tugs through, and fights his way,
While hope yet whispers of a *brighter day* !
He gains fresh strength, begins the year *anew*;
But ah ! its *close*, tells the *same* history too.
Years, succeed years, ambition still lives on,
Excitement bears him up, when *peace* has gone.—

May-be his fortune changes ! and he gains
The summit of his wishes, and his pains :
He's but the *poor man*, *burdened with his wealth* !
For where the riches *true*, to man are given,
They lead to peace, to competence, and Heaven.—

---

* The *city* merchant is here referred to.

CLEMENTINA.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

For the Plainfield Union.

THE MISSION SPIRIT.

What blessed vision cloth'd with light sublime,
Like star of eve in Spring's delicious prime,
Its radiance beams o'er error's sanguine plains,
Where bigot-rage and mental darkness reigns !
The Mission-Spirit, harbinger of peace !
Now bloody Moloch's reeking altars cease,
His flames vindictive, like a breath expire,
While wrathful gods and vengeful rites retire.
O'er Brahma's fables, hymns of triumph swell,
Of Glory, Pardon, and IMMANUEL.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

Miscellaneous.

TALLEYRAND.—This eminent politician has for years filled a large space in the public eye. He may be described as the prince of statesmen : has occupied place and station under almost every dynasty in France for the last half century. No matter what party prevailed, Talleyrand was sure to be found among the successful—thrones have tottered, kings been hurried into exile, and prime ministers imprisoned ; but nothing seemed to disturb the equanimity of Talleyrand. The autobiographical history of such a man ; one whose life may be said to comprise a history of empires, could not but possess intense interest, and we are glad to learn from a late London paper that such a work is in preparation. The following particulars in relation to this extraordinary man, we glean from a late foreign journal, received by a late arrival. "Talleyrand was born lame, and his limbs are fastened to his trunk by an iron apparatus, on which he strikes ever and anon his gigantic cane, to the great dismay of those who see him for the first time—an awe not diminished by the look of his piercing grey eyes, peering through his shaggy eyebrows ; his unearthly face, marked with deep stains, covered partly by his shock of extraordinary hair, partly by his enormous cravat, which supports a large protruding lip, drawn over his upper lip with a cynical expression no painting could render. Add to this appearance of terror his dead silence, broken occasionally by the most sepulchral guttural monosyllables. Talleyrand's pulse, which rolls a stream of enormous volume, intermits and pauses at every sixth beat. This he constantly points out triumphantly as a rest of nature, giving him at once a superiority over other men. Thus, he says, all the missing pulsations are added to the sum total of those of his life, and his longevity and strength appear to support this extraordinary theory. He likewise asserts that it is this which enables him to go without sleep. "Nature," says he, "sleeps and recruits herself at every intermission of my pulse." And, indeed, you see him time after time, rise at three o'clock in the morning from the whist table ; then he will return home, and often wake up one of his secretaries to keep him company, or to talk of business. At four he will go to bed, sitting nearly bolt upright in his bed, with numerous night caps on his head, to keep it warm and feed his intellect with blood, as he says, but in fact it is to prevent his injuring the seat of knowledge if he should tumble to the ground ; and he sits upright from his tendency to apoplexy, which would no doubt seize him if he were perfectly recumbent. We remember seeing an account in the newspapers a few years ago, stating that his head having dropped from his pillow, he was so drowned in blood that no feature was to be seen. Although he goes to bed so late, at six or seven at latest he wakes, and sends for his attendants. He constantly refers to the period when he was minister for foreign affairs, and when this power to live without sleep enabled him to go out and seek information, as well as pleasure, in society till twelve or one o'clock.—At that hour he returned to his office, read over all the letters that had arrived in the day, put marginal indications of the answers to be returned, and then on waking again at six, read over all the letters written in consequence of his orders.—When Talleyrand was engaged in the protocols here, he used to tire out all his younger colleagues ; and full well we know now by experience, that at the time of the Quadruple Treaty, and on many other occasions, his eyes were wide open while Lord Palmerston slept. To these physical peculiarities, we could add that he eats but one meal a day. After serving his guests, which he always insists on doing, he gulps down, dish after dish, a volume altogether that would satisfy a boa constrictor."

JOHN BUNYAN.—Coleridge, in his Table-Talk, has the following paragraphs, about a book, which many have read, and all must have admired—Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress :

"This wonderful work is one of the few books which may be read over repeatedly at different times, and at each time with a new and different pleasure. I read it once as a theologian—and let me assure you that there is great theological acumen in the work—once with devotional feelings—and once as a poet. I could not have believed beforehand that Calvanism could be painted in such exquisitely delightful colors.

"I know of no book, the Bible excepted as above all comparison, which I, according to my judgment and experience, could so safely recommend as teaching and enforcing the whole saving truth, according to the mind that was in Christ Jesus, as the Pilgrim's Progress. It is in my conviction, incomparably the best *Summa Theologia Evangelica* ever produced by a writer not miraculously inspired."

We have not, like the author of this opinion, given this book a third perusal. We read it once, and then more for its poetry than its theology or devotional feelings, but the impression it made upon the mind are vivid after the lapse of many years. The perfect simplicity of its style, its deep and imaginative power, and the striking allegories, which abound in its pages, cannot fail to enchain the attention and delight the fancy of all who may venture upon the Pilgrim's narrative.

It appears that a work has recently been published in London, entitled 'Illustrations of the Pilgrim's Progress by Bernard Barton, with a Biographical Sketch of the life and writings of John Bunyan, by Josiah Conder.' The life of the son of a poor tinker, who in the solitude of the prison, composed such a work as the Pilgrim's Progress, will not be without its interest. Bunyan was born at the village of Elston, near Bedford, England, in 1628. In early life he was a wanderer, a soldier of dissipated habits. After he reformed, he joined a society of Anabaptists and became a public teacher among them. Soon after the restoration, under the laws enacted against dissenters from the established church, he incurred the sentence of transportation. That sentence was not carried into effect, but he was confined in prison for twelve years. It was during this period that his ardent imagination produced the splendid allegory to which he is indebted for the fame that is awarded to his memory.

PRESENT ASPECT OF BABYLON.—Though the antiquary, as I have said, I determined in mind, that I was passing along the walls of Babylon.—Many fragments of bricks were lying among the sand, some marked with the character I noticed in Hillah. All was barren around ; although at some distance, were the waters were shallowest, I could see the grass peeping above them. By the walls I had found a dry road to the base of the huge shapeless mound on which the tower is placed ; its circumference is estimated at little more than seven hundred yards ; a narrow way divided it from a still larger and more irregular heap, upon the side of which stood facing the tower, a small mosque. If the dervishes to whom these memorials are erected, lived on the spots where the tombs now stand that are to be seen over the remains of Babylon, they selected well for the abandonment of the world ; more forlorn spots could scarcely be found ; for, in the great desert even, there is verdure and flower—here all is utter misery. On the height of the first mounds stands a well built tower, of something less than forty feet high. Such an erection in modern days would excite admiration for its workmanship ; with what astonishment must it be viewed in the supposition that its age exceeds four thousand years ! Huge heaps of brick lie about, melted into solid masses, as if by the action of fire ; and the whole mound on which the pillar stands is covered with the fragments of well baked bricks—and this is the temple of Belus, it is said, or the Tower of Babel. At any rate, be it what it may, it stands on the plain of Shinar, where Babylon once stood ; and most completely, as my eye wandered over the scene of desolation, did I feel the truth of the fulfilment of the judgments pronounced against her; yes, "Every one that goeth by Babylon shall be astonished."

Major Skinner's Overland Journey.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MONUMENT.—The celebrated De Lamartine, on his return from a visit to the Holy Land, in 1833, whilst approaching Servia, the last town on the Turkish frontier, says : "I saw a large tower rising in the midst of the plain, as white as Parian marble. I sat under its shade to enjoy a few moments repose. No sooner was I seated than raising my eyes to the monument, I discovered that the walls, which I supposed to be built of marble or white stone, were composed of regular rows of human skulls. These skulls, bleached by the rain and the sun, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirely the triumphal arch which sheltered me from the heat of the sun. A number of Turkish horsemen, who had come from Nesse to escort us into town, informed me, that the skulls were those of fifteen thousand Servians, who had been put to death by the Pacha in the last insurrection of Servia. I paid my tribute of respect to the memory of those heroic men, whose decapitated heads are the boundary of the independence of their country."

SLAVES IN THE DIAMOND MINES.—The condition of those slaves whose labors furnish the costly gems which sparkle on the bosom or amid the tresses of beauty, forms a striking contrast with that of the classes whom they enrich or adorn with their toil. A wretched species of food, scantily doled out, enables them to sustain for a few years the weight of their misery. Being forced to remain a whole year with their feet all day in the water, living on food little strengthening or nutritious, and generally cold or badly cooked, they are subject to enfeebling disorders, arising from the debilitated state of the alimentary canal. Frequently, moreover, they incur the risk of being crushed by the falling rocks or avalanches of earth which suddenly detach themselves from the face of the precipices. Nevertheless, such is the wretchedness of their condition in the domestic or particular service of their owners, such the natural appetite of man for gain, such the force of the most remote expectations of liberty, that these unfortunate beings, hard as is their labor, and badly as they are fed, exhibit a decided preference for their species of employment.

THE GREAT BELL AT MOSCOW.—An interesting ceremony lately took place at Moscow. The famous bell, the largest and handsomest in the world, was raised from the ground where it had long lain. It was cast in 1733, by order of the Empress Anne, by Michael Motoren, a Russian metal-founder. Its height is 21 feet, its diameter 23, and its weight 433,000 pounds. The beauty of the form, the bas-reliefs with which it is adorned, and the value of the metal, (which is a composition of gold, silver, and copper,) render it remarkable, as showing the advanced state of the art of casting in metal in Russia at that early period. It was raised by a very ingenious contrivance of M. Montferaud, and is placed for the present on a pedestal.—*London New Monthly.*

THE TEA PLANT IN INDIA.—The result of the researches of the tea-deputation dispatched to Assam under Dr. Wallach, respecting the tea-plant in that country, gives every reason to expect that tea will become a prime article of export from India. The plant has been found in extensive natural plantations, and the localities are such as to encourage the belief that it exists far more extensively than has yet been discovered, and to warrant the conclusion that Assam, and our northern frontiers generally, will afford the most ample field for the cultivation of every variety. The researches of the deputation have not been limited to the tea-plant : the botanical and geological features of the country have been noted ; and Dr. Wallach states that he has never seen or heard of so rich a flora as that of Assam.

Asiatic Journal.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE AMERICAN BAR.—An eminent Lawyer of the Boston Bar has received a letter from the Court of King's Bench, requesting his opinion on a disputed point, and informing him that the case is postponed till his answer is received. The case is this : A sells a horse to B for £50, with a warranty of soundness, which if actually sound would be worth £80. The horse proves unsound, and B sells him for £20. What is the measure of the damages, the difference between £20 and 50, or between £20 and £80 ? On the question being propounded to two eminent lawyers in Boston, they both promptly answered differently.

Bangor Adv.

EVIL.—Let no human voice presume to say of the dominion of evil, thus far shalt thou extend, and no farther. It matters not whether within the walls of the religious sanctuary, or in the bandit's mountain cave ; whether within the private circle of domestic comfort, or in the more public scenes of rapine, strife, or bloodshed ; if the heart be willingly surrendered to the influence of evil, the powers of darkness will work out their fatal purpose, and fulfil their work of destruction.

PATENT BUTTER.—A Russian nobleman of high rank, and the possessor of a large landed estate, has received from the Emperor, letters patent, as a reward for discovering a new method of making butter, which may be of importance to dairy women in this country. The process consists in boiling, or rather simmering the milk, for the space of fifteen minutes, in its sweet state, taking care not to burn it, and then churning it in the usual manner. It is said that no difficulty ever occurs in making butter immediately, and of a quality far superior to that made from milk which has undergone vinous fermentation. Butter made in this manner, is also said to preserve its flavor and sweetness much longer than that made in the ordinary manner. The milk, likewise, being left sweet, is considered of nearly the same value as before churning, and far more healthy on account of its having the animalculæ, or whatever else it may have contained, destroyed. The ease with which the experiment may be made, should induce all to give it a fair trial.—*Silk Culturist.*

SHIP BUILDING.—The number of ships built in the United States last year was 957, viz. 88 ships—94 brigs—497 schooners—180 sloops—and 88 steamboats. The tonnage of which amounted to 119,330 tons.

Washington Alston.—The Committee appointed by Congress to select artists for filling the four pannels in the Rotunda at Washington, with national subjects, have offered two of the four to this most accomplished artist. He has accepted only one, and that on condition that he may be allowed to finish his great painting of Belshazzar before he commences it. He is now engaged in painting from English history, "the Death of King John." It may not be generally known that this great artist resides at Cambridge, Mass. where he has erected a large edifice in which he pursues his interesting labors.—*Augusta Courier.*

According to the report of the Health Office, the number of interments in the city of Baltimore for the year 1836, was 2373, Among them there were two white women, one aged 102, and the other 112 years ! Also, six free colored women, aged 120, 111, 105, and three of 100 years !

The population of Missouri, according to a census just taken, is 244,208, viz.—whites, 202,757—slaves, 40,540—free persons of color, 911. In 1830 the population was 140,455, including 25,001 slaves.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATE.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained foom all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, whose statements are entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIS is a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, accompanied with public documents, sketches of natural history, and occasionally philosophical and literary essays. In addition to the approbation which has been almost universally expressed by those who have become subscribers, the following testimonials have also been voluntarily furnished. The signatures embrace some of the first mechanics and domestic commission merchants in the city of New-York.

At a meeting of the "American Institute of the city of New-York," held at Clinton Hall, June 12, 1835, the prospectus of a new publication, to be called the "Journal of the American Institute," having been read, and received the sanction of the American Institute, &c. it was thereupon

Resolved, That the same be recommended for the patronage of the Members of this Institute, and all those who take an interest in the arts and manufactures of our country.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than a year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious form, as any publication in the country.

The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of Manufacturers and Mechanics—to them it looks for support ; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting. The work has now about 700 subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

NEW-YORK, October, 1836.

James Wolcott,
Joseph Torrey,
George L. Willard,
W. Spencer,
Wm. P. Disoway,
E. D. Plimpton,
Isaac Fryer,
Edward T. Backhouse,
Jonathan Amory,
Adoniram Chandler,
Joseph Titcomb,
Martin E. Thompson,
James F. Kenny,
Edwin Williams,
Frederick Goodell,
Thomas W. Harvey,
A. Wales,
Samuel S. Tiffany,
James J. A. Bruce,
F. H. Wolcott,
A. S. W. Goodwin,
Isaac C. Kendall.

We recommend to the friends of Domestic Industry generally, not only to subscribe, but also to use their influence in its behalf. 1

NEW-YORK TRANSCRIPT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

SO many applications have been made to us for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, and the answer we give that we do not publish one, is so unsatisfactory to the applicant; the opportunity we possess of pleasing our friendsin this respect, is so extensive, and our desire to gratify them so great, that we have determined to issue, forthwith, a paper twice a week, entitled the New-York Transcript for the Country. It will be of the same size as our daily sheet, but will be filled exclusively with reading matter, digested and arranged under appropriate heads, to the almost entire absence of advertisements, and other local circumstances, only of interest to the city reader. A price current and bank note table, corrected to the last hour, will form an important feature in this publication, joined to the various other valuable and interesting contents, which have gained for the Transcript its present popularity. It will be afforded to our country readers at $2 per annum, payable in advance, in all instances, and no attention shall be spared to render it one of the most interesting, varied, and valuable miscellanies of the day.

JANUARY, 1837. 1t3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices ; from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw ; and we think we can say this without compromising our politeal neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years ; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The New-York Mirror:

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts : embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new [illegible] German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume ! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish ; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume ; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000 !

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. • PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1837. NUMBER 3.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overbacke, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

We are determined not to deviate from these terms in any case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurinc.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifica- [illegible] life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. Elias W. Crane,
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq.,
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, } *Plainfield.*
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, } *Trustees.*
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers, having their establishment in first rate order, with experienced workmen, are now ready to receive Cloth to be dressed, and colored Blue, Black, Brown, Green, &c. in the best possible manner, and as soon as possible.

☞ Cloth left at the store of William D. Cole, Stone Mills, *or at Isaac Cole's office, Plainfield, will be taken* and returned on Saturday of each week.

VREELAND & WILLIAMS.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

STOVES.

J. THOMPSON & CO. take this method of informing the public, that the Stoves they now have on hand, with a few yet to be received, will make the most complete assortment for wood or Coal ever offered for sale in this place. Having taken pains to select them personally from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, they hope to give general satisfaction. Among them are the following:

Postley's Cooking Stoves, from No. 1 to 16. These Stoves have long been in use and are too well known to need any description.

Nine-Plate Stoves for wood with and without boilers and tea kettles.

Franklins for wood of Kellog's, Clussman's, Postley's, and Pleiss's patterns.

Also, a variety of Box Stoves.

Coal Cooking Stoves, of Lynch's, Clussman's, and other patterns, with and without ovens.

Stanley's Rotary Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal.

Large Cast Iron Stoves for meeting-houses, stores, &c.

PARLOR AND SITTING-ROOM STOVES,

Of various patterns and sizes.

And a large and general assortment of Sheet Iron Stoves for coal *only*, of a variety of patterns, varying in prices from 2.75 to $12.

Grates, fit to set in Franklins *or fire-places, and Stove* Pipe of all sizes ready made.

☞ Second hand Stoves and Pipe taken in exchange.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

ANVILS AND VICES.

NOW on hand. As the article has risen in price since we purchased these, we will sell them as cheap as they can be purchased in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad: within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. *There is also on said Farm an* Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

Washing Machines.

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, *Middle*, and *Western States*, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 yl

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at *9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.*

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents: from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwel-

Scientific.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union:

Sir—In compliance with the request of many friends, I send for insertion in the Plainfield Union the first number of a series of extracts from a work upon Education, which I design to publish during the current year. Respectfully,

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield Seminary, January 22, 1837.

EDUCATION.

NUMBER ONE.

Efficient talents depend on the proper developing, training, and maturing of the faculties.—I assume in the commencement of this essay, that neither exalted talents in all their valuable diversity of kind, and numberless gradations of power, nor *effective abilities in any degree, are ever the fruit* of inspiration, sudden impulse, or necessary native peculiarity of mind, but they are the offspring of appropriate and reiterated exercises of that original stock of latent energy, with which the Omnipotent has endowed the majority of the human species. *Time must be converted into power. The time of the longest life is but an aggregate of moments.* The greatest prodigies in erudition have been constrained to tread in every intermediate step, from the first perception to their acme of intelligence. Biography has shown us examples, of which the intellectual march has been almost a series of intuition. Their progress from grade to grade was so rapid as to be imperceptible, yet the constitution of the human mind required that they should pass through every degree of acquirement, until they reached the summit to which they aspired. Newton and Pascal, the structure of whose minds is conceived by some to have had a peculiar affinity with mathematical truth, received not one idea without demonstrative evidence. The amazing celerity of their conclusions, and the stupendous grasp of their intelligence, were the result of sovereign thought, unshackled by impressions not distinctly appertaining to their immediate inquiry, and directed in successive portions of time, to successive elements and combinations of the science. As a thorough appreciation of all their previous knowledge was the instrument of every new application of their understandings, each act [illegible] truths with the natural materials for the inference of scientific laws, eventuated in the discovery of a new relation, and as each idea was preserved in all the freshness and force of a recent impression, by keeping their minds in an investigative frame, they lost no time in recollecting and recombining the almost forgotten fragments of former acquisitions. *They converted time into intelligence.*

The ultimate point in the didactic science, is the union of a thorough and explicit disclosure of the naked elements of a science, with the art of inducing *immediate, efficient,* and *successive* acts of the mind upon the premises, with the design of obtaining that capital result in education as well as in mechanics, the acquirement of the greatest possible power with the least possible expense of time and materials.

All schemes of external disciplipe;

Every article of the complicated yet essential policy, devised to elaborate and secure exalted and persevering habits of attention;

Every process of eliciting the faculties;

And of inducing the mind to apprehend, digest, and retain, all the varieties of scientific truth;

derive the very marrow of their efficacy from being dependent for their most influential quality upon this grand principle;—which I repeat

The acquirement of the greatest possible power with the least possible expense of time and materials.

Positive order in scholastic discipline is essential to the acquirement of accurate knowledge.

That intensity of mind which is indispensable for enabling the faculties to *acquire and retain accurate knowledge in the immaturity of their essays,* can neither be effected nor sustained without positive order. Order is the atmosphere of thought. When the proper appreciation of a subject has been secured to the mind by a series of discreet and persevering efforts, it can investigate the properties and trace the relations of the article of inquiry, with a very slender impediment from reveries, volatility of ideas, or diversions of thought, produced by external objects—because, by the process of reiterated and progressive impulses in one direction, so strong a tendency of thought is generated, that the mind can easily surmount the obstacles which impede its career; but when the faculties are employed upon a theme which is either totally new, or upon which they have had a few incipient exercises, the ideas waver with the most trivial external attraction, or unite with any foreign concatenation of inferences which the imagination may suggest.

As an unclouded mirror, or a clear, unruffled lake represents the perfect image of an object within its sphere of reflection, so a mind undiverted by any incentives of passion or intrusions of fancy, perceives, appreciates, and retains the identical idea proposed;—or as a mirror obscured with blemishes and marred by inequalities, or a stream roughened by undulations, presents perverted, indistinct, and monstrous features of an object, so the mind seduced from an exact attention to the subject by some predominant topic of meditation, or distracted by some adjacent influence which solicits the eyes and ears, receives mutilated, slight, and evanescent fragments of impressions, instead of accurate and strongly defined perceptions—the indispensable elements of ideas. Levity of deportment, intercourse by words and signs, and the subtle contagion of indolence, are incompatible with that precision of discipline which is essential to the acquirement and retention of accurate knowledge. Any system of school government that legalizes or tolerates such practices, most effectually inculcates the following deficiencies:

An incapacity for strict, connected, and persevering thought;

An aversion to that radical analysis which in cases of complexity is inseparable from a just and independent decision;

A habit of incautious acquiescence in opinions accompanied by specious evidences—

And a dissent to truths, the proofs of which are in any degree recondite and difficult to be obtained.

In looking abroad into society, how many lamentable illustrations do we witness of the preceding characteristics, and how frequently may they be traced to the discipline just censured.

It would indeed be a miracle in the science of mind, if a profound thinker, a man of critical and diversified erudition, an indefatigable searcher after truth, and a spirit capable of judicious and decisive action in periods of exigency, should ever be the result of this desultory process; and yet the elaboration of such minds is what society requires of every instructor.

Agriculture is an art—Man is the artist—the soil his laboratory—manure his raw material—animal strength and machinery his power—air, heat, and moisture his agents—and grains, roots, fruits, and forage, his product.

Agriculture is a science—which teaches the artist the very best mode of improving and fitting up his laboratory—[illegible] properties and economical use of his raw material—learns him how best to apply his power, and to profit by his agents—and it thereby enables him greatly to abridge his labor, and multiply his products.

The art teaches the hands *to do*—the science *what* to do, and *how* to do. Art is the sail which propels the ship—science the compass which directs her course. Without the sail, the ship will not "go ahead;" without the compass, her course will be erratic, and the profits of the voyage doubtful. With sail and compass, her progress will be "onward," her course direct, and her voyage prosperous.

Beet Root Sugar.—A company has been organised at Northampton, for engaging in the manufacture of the beet root sugar. The company has adopted the judicious course of engaging Mr. Izoard, a gentleman already intimately acquainted with the processes of the manufacture to proceed to France, to obtain information of the latest improvements. The late accounts from France show, that the manufacture continues to increase in amount, and to meet with improvements in the mode of manufacture. It appears that such has been the increase in the consumption of the beet root sugar, that during the nine first months of the past year, there was a decrease of 4,093,804 francs in the import duties on foreign sugar, compared with the amount received in the corresponding period of the previous year. An important improvement has been made by Mr. Dubrunfant, who has discovered a method of extracting potass from the residuum of the beet root, after the saccharine quality has been pressed out of it. This has been carried so far as to produce a quantity of potass, equal to one sixth part of the quantity of sugar manufactured amounts to 40,000,000 of killograms in a year, there will be produced also nearly 7,000,000 of killograms of salt, bearing a comparison with the best potass brought to market, and worth 8 to 9,000,000 of francs. There are also obtained from the same material, a quantity of alcohol, and other valuable substances. This discovery will afford an additional inducement to the vigorous prosecution of the manufacture in this country.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Caution.—The Boston Evening Transcript cautions the public against the indiscreet use of *Kreosote*, getting into vogue for the cure of the toothache. A lady in Boston had her face partially paralysed, and her voice impaired, by using too much of it. The dose should be one part Kreosote and 400 parts water.

To the Ladies.—It is said, that if you fill flower pots about half full of quick lime, and cover over this a good mould, the flowers may thus be obtained in a very short time, and at all seasons. *The earth should be kept slightly moist*ened and pressed down whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.

The Aurora Borealis on Wednesday night of last week, was so brilliant, as seen from Philadelphia, that it caused an alarm of fire. The United States Gazette of that city, says; "We have never seen such a gorgeous display, so rich a

belting, with such an extent of intersection." The Baltimore Republican says: "At times the light was so great as to enable persons to recognise each other across the widest streets."

Maxims for Health.—Beware of studying, reading, or straining the head while at table.—Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion; and the custom prevalent among our forefathers, of exciting it at table by jugglers and buffoons, was founded on true medical principles. Endeavor to have cheerful and merry companions at your meals. What nourishment one receives amidst mirth and jollity, will certainly produce good and light blood. Never eat so much that you feel you have a stomach. It will be best to give over before you are completely satiated.

Magazine of Health.

Miscellaneous.

An Englishman at Damascus.—"I rambled all the afternoon among these singular scenes, giving nearly as much amusement to those who had never seen a Frank dress before, as I received from all that was new to me. It is only six months since an European has been able to appear in his own costume, and very few have yet been here to display it. I am to many, therefore, a most singular exhibition. I appear so mean a figure in comparison with those of the flowing robes about me, that I am miserably out of conceit of my wardrobe, and have no occasion to be flattered with the notice I have attracted. The Turkish women mutter 'God is merciful' as I pass them, and seem to call for protection from my ill-omened aspect; the Christian women laugh aloud, and chatter with their sweet voices comments far from favorable to my appearance. As I walked in front of a group of these merry dames, I drew my handkerchief from my coat pocket, and naturally enough applied it to wipe the dust off my eyes. I was assailed by such a shout of laughter, that I thought I had committed some frightful indiscretion. I stood in great perplexity, with my handkerchief in my hand, evidently an object of intense interest, for many women came shuffling from a distance to see the show. This was at length ended by my returning the cause of all the amusement to its place; when, forgetting their propriety, they clapped their hands, and laughed with double enjoyment.

"It is not a difficult matter to become the wonder of a city: and as yet unconscious of the way in which I had merited to be one, I followed the crowd, as the evening approached, towards the convent. When we had entered the gate, a little boy, struck by the singular shape of a round-hat, which I wore, clapped his hands and called out, 'Abu-tanjier!' 'Abu-tangier!' the father of a cooking-pot!' This was echoed from every side; [illegible] resemblance a hat bears to the common cooking-vessel with a rim to it, is too strong to escape, and I was pursued by the shouts of the people till I was nearly out of sight.

"A woman, who had heard the uproar, came to her door, and, as I had out-walked the crowd, she could not resist the chance of gratifying her curiosity, and begged me to show her my hat.—I took it off with great gravity, and put it in her hands; I believe she was disappointed to find it was not a cooking-pot in reality: I rescued it from her in time to save it, or it might have been lodged in one of the colleges, as a perpetual puzzle to the learned of the city."

Major Skinner's Overland Journey to India.

Freedom of Mind.—I call that mind free which is not imprisoned in itself or in a sect; which recognises in human beings the image of God and the rights of his children, which delights in virtue and sympathises with sufferings, wherever they are seen, which conquers pride and sloth, and offers itself up a willing victim to the cause of mankind.

I call that mind free, which is not passively framed by outward circumstances, which is not the creature of accidental impulse, but which bends events to its own improvement, acts upon an inward spring for an immutable principle which it has deliberately espoused.

I call that free which protects itself against the usurpations of society, which does not cower to human opinions, which feels accountable to a higher law than fashion, which respects itself too much to be a slave of the many or the few.

Dr. Channing.

The Russian Soldier.—The Russians, when disciplined, become excellent soldiers. They are locomotive *machines*, which may be moved in any direction at the will of the officers. The Russian soldier has no opinion of his own—his passive obedience and ability of suffering under protracted physical inconveniences, are almost unexampled. He conceives it to be his duty to obey his officers under any circumstances, regardless of peril or even death. Many anecdotes might be related to illustrate the blind obedience of the Russian soldier. The following is from a work entitled the 'Resources of Russia:'

"Peter the Great, at an interview with the kings of Denmark and Poland, hearing them boast of the superiority of their soldiers, instead of disputing the point with them, proposed an experiment which was immediately assented to, and which was to order a grenadier to jump out of a third story window. The king of Denmark tried the experiment on one of his bravest and most loyal soldiers, who on his knees refused compliance. The king of Poland waived the trial altogether, conceiving it to be hopeless; when Peter ordered one of his soldiers, the least promising that could be picked out, to descend the window. The soldier *merely* crossed himself, touched his hat according to form, boldly marched to the window, and had one of his legs out, when the emperor stopped him, and told him he was satisfied. The kings were astonished, and each made the soldier a present of 100 ducats, requesting Peter to promote him to the rank of officer. The Czar answered that he would do so to oblige them, [illegible] to reward the soldier—for all his soldiers would do as much; and by regarding them in the same way, he would have no soldiers at all."

Sir Robert Wilson, in his 'Campaigns in Poland,' relates that on one occasion a detachment being ordered by Prince Potemkin, to take possession of a particular post, was met on the way by another detachment in full retreat, bringing the information that the post was already preoccupied by a numerous enemy, and that to advance was certain death. "Prince Potemkin must look out for that," exclaimed the gallant band, and proceeded to destruction, for not a single man escaped.

Sharp Shooting.—At a shooting match in Brewer, Maine, a man from the West, shot at a distance of 125 yards, with a rifle, and hit the bird 49 times in succession.

Rice has made the song of "Jim Crow" so popular, that it is sung at the corner of almost every street in London.

Every animal has enemies. The land tortoise has two enemies—man and the boa constrictor. The natural defence of the tortoise is to draw himself up in his shell, and remain quiet. In this state, the tiger, however famished, can do nothing with him, for the shell is too strong for the stroke of his paw. Man, however, takes him home and roasts him; and the boa constrictor swallows him whole, shell and all, and consumes him slowly in the interior, as the court of chancery does a large estate.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Women often lose the men they love, and who love them, by mere wantonness or coquetry—they reject, and they repent—they should be careful not to take this step hastily; for a proud, high-minded, gifted man will seldom ask a woman twice.

Laugh and grow fat.—The magazine of Health says: "Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion." Laugh, quotha! when flour is fourteen dollars a barrel, butter thirty cents a pound, and every thing else in proportion.

Bangor Fashions for February.—The Bangor Post states that it is considered exceedingly vulgar in that city, at dinner table, to convey food to the mouth through any other agency than the fork. *It* is quite an accomplishment to eat pea-soup in this way—pea-soup, however, is a sort of *plebeian* diet, and no genteel person would have it brought upon the table. Baked beans, salt fish, and corned beef, are also very vulgar dishes.—No person is fit for genteel society after eating either of them. The perfumeries for February are musk and onions.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1837.

Meteors.—These aerial visitants excite the apprehension of the timid, who imagine that whatever exceeds the ordinary exhibitions of nature, is designed to announce some calamity to the human race, and regard them as objects of unmitigated terror. The idea of the wrath of Deity is so intermingled with the associations of many minds, that his beneficent characteristics are either obscured or effaced, and the indications of his sublimity and grandeur are lost in the gloomy deductions of ignorance and superstition. God intended to evince the nobleness and exaltation of our nature, by endowing us with faculties to appreciate and enjoy the stately and majestic machinery of the universe. Meteors, while they impart an awful beauty to the noctural skies, may be the necessary agents of some essential operation in our system, in illustration of that remarkable feature of divine providence, which blends in the same element the principles of taste and utility. The startling swiftness, the dazzling brilliancy, and the transient passage of these phenomena are frequent subjects of disquisition, but their origin, nature, and the laws of their motions are little canvassed, and less understood.

The term *meteor* may be applied to all atmospheric phenomena—such as falling stars, which are supposed to be gelatinous matter, inflated by phosphuretted hydrogen gas—the *ignes fatui*, otherwise called Will-with-a-Wisp, or Jack-with-a-lantern, which are seen in moist ground, supposed to arise from the same cause—Aurora Borealis, of which we had a most brilliant specimen on Wednesday of last week—Halos—Parhelia, &c.—Dew, Frost, Winds, Water-Spouts. The word meteor is however specifically applied to those bodies, whose rapid passage through the atmosphere, excites both alarm and delight. Their perpendicular height is supposed to be from twenty to one hundred miles, and their velocity about three hundred miles a minute. The diameter of some of them is calculated to have been at least half a mile. Aerolites or meteoric stones, form one of the most curious and intricate subjects of speculation that agitate the learned. The ingenuity of science has been signally baffled in its essays to account for the generation of such enormous masses of mineral composition, in the regions of the atmosphere, and after numberless futile attempts to reconcile conflicting theories, has enthusiastically embraced the conjecture, that they are ejected from volcanoes in the moon, with such a stupendous force as to transcend the sphere of her gravitating power, and thus be attracted to the earth. Aerolites have always the same mineral components, and if discovered immediately after their projection, often indicate a state of recent fusion. It is obvious that, but a very small portion of the meteoric mass is detached from the main body, as the quantity discovered has always been inconsiderable.

Col. Austin, founder of the Texas Colony, died at Columbia, Texas, on the 26th of December. He was a native of Connecticut.

Congressional transactions have recently been almost totally destitute of merit. The presentation of petitions and memorials, and the discussion of private claims, have, in a great degree, engrossed the attention of that august body. The following bills, report, and resolutions have the most considerable reference to public affairs. A bill to limit the sales of Public Lands. A bill to prevent the interference of the government in Elections. The House has been considerably occupied in regard to the admission of Michigan into the Union. In the Senate, Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably to the establishment of a National Bank, in the city of New-York. The House, by a very strong vote, decided to receive no more petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The New-York Journal of Commerce, in adverting to the proceedings of Congress, remarks that "the meaning of the word *legislation* as gathered from practice, would be—talking many weeks and days about nothing, or to no purpose, and the huddling the work of weeks and months into a few days or hours." Is there something so stupifying in the atmosphere of the Capitol that our representatives have not decision enough to persevere, in what they undertake, until their purposes be judiciously effected? It is pitiable to see our Conscript Fathers, with the weight of the nation on their shoulders, tilting with straws, and to witness their impotent struggles with a host of reports, petitions, and speeches, like the hypochondriac overwhelmed and writhing beneath a load of fictitious evils. Men, who at home are the very patterns of energy and independence of character, are changed into complete illustrations of indecision, listlessness, and apparent imbecility. The nation must resolve itself into a general committee of inquiry, in order to detect and remove the moral miasmata at the seat of government, which are so destructive to the intellectual and moral powers of their representatives.

☞ We have republished the poetical essay of our talented correspondent Clementina, in order to supply an omission which detracted from the sense, and to evince to our readers and literary contributors, that we shall employ all our efforts to secure precision for the future. The error alluded to, was the omission of the fourth line from the bottom.

The new Seventh-day Baptist church at New-Market, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Friday the 3d inst. Service will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Dr. Eli S. Bailey has arrived, and will officiate.

☞ Persons receiving this number of our paper, and not wishing to become subscribers, are requested to return it by the mail, if convenient, previous to our next publication. We would, in this connection, beg leave to direct the attention of our readers and agents, to a change in our Terms, by which we propose to receive remittances at our charge.

Mr. Richard McGraith, residing near this village, has a fig-tree in his house which is in process of bearing the third crop of fruit since April last.

Domestic Intelligence.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AUBURN.

Journal Office, Auburn, January 22.

Thurlow Weed, Esq.—The last has been an awful night for Auburn. About 12 o'clock, the store of Mr. C. D. Brower was discovered to be on fire—and owing to the extreme violence of the wind, it soon spread throughout a large portion of the block of stores on the north side of Genesee street. We have only time to give a hasty sketch of the extent of the fire. From Brower's it soon spread east to Hyde, Watson & Co.'s hardware store, which, with its contents, was destroyed.—Here it was checked by the adjoining brick buildings. On the west, it swept with unconquerable fury, through thirteen stores, groceries, &c., and the dwelling house of Ambrose Cook, which were entirely destroyed. Portions of these buildings were used as offices, shops, &c. It is of course impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the amount of property destroyed, but it must be immense, as owing to the violence of the wind and severity of the storm, (the snow having fallen to a great depth, and drifted during the night,) but little could be saved.

For a time the Exchange buildings, Western Exchange, &c., were in great danger; but we rejoice that they are now out of danger. Our firemen and citizens have done all in their power, yet in such a night, but little could be accomplished. Yours, in great haste,

OLIPHANT & SKINNER.

It is supposed that the fire was greatly checked by blowing up Mr. Hunt's drug store with powder.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

A large portion of the business part of the city of St. John, N. B., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night the 14th ultimo. It broke out on Peters' Wharf and extended to Water-street, Prince William-street, across Prince William-st., and as far south on that street as the Bank of New-Brunswick. To the North it extended to South Market wharf, destroying all the buildings on it, and between Market wharf and Peters' wharf, together with a large part of their contents.

The amount of loss is estimated at over two *millions of dollars. The number of* buildings burnt is said to be 100 to 150. The shipping received but little damage.

Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, has nearly recovered from the effects of his late fall.

Usury.—The cardinal proposition of Jeremy Bentham is, "that no man of ripe years and sound mind, acting freely and with his eyes open, ought to be *hindered, with a view to his advantage,* from making such bargains, in the way of obtaining money, as he thinks fit; nor any body hindered from supplying him, upon any terms he may think proper to accede to." With such a proposition men may quarrel and cavil, but we feel sure that the progress of knowledge will eventually bring every one to believe it. The chief effect of usury laws is to hinder and perplex borrowers. Lenders are not troubled, for they can do many other things with their money besides lending it. And what folly it is to attempt to compel a man who has money, to lend it at a half per cent. a month, when he can buy money stocks with a good prospect of realizing five per cent. a month. Dear as money has been, not a note has been shaved within the last sixty *days at so high a rate that the borrower might* not, by investing the money in stocks, have made a good profit. No man has bought a note within that time, who might not have better bought something else. The shaver has parted with his money for less than it was worth, and, in every instance has really been outwitted and shaved.—Nor has this been produced by unexpected circumstances. The advance in stocks has been only what could be as well seen on the 1st of January, when it was in prospect, as now, when it is matter of history. The tendency of the usury laws is to compel monied men to buy stocks with their money instead of notes. But what is there in the case of the broker who has overloaded himself with stocks, that the laws should compel all the loose capital to enter into compe*tition for his relief,* rather than that a fair proportion of it should go for the relief of those who have overloaded themselves with goods? Is there any thing but injury and injustice in this?

Journal of Commerce.

A rich Cargo.—The packet-ship Pennsylvania, has the largest freight list of any packet which has arrived for years. The cargo is composed chiefly of dry goods, and according to the tickets of entry at Liverpool, was there valued at more than a million of dollars. All the packets which have recently arrived, or are now on the way, are loaded in the same manner. Those persons at Washington or elsewhere, who calculate on seeing the revenue come down to the wants of the government, by a great reduction *of imports, will, in all probability, be entirely* mistaken. The stocks of almost all sorts of goods in our principal ports are very low, and the demand for the coming season must be immense. The grinding of the last twelve months, has not killed us, nor broken our spirits. The merchants must continue to transact the business of the country—sell its surplus and bring back the proceeds. We could say a great many good things about the prospects which are before American merchants, but we do not perceive abroad, at present, any particular necessity for such help to keep up the public pulse.—*Ib.*

A Woman Buried Alive.—The Philadelphia Ledger gives an account of the burial of a mulatto woman recently whilst still living. She was supposed to be *dead, and about twenty hours* after her supposed death, her body was conveyed to a burying ground. The mourners departed, and the grave digger, a white man, proceeded to his task of filling up the grave. He had thrown a few shovels full of clay upon the coffin, when he thought he heard a noise within the grave; he listened awhile, then threw in a few more shovels full—when he distinctly heard a groan proceed from the coffin. Seized with a panic, he dropped his shovel and fled for assistance. The coffin was, after some time, disinterred, and the lid was found to be partly forced off. It was immediately unscrewed, and the corpse discovered, not in the position in which it had been placed, but turned round upon the side, and showing other evidence of having been alive while in the grave. It was taken into the church, and kept there until yesterday morning, when no other signs of life appearing, it was again interred.

Enlargement of the Erie Canal.—The Convention at Rochester on the subject of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, adjourned on the 19th instant, having adopted a memorial to the Legislature asking for a law authorising a loan to facilitate the enlargement, and pledging the Canal tolls for the payment of the same. The Rochester Democrat says: "The proceedings were marked by the happiest enthusiasm and unanimity. The Convention was larger, we believe, than any ever before assembled in Western New-York; and never were the objects of any Convention of more importance to the commercial interests of the State. That its influence will be felt, there can be no doubt." Duty, interest, and policy, will alike compel the Legislature to listen to, and regard, the unanimous voice, of the representatives of half a million of freemen—especially when its appeals are composed of magnificent truths and irrefutable arguments."

From the Columbus (Ga.) Herald, 20th instant.

Alarm in the Creek Nation.—Intelligence has just been received in our city, that the Indian Warriors who were encamped about 25 miles from this place under charge of Lieut. Sloan, broke loose yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c.

Their number is about 200, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war. A family came into town last evening, who had fled from alarm, stating that the Indians appeared numerous in the neighborhood where they had lived.

Beauty and Crime.—There was a trial before a Justice of the Peace, in the village of Poughkeepsie, recently, which occupied six days, and excited much interest. A very beautiful young lady was suspected of stealing several fur caps and capes, some of which were found in her possession, after which she declared that she had taken them at the request of her employer, who was prosecuted by the owners. The girl was, of course, the principal witness: she was compelled to swear the offence upon her employer to save herself; so skilfully did she weave her perjuries that for a long time the public was in her favor. But the opposite counsel pursued the investigation so vigorously that she was finally exposed, and the Jury acquitted her employer.

Albany Evening Journal.

Hon. Martin Van Buren, President elect of the United States, resigned his office as President of the Senate on the 28th ultimo. His address on that occasion, may apper next week. Mr. King, of Alabama, was elected President pro tem.

☞ The bill incorporating the Plainfield Bank, passed in the Assembly on the 26th ultimo, by a vote of 26 to 17. The friends of the proposed institution confidently expect its passage in Council. The bill to incorporate the Bank of New-Jersey, with a capital of $1,500,000, to be located at Newark, passed the Assembly on the same day, by a vote of 26 to 17.

Washington, January 21.—It is understood that Gen. Santa Anna had an interview with the President of the United States, at his mansion, on Thursday, and was kindly and courteously received by him. They met again, it is said, a second time, yesterday. The subject of this conference may be inferred probably from the tenor of the official papers of which copies were sent to the Senate on Thusday last.—*National Intel.*

Charleston, January 12.

Latest from Florida.—By the steam-packet Charleston, Captain King, arrived this forenoon, we have received the Savannah Georgian of yesterday. Captain King states that on Tuesday evening, a party of Indians, supposed to have been 40 in number, captured within 20 miles of Garey's Ferry, nine negroes out of a party of ten—one having escaped to Jacksonville, bringing the information of the capture of his companions.

Drowning.—The Rev. James H. Eels, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Elyria, Ohio, was drowned in the Maumee River, on the 7th ult. while attempting to cross it on the ice.

Indian Troubles.—We learn from the Galena Advertiser of the 7th ultimo, that a party of the Sioux lately made an incursion upon the Sacs and Foxes, near the head waters of Iowa River, and murdered a number of the latter. No cause is assigned for the aggression. The injured tribes are taking measures to execute vengeance upon the intruders early in the spring. A report was also in circulation that a number of Indians had returned to the Government lands.

A monthly sheet has been commenced at Philadelphia, entitled "Journal of the American Temperance Union." Its motto is "Total Abstinence from all that can intoxicate." Price $1 per annum.

Fuel.—People in the northern States can hardly imagine the enormous price of coal in this city. English coal is now selling at $4 per barrel, and the holders deem it a favor to sell a few barrels at that price. Of Philadelphia coal there is none in market. The last on hand was sold at from $25 to $30 per ton. Western coal is very scarce, and cannot be purchased in quantities larger than half a dozen barrels.—*New-Orleans Bee.*

Fatal Accident.—Capt. Henry F. Schenck was accidentally killed a few days since, on board the wreck of the Mexico, while engaged in hoisting a pair of sheers for the purpose of getting out *the cargo. Capt. Schenck was an intrepid and* enterprising man—he directed his energies in saving lives and property from wrecks on our coast. His loss will be severely felt by the merchants and underwriters.—*Express.*

Mississippi.—The Manchester and Benton Railroad Company have started a locomotive.—There are also 100 men at work on the Port Gibson and Grand Gulf Railroad. Besides numerous other works of this kind, this young State, though high up the river, has already a line of packet-ships from Natchez to New-York, and now proposes also a steam-packet for the same route.

Salt.—The quantity of domestic Salt inspected in the village of Salina during the last year was 984,685 bushels; Syracuse, 305,396; Liverpool, 364,202; Geddes, 259,474. Total. 1,912,858 bushels: which is less than the amount in 1835 by 297,009 bushels. Until the past year there has been a rapid increase in the quantity manufactured. The decrease last year, we presume, was owing partly, if not principally, to the coldness of the season.

Odd name of a Town.—There is a town in Louisiana called *Uncle Sam.* A number of lots were recently sold at that place, at prices ranging from 100 to $500 per lot of 50 feet front.

Michigan.—On Wednesday of last week, the bill for admitting Michigan into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, passed its third and last reading in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 132 to 43.

The Rocky Mountains.—Professor Renwich, of Columbia College, New-York, in a letter published in Mr. Irving's Astoria, gives it as his belief, founded on barometric and trigonometric experiments of Mr. Thompson, a surveyor of the North West Fur Company, that one of the peaks of the Rocky Mountains has an altitude of 25,000 feet, which is nearly equal to the Hymalya of Asia, the highest range in the world.

Fertility of Michigan.—A letter in a western paper gives some instances of the fertility of Michigan. A settler in the autumn of 1834, spent ten days in clearing the underbrush from twenty acres of oak opening, and twenty days ploughing and harrowing in twenty bushels of wheat. *The next summer he harvested 600* bushels from the field, by actual measurement.—In the autumn of 1835, another farmer sowed four acres of timbered land, a different soil, and the past summer reaped from it 208 bushels of wheat. These, however, are extraordinary crops.

Gen. Santa Anna and his aid, Colonel Almonte, are to be conveyed to Mexico in the United States schooner Pioneer, a small vessel lately built for the exploring expedition. They embark at Norfolk.

Population of the United States.—The entire population of the United States, as nearly as could be ascertained in 1836, amounts to 16,680,000.

The Oneida Bank has at last offered a reward of $10,000 for the discovery of the money stolen from its vaults some time since.

The number of deaths in Boston last year was 1770, the population being about 85,000. The ratio is one in forty-eight.

Factory Burnt.—We learn from the Village Herald, that the "Good-Intent Factory" at Blackwoodtown, Gloucester county, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last. Loss estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000, of which $25,000 is covered by insurance.

The loss of property by the fire at Auburn is estimated at $66,500, on which there was insurance to the amount of $49,700.

The loss of property by the late fire at St. John, N. B., is estimated by the St. John Observer at £220,000, or $880,000. Of this amount, about £60,000 was covered by insurance.

Rice.—This is always one of the cheapest articles of food, and now it is no higher than usual, notwithstanding flour is nearly double its common price. Nothing is so cheap in the present state *of things as rice, and nothing is more healthy or* more palatable.

The new Senate of the United States from the 4th of March next, will comprise 18 Whigs, and 34 Van Buren men. Total 52.—*Jour. Com.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Various and contradictory reports have been current during the past week, respecting the affairs of the Spanish belligerents.

The British Ministry is determined to maintain a legion in the cause of the Queen and the constitution; and the settled policy of that nation appears to be the establishment of a liberal government in both Spain and Portugal, however doubtful or ambigious the course of France may be in relation to this important matter.

Important News.—The United States Sloop of War Boston, having on board our Minister to Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th ultimo on her way to Pensacola. Goroztiza had arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, Judge Ellis demanded his passports, and left the city on the 28th of December.

A letter dated January 3, from Vera Cruz, states that California has declared her independence of Mexico. Bustamente was about to be elevated to the Presidency.

It was not positively known at Vera Cruz, whether Santa Anna had been released. His return to Mexico, was expected to produce a tremendous revolution. The strongest apprehensions were entertained of war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the third of January. Every thing wore the indication of approaching trouble.

From the New-Orleans American, January 17.

Advices from Columbia, Texas, are to the 30th ultimo. Intelligence reached the seat of government on Sunday, (25th) that the Mexican army was pressing towards the borders of the republic. Gen. Houston was to leave for the army in a few days. His health is rapidly improving.—General orders had been issued from the War Department, advising the people of the coming danger, and calling on them to be prepared to meet the invader. The death of Gen. Austin has spread a gloom over the country. He was buried at Peach Point.

Santa Anna, it is said, has been outlawed by the Mexican government; and Bustamente who was exiled by Santa Anna, has returned, and will succeed him as President of the Republic. Bustamente is more a tool of the priests than was even Santa Anna; and as the priests have large resources, and are bitterly opposed to the indepence of Texas, it is probale that money will be found to carry on the war. The New-Orleans Courier says: "It is reported that loans have already been raised to support his government; that he will leave Mexico with an army amounting to 16,000, and that he has sworn extermination to all Texians."

The Euphrates Expedition.—A letter from Bombay, published in the London papers, says that the government have given up the much talked of Euphrates expedition, and that Colonel Chesney and his party will return to England.

War upon Locusts.—According to letters from Aleppo, the country in that neighborhood had been ravaged by locusts, which descended in clouds upon the earth, and consumed its vegetation. Ibrahim Pacha called out the whole population to do battle against these armies of insects, and went himself at the head of 25,000 men to the place most infested. The people were marshalled in 72 divisions, one of which in 32 days collected a heap of locusts large enough to load twenty horses.

There are four hundred and twenty-one places of worship in London.

Mr. Ira Coriell is an authorised Agent to obtain subscribers and receive payments, for this paper. Those who pay in advance, are requested to note such payment, on the list; and to obviate the necessity of giving written receipts, [we have as yet none printed,] all payments will be published in the next number of the paper after *they shall have been received at the office.*

Jacob Overacre,
Publishing Agent.

January, 1837.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mr. Ira Coriell's Agency.—Ephraim J. Runyon $1, Stelle F. Randolph $1, S. K. Stevenson $1, John Stelle $1, H. V. Nevius $1, Jeremiah Dunn $0 50.

MARRIED:

At Union Village, on the 25th ultimo, Phineas French to Miss Mary Oswald.

DIED:

At Green Brook, Somerset county, this (Thursday) morning, William Vail, *a well known and respectable* citizen, aged about 70 years.

☞ His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow (Friday) morning, from his late residence, at 11 o'clock.

Near Mount Bethel, on Saturday last, ——, daughter of Joel Wilson.

To Correspondents.—"The Origin of Blue Eyes," (B.) is heartily welcomed.

"Temperance Reform," (J. S.) is under consideration, and will probably appear next week.

"Grecce in 1823," (*) will appear in the poet's corner of our next.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On assuming for the first time the management of a public journal, both justice and expediency, as well as custom, require a free and honest exposition of the principles and interests to which it is to be devoted, and the character which it is to maintain.

As a vehicle of News.—A leading object of this publication will be to lay before its readers, as comprehensive a view of domestic and foreign intelligence as our time and space will allow.—A list of prices current, corrected weekly from the New-York Journal of Commerce, will be included, together with whatever may appear as improvements and discoveries in science and the arts.

As an Advertising medium.—Peculiar facilities will be afforded to advertisers, in respect to altering, transposing, and renewing their advertisements, while special attention will be given to propriety and perspicuity of arrangement, and clearness of impression.

Its Political Character.—A studied impartiality with respect to the success of any party, *as such*, will be preserved, so far as our judgment, aided by a competent committee representing the several parties, may suffice to that end. This course, or position, we at the same time avow as in accordance with our prepossessions and most cherished principles, with regard to "party spirit" generally. The science of political economy, however, will receive a due share of attention, while the best writers on this subject, both of the past and the present, will be consulted, so far as our time and means will allow.

Its Literary Character.—We believe, notwithstanding our limited experience and multiplied engagements, that the selections in this department will be chaste, inviting, and instructive; and from such varied and eminent abilities as the list of our future contributors embraces, our readers may expect occasionally such original matter as will be both creditable to the paper and gratifying to them.

In its Moral Character we intend this paper shall sustain an elevated position; and while its columns will be open to the discussion of both political and moral subjects, both writers and readers will do well to bear in mind that an *opinion* is not an *argument*, nor an *assertion, proof*. If it was a maxim worthy of Dr. Franklin, "Never to contradict any body," it must be acknowledged that there is a large amount of unphilosophical as well impolite discussion at the present day.—We are nevertheless in favor of free discussion, "*free* as air," so long as the rules of courtesy and of logic are not violated. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, we hope, will ever find in us an uncompromising opponent. We hold that the man who is unwilling that his neighbor should express or defend sentiments or principles differing from his own, is himself unworthy of the like privilege. In pursuing this plan it will be necessary to publish articles conflicting with, or contrary to, our views; and our readers are reminded that we are not to be considered as agreeing with every thing we publish; and in this respect will be considered responsible only for what is published in the *editorial department*, and that which may receive our express endorsement.

It is only by obeying the injunction "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," that we can "get wisdom" that will qualify man to be a blessing to himself and society, and at the last great audit to "give up his account with joy and not with grief."

JACOB OVERACRE, *Editor*.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large *Cider House* standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm; besides several springs, which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—100 lbs.		Do. country	12 75 a 13 —
Pot	6 75 a — —	Prime city	7 50 a 8 50
Pearl	6 75 a — —	Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
BEESWAX—lb.		Cargo	5 50 a 6 —
Yellow	— 27 a — 28	Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
White	— 38 a — 40	Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 11
CANDLES—lb.		Lard	— 15 a — 16
Tallow	— 11 a — 13	Butter, dairy	— 25 a — 26
Sperm	— 33 a — 34	Do. shipping	— 18 a — 20
COAL.		Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 —	*RICE*—100 lbs.	
Scotch	10 — a 11 —	1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —	*SALT*—bu.	
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —	Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
Schuylkill	— — a — —	St. Ubes	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.		Cadiz	— — a — —
Cuba	— 11 a — 13	Lisbon	— — a — —
Brazil	— 10 a — 12	Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 13	Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
Laguira	— 12 a — 13	*SEEDS.*	
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11	Flax, ro. 7 bu.	15 — a — —
Java	— 13 a — 15	Do. clean	15 — a — —
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11	Timothy, tc.	15 — a 17 —
FEATHERS—lb.		Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
Foreign	— 14 a — 26	*SOAP*—lb.	
American	— 44 a — 50	Brown	— 5 a — 7
FISH—brl.		Castile	— 13 a — 15
Mackerel, 1,	9 75 a 10 25	*SUGARS*—lb.	
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a 9 25	N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
Do. No. 3,	5 25 a 6 25	St. Croix	— 8 a — 10
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 15 50	Porto Rico	— 7 a — 9
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —	Havana, wht	— 10 a — 11
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50	Lump	— 44 a — 15
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —	Loaf	— 16 a — 19
FLAX—lb.		*TALLOW*—lb.	
Russia	— — a — —	American	— 10 a — 11
American	9 — a — 10	Russian	— — a — —
FRUIT.		*TEAS*—lb.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25	Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Bunch, box	1 65 a 1 75	Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Muscatel	1 05 a 1 15	Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Bloom	1 15 a 1 20	Y. Hyson	— 30 a — —
Smyrna, lb.	4 — a — 5	Hyson Skin	— 34 a — —
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10	Souchong	— 25 a — 50
HONEY—gal.		Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Havana	— 45 a — 50	Bohea	— 18 a — 20
HAY—100 lbs.		*TOBACCO*—lb.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —	Virginia	— 5 a — 8
HOPS—lb.		Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
First sort '36	— — a — —	Ohio	— 9 a — 18
INDIGO—lb.		Cuba	— 22 a — 25
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75	St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manilla	1 15 a 1 25	Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Caraccas	1 37 a 1 40	Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 25	Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
LIME—cask.		*WOOL*—lb.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —	Amer. Sax.	— 67 a — 70
Camden	— — a — —	Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 65
LEATHER—lb.		Common	— 45 a — 52
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 27	Pulled No. 1,	— 54 a — 55
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 23	Do. No. 2,	— 37 a — 46
MOLASSES—gal.		*CORN EXCHANGE.*	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — —	Flour, NY. bl.	11 50 a — —
Trin'd. Cuba	— — a — —	Troy	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — —	Western	11 87 a 12 00
Porto Rico	— 44 a — 45	Philadelphia	— — a — 00
Orleans	— 43 a — 46	Georgetown	— — a 11 75
NAVAL STORES—brl.		Howard st.	— — a — —
Tar	2 25 a 3 37	Richmond	11 50 a — —
Pitch	— — a 1 88	Baltimore	— — a — —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50	Rye Flour	8 25 a 8 50
Turp'tine W.	4 — a 4 25	Indian Meal	4 75 a — —
OILS—gal.		Wheat, Baltic	2 06 a 2 12
Linseed	— 91 a — 92	Do. Genesee	1 90 a 2 00
Whale	— 49 a — 50	Do. N. Caro.	1 85 a 1 95
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 37 a 1 43
Do. winter	1 — a — —	Corn, N. bu.	1 00 a 1 06
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —	Do. South.	— 00 a 1 25
PROVISIONS—brl.		Barley	1 06 a 1 09
Beef, ms city	13 50 a — —	Oats, North.	— 70 a — 75

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.
Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

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PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers, having their establishment in first *rate order, with experienced workmen, are now ready* to receive Cloth to be dressed, and colored Blue, Black, Brown, Green, &c. in the best possible manner, and as soon as possible.

☞ Cloth left at the store of William D. Cole, Stone Mills, or at Isaac Cole's office, Plainfield, will be taken and returned on Saturday of each week.

VREELAND & WILLIAMS.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

ANVILS AND VICES.

NOW on hand. As the article has risen in price since we purchased these, we will sell them as cheap as they can be purchased in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Boarding.

COMFORTABLE Accommodations for Boarders.—☞ None need apply but those of steady habits, as I wish for the future to have no others.

NANCY DUNN.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

A good Farm
TO LET ON SHARES.

THE subscriber would Let his Farm on quite liberal terms to a *good*, efficient Farmer. He would stock it in part, or wholly, as would best accommodate; or he would hire a temperate, *trusty Farmer* with a small family, to occupy a convenient house he is now finishing on the premises, who would board himself and the other laborers on reasonable terms.

He wishes to employ an *experienced man* by the job, to *set about 100 rods of new post and rail Fence, and re-set* about 100 or 200 rods of old.

He would be glad also to contract with a capable person, to regulate the lot between his house and the road, so as to form a declining plane, and build a sewer in the low ground, to be covered, when it is regulated.

Apply to

DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, near Plainfield, January 18, 1837. 2w2

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Eliptic Springs made and repaired.

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

Plainfield, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

Lehigh Coal.

THE subscriber offers to consumers, during the present month, (January,) the best Hard Coal, in clean *unbroken Lumps, for $9,00.—Broken and Screened, $10,00.*

JOEL CLARKSON.

Rahway, Jan. 10, 1 w3

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, December 31, 1836:

James C. Ayres 2, Daniel Alward, Vincent Barklew Cornelius Boice, Ebenezer Bishop, M. A. Brown, John T. Cook, John W. Craig, Zenas Corby, J. R. Dunham, Randolph Dunham, Daniel Drake, Shettleworth Deare, Phineas Freeman, Jr., William C. Griffiths, Daniel T. Hill, George P. Jackson, Edmund Kinsey, Rev. Sheppard K Kollock, Aaron Lane 2, John Layton 2, James Leonard, Abraham Laing, Wm. H. Lyburgh, Simeon Lane, Thomas Moore, Clarkson Moshier, C. & E. Morse, William Manning, Wm. R. Martin, Caleb Night, Isaac S. Parker, Simeon F. Randolph, Ed. F. Randolph, Nancy Runyon, David Rogers, Chas. H. Ryno, J. & F. Randolph, Robert J. Randolph, Wm. P. Shotwell, E. L. Sheppard, Thomas Stead, Robert Stewart, Daniel Shotwell, S. K. Stevenson, Peter Shaw, Wm. Tunison 2, James Thorn 3, George Thorn 3, Wm. J. Todd, Elizabeth Titus, Mercy Vail, James S. Vail, Ezra Wooden, Jeptha Wooden, Wm. F. Warren, Frederick Winans, A. P. Woodruff.

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 1 3t

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BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do., wide do., clear Boards, first rate Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE,

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., for family use.

ALSO,

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WANTED,

AN active intelligent Lad, of good character and about *fourteen or fifteen years old*, to do the errands &c. of this office. One inclined to learn the art of Printing, would be preferred.

J. OVERACRE, *Printer*.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

SALT.

TEN sacks Fine Salt, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

HOE'S MILL SAWS.

A FEW on hand, warranted a good article; if not, to be brought back and the money will be returned.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

SAND.

FIFTY bushels Fine Sand, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

IRON.

NOW on hand a small quantity of American Iron, consisting of bar, scollop and round, and for sale on reasonable terms.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received a general assortment of Gum Elastic water proof Shoes, for both men and women, which I intend to sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are [illegible] Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

South Boundbrook, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—The subscribers will rent from the first of April next for one year, the House at present occupied by David Rogers, Gersham Manning, and others, either to one family or to a number. Any person or persons wishing to Rent said premises, will please to call on the subscriber, or on Cornelius Boice, at his office in Plainfield.

WILLIAM P. SHOTWELL.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

To Rent.

THE subscribers will rent several Houses, if immediately applied for. Several valuable properties for Sale, viz. two or three Houses and Lots, and Farms.—All necessary information will be given on application to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, or
ELSTON MARSH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837. 1

N. B.—One of the Houses is now unoccupied, and immediate possession can be given by

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

House to Let.

FROM *the 1st of April next, the House at present occupied* by the subscriber, on the road leading to Somerville, and about a mile from this village. Terms reasonable, and made known on application, by

GEORGE B. VERMULE.

Plainfield, January 23, 1837. 2 tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed two good hands. To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping), Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

A SMART, active Boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to

ERASTUS MILLER.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of June, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor of Joseph Line, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period for one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

1 2m JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

From the New-York Mirror.

THE WRECK.

The sun went down in terror, and great clouds
Banner'd his setting, as of some stern king
A host precedes the pathway to his rest!
And over the vast gathering there rose
A faint and lurid glory. On the sea
The red light waver'd, as of some far fire
Flash'd from a kindled world. The pale stars
Fell back within the dim veil of the sky,
As though affrighted at the mustering storm!

A ship was on the waters—her white sails
Flinging like pinions to the loitering winds—
Her round-tops mingling with the bending clouds,
And her mast reeling on the murky sky.
Oft the dull canvas fell unnerved away,
And the low breeze came muttering through the shrouds,
Whose cordage oft had shriek'd amid the storm!
She seem'd some dream-ship on a dreamy sea,
Where life was not—or hope was bow'd to fear!

Again—she seem'd a creature form'd of life—
And like some thing endow'd with royalty,
She walk'd the waters. Madly from her side
Leap'd the white billows—and her rended sail
Stream'd to the serried night like the dark hair
Of those that trode the flashing deck in crowds.
But they were silent—save where volumed eye
Told the deep tale, and ask'd it, as no tongue
Can tell or pray on earth—with eloquence
That takes the spirit captive—and with voice
That has no fellow with the tones of man.

* * * * * * * * *

'T was night that could be felt—of black eclipse!
And the storm-spirit shriek'd as he went by
Upon the steeds of darkness. There was joy,
Like that which demons gather as they gaze
On ruin, as he listen'd to the cry
Of mingled helplessness and power, that broke
From pallid and curl'd lips. He saw his prey
Quiv'ring, as 'neath the falcon does the bird
Perch'd on the passing cloud!

There, as they boom'd,
A sickly light gleam'd from the stagg'ring mast—
The night-watch lantern—and it told a tale
No signal can respond to—through the storm!
She trampled those great waters—but no hand
Was at that helm—no spirit there to say
Go! and she goeth, through the roaring waste
From reeking tropic to the flashing pole!
She struck!—a shell flung from a giant's hand—
And the mad sea career'd along her decks,
Drowning in boiling foam the smother'd prayer,
Or in some gurgling gulf the quick farewell!
Down went the groaning mast into the deep—
And parted the dark cable like a thread.
Then from beneath as pressed the pallid crowd
Asking for hope, where yet the element
Had left a purpling lip the utterance,
Forth from the shiv'ring bulwark a frail bark
Shot to the weltering shore, with its white crew
Stiff in their gath'ring panoply of ice!

The rest was darkness. There was no return
To that black home of sorrow. But a voice
Rose through that night that tempests could not quail!
A voice that reach'd the mountain and the glen,
Though leaping from the valleys of the sea.
They were the shrieks of a great company
Dying amid the storm!—and as the morn
Rose on the world, they sunk into the deep—
The caves of silence!

G. MELLEN.

For the Plainfield Union.

THE FARMER AND MERCHANT CONTRASTED.

The Mind stupendous! which contrived the world,
And first its mighty plans to man unfurl'd!
Appointed *him*, the earth to till, and dress,
And bade the *earth*, his cheerful labors bless.—
'Twas Heaven's appointment! for we trace from *thence*
The Farmer's labor, and his recompense!
All other occupations, but depend
On *his*, for birth, for sustenance, and end:
Thus should we swell the husbandman's renown,
His is the triumph! *he* should wear the crown.

Th' industrious Farmer, through his God can *most*
Of happiness and independence boast:
'Tis his, to plough, and plant, and sow, in hope,
Then reap the harvest, the abundant crop!
Labor suffuses o'er his cheek the glow of health,
That *treasure*, richer than the sluggard's wealth!
He hastes from toil, the frugal meal to greet;
And proves the sleep of industry "is *sweet*."—
If *blessed*, his pleasures are the quiet home,
Where fashion, with its tumult doth not come:
His faithful partner, and his smiling boy!
Lighten each care, and sweeten his employ:
His stock the charge he loves, and trusty steed,
Well disciplined for toil or pleasures need;
These are his joys! and if the *heart* be right,
Thanks with each gift enjoyed, will still unite:
He blesses God, for rain and dew from heaven;
For fruitful seasons, and the harvest given.

Not so the *merchant!** his is all the strife,
The weariness, the bustle, and turmoil of life!
Mingled with buoyant spirits, fed by *hope*,
Which doth so oft the path to sorrow ope:
Solicitude is *his!* he would compete
With rival traders and their schemes defeat:
Here is the snare! and here alas! he strays
From rectitude, and honor's sacred ways!
He lives beyond his means, his treasures flow
T' eclipse his *neighbor*, in his pomp and show!
His business is extended, thus to meet
The calls with which *ambition* is replete:
His obligations swell, and soon fall due,
He borrows, pays, and hope lights up anew.
But now fresh trials from their fountains burst!
His *debtors* break, and credit *too* is crush'd:
Perplexed, his books are searched, but ah! he finds
Ten times his *capital* is "scattered to the winds!"
Poor man! he doth indeed *affect* a smile,
Though rack'd with *inward* agony the while;
For still the *quickened step*, the *hasty* meal!
The secret workings of his mind reveal;
His "like the troubled sea that cannot rest,"
By conscience tortured, and by grief opprest.—
Perchance he still tugs through, and fights his way,
While hope yet whispers of a *brighter day!*
He gains fresh strength, begins the year *anew*;
But ah! its *close*, tells the *same* history too.
Years, succeed years, ambition still lives on,
Excitement bears him up, when *peace* has gone.—

May-be his *fortune* changes! and he gains
The summit of his wishes, and his pains:
Rich in *estate!* but robbed of joyous health,
He's but the *poor man, burdened with his wealth!*
For where the riches *true*, to man are given,
They lead to peace, to competence, and Heaven.—

CLEMENTINA.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

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* The *city* merchant is here referred to.

Literary Extracts.

The following brilliant and happy sketches, characterised by a gorgeousness of style and a versatility of humor, rarely met with, are from the pen of the editor of the Knickerbocker, while on a literary excursion at Niagara:

One thing will impress you, as you wander about Goat Island. After you have stood upon the high rocky tower, (connected by a quivering plank, as it were, with the awful edge of the precipice,) and looked for miles around you upon a a waste of stormy waters, plunge at once into the quiet and wooded paths of the island. Travel on—on—on. Now you may fancy that you are alone, and Niagara out of hearing. Is it so?—Pause a moment. There comes through the thick leaves and branches around you, though you are far from the Fall, a many-toned and hollow voice, which makes every leaf to tremble. The light stems thrill to the rushing breath of the cataract. Yet it is not sudden, like the sound of a cannon, or the pealing of the thunder; it is constant, yet changeful—heavy and solemn, yet at times fairy and musical—but it fills all the air.—There is no pause—no cessation—no stay. The roar is eternal. It is the utterance of the GOD who lifted that horrid ledge into heaven, and stretched that awful chasm for leagues towards the frozen pole.

Fail not, tourist, to visit the Cave of the Winds, and to go southwardly from the Biddle stair-case, under the American ledge. Mind not the tempest which will sweep over you occasionally from the distant cataract, in a cloud of spray on the wings of the gale. There is inspiration in the heart, as you inhale the awful hymn-notes of the torrent, and the freshness of that watery air. It is like breathing upon a high mountain in winter, above a wide plain, where a wider stretch of white fades at last, on the edge of the horizon, into an universal blue. Look up, ever and anon. How fearfully those heavy pines look over the ledges, at the height of many a hundred feet!—There the blue sky looks down upon you; and the fleecy cloud—child of the waters and the morning—*unfolds its skirts of fleecy gold!*—Beautiful—awful—impressive scene!

They told us a good story of an Irishman and Scotchman from Canada, who came on the American side last winter to settle an ancient grudge by fisticuffs. 'They fought like brave men, long and well;' long hung the contest doubtful, and the *by-standers wist not which should prevail*—whether or shamrock or thistle. At last the antagonists fell to the ground; they rolled to the edge of the river—one, minus his linsey-woolsey coat-tail, clung to some shrubbery on the precipitous bank—the other fell to the distance of sixty feet, saving his life by striking among the thick boughs of a parasitical tree growing out *of the rock*, and *festooned with thick vines*, the seed of which some wandering breeze had wafted to a fissure in the rock, where it had been nourished by the presence of leaf-dust and spray, until it had flourished into strong and vigorous fertility. The discomfited warrior was drawn up by a rope let down for his aid, and hooked into his wounded inexpressibles—having fallen only a small part of the distance to the river's bed.

A day or two (employed in good dinners at the Cataract House, a personal inspection of the Indian gimcrackeries on the island, leave-takings with friends, appointments for Saratoga, Rockaway, Trenton, or Newport,) can be passed richly at Niagara. If you have an ounce of poetry about you, reader, remain there until you can go the whole circuit on every side and in every quarter—*alone*. Go out, free from all human presence, and hold communion with your God. So shall you bring away with you cherished and kindling thoughts, never to die.

We bowled briskly away from the Cataract Hotel one rainy afternoon. The mud was up to the axle of our extra; and as we wheeled around an opening through the thick shrubbery, on our way to Lewiston, not far from the Devil's Hole—a polite name given to a horrid chasm in the rocky wall which bounds Niagara on either side, from Queenston to the Pavilion—I caught my parting view of The Wonder. Down rolled that heavy stretch of wide and foaming waters—the spray rising in clouds from its base—the wreathing vapors making themselves wings for the wind, and ready to sail away, like airy messengers, perhaps to be steeped in sunlight over Lake Erie—so that they which but a little while before were mounting with thunder in their bosoms, could soar away and be at rest.

As you journey to the North, Dan Tourist, forget not to pause on the brow of that *long* hill which overlooketh the old town of Queenston in Canada, the monument of Brock, and eke the town of Lewistown on the republican side. As we neared this spot, the sun broke from his hiding place, and diffused over the landscape for many, many leagues, a sweet and melancholy smile. Magnificent sight! The monument arose, like a shaft of ebony, against a sky of the richest crimson. Old Niagara went meandering onward to Ontario, like a vast serpent of gold, creeping through a landscape of surpassing loveliness. The two countries, Mother and Daughter, seemed brought together in loving propinquity; and the hills afar, the vales between, the rain-drops glittering on the trees around, and the trembling leaves, gave melody to the breeze, and beauty to the eye.

If you visit Niagara, I *think* I would perform the journey in *October*. Oh, when the trees are clothed in their many-colored autumnal robes—when the day-god goes to his rest as a monarch *goes to his slumbers, drawing around him his curtains* of purple and gold—when the mellow fruits drop richly from the trees in thine orchard; when the honey-locust leaf, or 'ash, deep crimsoned,' falls to the ground;

> 'When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, though all the leaves are still,
> And twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill,'

then go to Niagara. You will return with the chastening solemnity of the season upon you; with emblems of eternity in your mind; with remembered whispers of a God sounding in your ear, and with thanks to Him

> 'Who made the world, and heaped the waters far
> Above its loftiest mountains.'

Stood at the door of the *Cataract Hotel*, on the American side, while the postillion was placing their 'travelling dress' upon his cattle, and watched a handsome squaw trudge through the heavy rain, with a papoose, or baby, at her back, covered with a white blanket, and suspended by a wampum belt from her forehead. How statelily she stepped! She had the walk of an empress, as she bounded away into the woods. Poor soul! Probably on her way to her lonely wigwam, to lament in the autumn—when the sun goes down in an ocean of rainbow-colored foliage, and the wilderness echoes to the moan of the dying year—the departing glories of her race—

> 'Like thee, thou sun, to die!'

Exceedingly amused at the air and manner of *a decided loafer, a sentimentalist withal, and a* toper, who had come out of his way from Buffalo to see the falls. 'Landlord!' said he, to the Boniface of the Cataract, 'and you, gentlemen, who stand on this porch, witnessing this pitiless rain, you see before you one who has a tempest of sorrows a-beatin' upon his head continually. *Wanst* I was wo'th twenty thousand dollars, and I d riv *the saddlin profession. Circumstances alters cases*: now I wish for to solicit charity. Some of you seems benevolent, and I do believe I am not destined to rank myself among those who could travel from Dan to Beersheba, and say all is barren. No—I scorn to brag—but I am intelligent beyond my years, and my education has been complete. I have read Wolney's Ruins, Marshall's Life of Washington, and Pope's Easy on Man, and most of the literature of the day, in the small newspapers. But the way I'm situated at present, is scandalous. The fact is, my heart is broke, and I'm just Ishmaelizing about the globe, with a sombre brow, and a bosom laden with wo. Who will help me—speak singly, gentlemen—who will 'ease my griefs, and drive my cares away?' as Isaac Watts says, in one of his devotional poems.'

No answer was returned. A general laugh arose. The pride of the mendicant was excited: rage got the better of his humility; and shaking his fist in the face of the by-standers, he roared out:

'You're all a pack of poor, or'nary, common people. You insult honest poverty; but I do not 'hang my head for a' that,' as Burns says. I will chastise any man here, for two three-cent drinks of *Monagohale* whiskey; yes, though I have but lately escaped shipwreck, coming from Michigan to Buffalo, and am weak from the loss of strength; yet I will whip the best of you.—Let any on ye come over to the Black Rock Rail Dee-pott, and I'll lick you *like a knife!*'

'Never mind that part of it,' said one; 'tell us about the shipwreck.'

'Ah!' he continued, 'that *was* a scene!—Twenty miles out at sea, on the lake—the storm bustin' upon the deck—the waves, like mad tailors, making breeches over it continually—the lightnings a-bustin' overhead, and hissing in the water—the clouds meeting the earth—the land just over the lee-bow—every mast in splinters—every sail in rags—women a-schreechin—farmers' wives emigratin' to the west, calling for their husbands—and hell yawnin' all all around! A good many was dreadfully sea-sick; and one man, after casting forth every thing beside, with a violent retch, threw up his boots! Oh, gentlemen, it was awful! At length came the last and destructivest billow. *It struck the ship on* the left side, in the neighborhood of the poop—and all at wanst, I felt something under us breakin' away. The vessel was parting! One half the crew was drowned—passengers was praying, and commending themselves to heaven. I alone escaped the watery doom.'

'And how did you manage to redeem *yourself* from destruction?' was the general inquiry.

'Why, genilmen, the fact is, I seen how things was a-goin', and *I took my hat and went ashore!*'

The last I saw of this Munchausen, was as our coach wheeled away. He had achieved a 'drink,' and was perambulating through the mud, lightened, momentarily, of his sorrows.

EASTERN HYPERBOLE.—Redschid Bey, the newly appointed Ottoman ambassador to England, was previously in the same situation in France. Before leaving Paris, he addressed some poetry to a young lady whose beauty and singing had enchanted him—which was translated into French by Professor Desgranges, and which is thus rendered into English in the New-York American:

"*Many are the pretty roses in the garden of* beauty, but they have not the delicious voice of the nightingale. The nightingale! its whole charm is its voice; in its plumage nothing recalls the beauty of the rose. Though each be the delight of lovers, each is powerful by a different attraction. The rose is light itself to the eye of the lover—the nightingale takes captive the ear of the universe. But if each, *separately, imparts* a varied gratification, one may yet overcome, near each, the melancholy it inspires. While the one is bound to the earth, and the other is a denizen of the skies, could a union of the charms of both in one be looked for? Yet have I met with that delightful union! I have seen grace united with melody, and I wander on and lose myself in my enchantment; for I have seen the rose in a nightingale, and the nightingale in the rose. In Paris my eyes beheld a young girl—the rose of the morning was envious of her beauty—the nightingale at the sound of her voice hid herself for shame; and I have called this charmer *Rose-Nightingale*."

THE MIRAGE.—Major Skinner, in his 'Overland journey to India,' describes an occular deception, or mirage, of extraordinary perfection and distinctness, witnessed by him in travelling over the deserts of Arabia. It resembled a vast sheet of water. He says:

"The seeming lake was broken in several parts by the little islands of sand, that gave strength to the delusion. The dromedaries of the sheiks at length reached its borders, and appeared to us to have commenced fording. As they advanced and became more surrounded by the vapor, I thought they had got into deep water, and moved with great caution. In passing over the sand banks, their figures were reflected in the water. So convinced was Mr. Calhoun of its reality, that he dismounted and walked towards the deepest part of it, which was on the right hand. He followed the deceitful lake for a long time, and to our sight was strolling on its bank, his shadow stretching to a great length beyond. There was not a breath of wind; it was a sultry day, and such a one as would have added dreadfully to disappointment, if we had been any time without water."

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings *from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint* for more *than* 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—*and to aid all the different organs of se*cretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general descriptions of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATE.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, whose statements are entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in the River a large cargo of Lumber, per sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

701 seasoned first quality Plank,
1000 large Hemlock Joists,
9335 feet Box Boards,
2539 " " "
14,505 " " "
1500 feet 5-7th Box Boards,
6000 feet White Wood, suitable for coach makers,
1700 first rate Boards,
835 Common Boards,
16,032 feet 3-4 wide Box Boards.

Together with their stock on hand of the following articles, viz:

Good Boards, refuse do.,
Spruce Plank, planed do.,
Hemlock Joist and Boards,
Clear seasoned wide and narrow Boards,
Barn Floor Plank,
White Wood Boards,
Bass Wood Boards, Shingles,
Lath, Clap Boards,
1 1-2 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cherry Boards, Ash Plank,
Spruce and Hemlock 2 inch Plank,
Common Shingles, refuse do.,
Cedar Paling, Cypress Shingles, 2 feet do.,
Thomaston and Athens Lime in casks,

Which composes as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New-Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.
RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1tf

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIS is a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, accompanied with public documents, sketches of natural history, and occasionally philosophical and literary essays. In addition to the approbation which has been almost universally expressed by those who have become subscribers, the following testimonials have also been voluntarily furnished. The signatures embrace some of the first mechanics and domestic commission merchants in the city of New-York.

At a meeting of the "American Institute of the city of New-York," held at Clinton Hall, June 12, 1835, the prospectus of a new publication, to be called the "Journal of the American Institute," having been read, and received the sanction of the American Institute, &c. it was thereupon

Resolved, That the same be recommended for the patronage of the Members of this Institute, and all those who *take an interest in* the arts and manufactures of our country.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than a year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious form, as any publication in the country.

The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of Manufacturers and Mechanics—to them it looks for support; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting. The work has now about 700 subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

New-York, October, 1836.

James Wolcott,	Martin E. Thompson,
Joseph Torrey,	James F. Kenny,
George L. Willard,	Edwin Williams,
W. Spencer,	Frederick Goodell,
Wm. P. Disoway,	Thomas W. Harvey,
E. D. Plimpton,	A. Wales,
Isaac Fryer,	Samuel S. Tiffany,
Edward T. Backhouse,	James J. A. Bruce,
Jonathan Amory,	F. H. Wolcott,
Adoniram Chandler,	A. S. W. Goodwin,
Joseph Titcomb,	Isaac C. Kendall.

We recommend to the friends of Domestic Industry generally, not only to subscribe, but also to use their influence in its behalf. 1

NEW-YORK TRANSCRIPT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

SO many applications have been made to us for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, and the answer we give that we do not publish one, is so unsatisfactory to the applicant; the opportunity we possess of pleasing our friends in this respect, is so extensive, and our desire to gratify them so great, that we have determined to issue, forthwith, a paper twice a week, entitled the New-York Transcript for the Country. It will be of the same size as our daily sheet, but will be filled exclusively with reading matter, digested and arranged under appropriate heads, to the almost entire absence of advertisements, and other local circumstances, only of interest to the city reader. A price current and bank note table, corrected to the last hour, will form an important feature in this publication, joined to the various other valuable and interesting contents, which have gained for the Transcript its present popularity. It will be afforded to our country readers at $2 per annum, payable in advance, in all instances, and no attention shall be spared to render it one of the most interesting, varied, and valuable miscellanies of the day.

JANUARY, 1837. 1t3

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by
1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments;

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"*It is* what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.
The New-York Mirror:

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles *from the pens of well-known* and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will *contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign* correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, *will be en*graved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britain, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-lettres, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1837. NUMBER 4.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

We are determined not to deviate from these terms in any case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its objects and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., Rev. Elias W. Crane,	*Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., William F. Pyatt, M. D., George Mather, Esq.,	*New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal,	*Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie,	*Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, Nathan Vail, Job Squier, Esq., Jos. L. Shotwell, Laing Webster, E. L. Sheppard, Robert Anderson,	*Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, JOHN LAYTON, ELIJAH SHOTWELL, DANIEL SHOTWELL, JARVIS B. AYRES, JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,	*Trustees.*

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of June, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor of Joseph Line, deceased. } *Decree to limit Creditors.*

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period for one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

1 2m JACOB O. DRAKE, *Surrogate.*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, December 31, 1836:

James C. Ayres 2, Daniel Alward, Vincent Barklew, Cornelius Boice, Ebenezer Bishop, M. A. Brown, John T. Cook, John W. Craig, Zenas Corby, J. R. Dunham, Randolph Dunham, Daniel Drake, Shettlewerth Deare, Phineas Freeman, Jr., William C. Griffiths, Daniel T. Hill, George P. Jackson, Edmund Kinsey, Rev. Sheppard K. Kollock, Aaron Lane 2, John Layton 2, James Leonard, Abraham Laing, Wm. H. Lyburgh, Simeon Lane, Thomas Moore, Clarkson Moshier, C. & E. Morse, William Manning, Wm. R. Martin, Caleb Night, Isaac S. Parker, Simeon F. Randolph, Ed. F. Randolph, Nancy Runyon, David Rogers, Chas. H. Ryno, J. & F. Randolph, Robert J. Randolph, Wm. P. Shotwell, E. L. Sheppard, Thomas Stead, Robert Stewart, Daniel Shotwell, S. K. Stevenson, Peter Shaw, Wm. Tunison 2, James Thorn 3, George Thorn 3, Wm. J. Todd, Elizabeth Titus, Mercy Vail, James S. Vail, Ezra Wooden, Jeptha Wooden, Wm. F. Warren, Frederick Winans, A. P. Woodruff.

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 1 3t

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in the River a large cargo of Lumber, per sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

701 seasoned first quality Plank,
1000 large Hemlock Joists,
9335 feet Box Boards,
2539 " " "
14,505 " " "
1500 feet 5-7th Box Boards,
6000 feet White Wood, suitable for coach makers,
1700 first rate Boards,
835 Common Boards,
16,032 feet 3-4 wide Box Boards.

Together with their stock on hand of the following articles, viz:

Good Boards, refuse do.,
Spruce Plank, planed do.,
Hemlock Joist and Boards,
Clear seasoned wide and narrow Boards,
Barn Floor Plank,
White Wood Boards,
Bass Wood Boards, Shingles,
Lath, Clap Boards,
1 1-2 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cherry Boards, Ash Plank,
Spruce and Hemlock 2 inch Plank,
Common Shingles, refuse do.,
Cedar Paling, Cypress Shingles, 2 feet do.,
Thomaston and Athens Lime in casks.

Which composes as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New-Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

South Boundbrook, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Washing Machines.
(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

Scientific.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union:

Sir—In compliance with the request of many friends, I send for insertion in the Plainfield Union a series of extracts from a work upon Education, which I design to publish during the current year. Respectfully,

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield Seminary, January 23, 1837.

EDUCATION.
NUMBER TWO.

All knowledge is acquired from the relation of subject and attribute.

The universe is an absolute whole—the stupendous subject of an immensity of minor subjects, attributes, and relations—of systems, intelligences, and actions. Each subject of knowledge must be regarded as a whole divisible into parts—as an integer possessing actual and possible relations, in appropriate degrees, either intimate or remote, with respect to every other subject.—To enable the mind to comprehend as far as practicable these subjects, attributes and relations—these systems, intelligences, and actions, is the design of the *Sciences.* The grand divisions of the sciences are physical, intellectual, and moral. From these capital elements, are derived that series and concatenation of systems for the acquirement of distinct classes of knowledge, which society, by the multiplicity of its relations has made indispensable—that social encyclopedia, or circle of sciences which mutually concur in sustaining the existence and contributing to the physical, intellectual, or moral interests of a christian or civilised community. Hence the science of agriculture, chymistry, zoology; physiology, psychology; ethics, political economy; mathematics, astronomy, philology, &c.

A particle of dust, which by microscopic aid, discloses a diversity of appearances to the sense of vision and thereby declares its subjective nature, is a relative whole, in as positive a degree, as the sun, its subordinate spheres, and their dependent orbs, with all their physical, intellectual, and moral relations, or as any of the orders of that mighty system of systems, which, according to the opinion of eminent astronomers, compose the material universe.

From the *first feeble exercise* of a single intellectual faculty, just developed, to examine a class of sensitive perceptions, to the supreme effort of a fully organised and sagacious mind, employed in the most abstruse departments of science;—from the first vindictive impulse that has not yet determined the will of the most obscure citizen, to the grand national edict that denounces war against a hostile empire, the investigative mind will discern a community of attributes, in their respective orders intellectual and moral.

The efficient means of investigation which modern ingenuity has devised for natural science, and the light which the history of the world, has shed upon the principles of national policy, have by a more subtile analysis resolved qualities, which had hitherto been esteemed simple elements into distinct and definite parts, and by this operation, have disclosed a new series of relations or qualities that afford, to the understanding, an accession of knowledge in regard to the properties of the subjects of examination. The supremacy of intellectual acquirement, which has dignified human nature, and meliorated the condition of man; that has discovered the laws, which control the grand machinery of the skies; that has explained the secrets of physical combination; and ascertained the principles of cause and effect in the empire of mind—nay all that ever has been known—or can be known by man, is acquired by intently examining every subject, in order to detect all its essential qualities and their relations—that is by employing Analysis—the universal Key of Knowledge.

ANALYSIS.

Having mentioned Analysis, it may be expedient that I should define its properties. The idea of any body, obvious to the senses, or of an intellectual or moral combination, may be first separated into its grand constituent principles, which form the least number of parts, each possessing distinct characteristics, into which the subject may be divided. Each of these parts may be subdivided into its peculiar elements which refer to it as a common subject, and by their unity of relation, distinguish it from its co-ordinate parts in their general reference to the principal subject. In like manner every attribute, although it be in a remote grade of subdivision, may possess its distinct inherent qualities, which appertain to it, as their centre of relation. Although a discrimination of the most exquisite minuteness may not be able to detect the least possible concentration of elements, yet the mind, that has critically distinguished all the qualities in any article of inquiry, which are within the ordinary limits of human sagacity, and which has acquired a full and absolute appreciation of the entire object as constituted of parts, and is enabled, by one intellectual effort, to discern the immediate relation of each of these parts to its subject, its co-ordinate and components, with its mediate connection to its own series of attributes, and its united reference to the common integer,—that mind, I say, has obtained a knowledge of the subject of investigation.

[A few of the preliminary Essays will be necessarily abstract, and perhaps abstruse, but as it is expedient to state the philosophical principles of a science, as a basis for illustrations, and as the elements of the science of teaching, in order to be distinctly understood, must be explicitly stated, I have deemed it appropriate to cause the theoretic parts to precede the practical.]

Maxims for Farmers.—1. The farmer ought to rise early, to see that others do so, and that both his example is followed and his orders obeyed. 2. The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen, at least once a day. 3. In a considerable farm, it is of the utmost consequence to have hands especially appropriated for each of the most important departments of labor, forthere is often a great loss of time where persons are frequently changing their employment, and the work is not executed so well. 4. Every means should be devised to diminish labor, or to increase its power; for instance, by proper arrangement five hands may do as much labor as six persons, according to the usual mode of employing them. 5. A farmer ought not to engage in a work, whether of ordinary practice, or internal improvement, except after the most careful inquiries—but when begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance, until he has given it a fair trial. 6. It is a main object in management not to attempt too much, and never to begin a work without a probability of being able to finish it in due season. 7. Every farmer should have a book for inserting all those useful hints which are so frequently occurring in conversation, in books, and gathered in the course of his reading, or the practical management of his farm.

To make hard water soft.—We take the hard water from our well, and into one bucket we put one ounce of the carbonate of soda, which dissolves immediately when the water is warmed, and it becomes at once as soft and harmless as the purest rain water. This article is for sale at any of the apothecaries or druggists, and costs twelve cents per pound.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Cement.—Isinglass, boiled in spirits of wine, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, and perfectly secure.

Miscellaneous.

Death preferred to dishonor.—During the Irish "Reign of Terror," in 1798, a circumstance occurred, which in the days of Sparta would have immortalized the heroine: it is almost unknown—no pen has ever traced the story. We pause not to inquire into the principles that influenced her; suffice it that, in common with most of her stamp, she beheld the struggle as one in which liberty warred with tyranny. Her only son had been taken in the act of rebellion, and was condemned by martial law, to death; she followed the officer, on whose word his life depended, to the place of execution, and besought him to spare the widow's stay: she knelt in the agony of her soul and clasped his knees, while her eye, with the glare of a maniac, fell on her child beside him. The judge was inexorable, the transgressor must die. But, taking advantage of the occasion, he offered life to the culprit on condition of his discovering the members of the association with whom he was connected. The son wavered—the mother rose from her position of humiliation and exclaimed, 'My child, my child, if you do, the heaviest curse of your mother shall be poison in your veins.' He was executed—the pride of her soul enabled her to behold it without a tear—she returned to her home—the support of her declining years had fallen—the tie that bound her to life had given way—and the evening of that day that saw her lonely and forsaken, left her at rest forever. Her heart had broken in the struggle.

New Monthly Belle Assemblee.

Horrible.—A foreign paper gives an account of a melancholy case of premature interment which lately took place in Hermanstadt in Transylvania, which adds another to the many cases already existing, showing the importance of ascertaining that life is actually extinct, before the body is interred. Lieut. Col. Elsesser, Auditor General of the city, was attacked with cholera, which apparently proved fatal, and the body was soon after deposited in a tomb, without any particular examination having taken place. On succeeding to his estate, his heirs missed from his personal effects a valuable ring, which had been an heir-loom in the family for several generations, and accused a favorite servant of having obtained possession of it. The servant stoutly denied the theft, and said that his master always wore it on his finger, and it was undoubtedly buried with him. They therefore determined to open the tomb, to assure themselves of the fact, but their astonishment and horror may be imagined when they ascertained from the strongest evidence, that the Colonel had been buried alive, he having afterwards turned himself in his coffin, and had actually devoured the flesh from his arms, through hunger, before he died a dreadful death!

Quite Natural.—A young planter in the upper part of the State of Mississippi, lately married to a beautiful and highly intellectual lady, after the honey-moon had passed, was pained to observe that his young bride was thoughtful at times, and appeared to suffer much from [illegible]. Thinking this might be caused by the absence of female companions, he induced several young ladies, relatives, to make his house their home, in hopes thereby to render her completely happy. This arrangement had not the desired effect. His beloved, though apparently joyful and cheerful, while *conversing with him*, as soon as the conversation lagged, relapsed into her melancholy mood. *Surprised at this, he fell to pondering the* cause; and after a lengthy reflection, he came to the determination of sending to New-York for a piano, to be forwarded by the first ship bound for Natchez, Vicksburg, or Grand Gulf. Well, the musical companion at length arrived, and a splendid one it was, ornamented and polished, to the value of a $500 bank note. And then it discoursed such ravishing melody, as the snowy fingers *of the young bride pressed the keys!* The young planter was in raptures, and congratulated himself on having procured the one *thing needful* to complete his angel's felicity. Poor man! he paid but a poor compliment to his amiable partner's intellect, if he thought she could contentedly pass her leisure hours in strumming a piano forte. He was mistaken. Though 'music hath charms' like love, it is not the only desideratum in this world—for a while it pleases the ear and touches the heart, but ministers not to the mind! The lady *but seldom courted Apollo, and her* husband had the mortification of feeling that he had not yet made his domicil a paradise to "her he adored." At last to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked her if she did not at times regret having entered the marriage state. "Oh, no indeed!" she replied with earnestness—"never, for a moment, have I been other than your happy wife, but—sometimes—" "Well sometimes what, dearest?" "*If I must tell you then*—sometimes I regret that you dont take the *newspapers*. Pa takes *half a dozen!*—*Tuscahomian.*

Green Tea.—The London Quarterly Review states that the very prevalent preference for green tea (so called) in the United States, has given *rise to an extensive fraud upon the people* of this country by the Canton merchants, in the *supply of our markets by the worst kinds of coarse bohea* converted into 'green' by a composition of tumeric, indigo, and *white lead*. The writer says he saw 50,000 chests of this spurious article ready for shipment, which he was told was for the American market; and that two thirds of the tea annually used in America is of the same quality.

A Snow Storm in Vermont.—The annexed sketch of a real snow storm is from a late letter. "Never talk to me again about snow storms: you know nothing about them. I wish you could peep at the snow here; we are almost buried in it.—Absolutely, when Jimmy went on Monday morning, to milk the cows, he was obliged to jump out of the second story window, as the *doors* could not be opened: of course he was buried, but as the *snow was light, he scrambled out again*. In the course of the day, with the assistance of men *and horses, we got a little* cleared out, so that it was possible to get to the wood-shed.

Beautiful Invention—A New-*Yorker* has invented an improved Bee Hive, which is said to *have the appearance of*, and to be, in fact, a mahogany sideboard, with drawers above, and a closet below, with glass doors, to be placed in the chamber of a house, and to be connected with the open air by a tube passing through the wall.—The operations of the bees are clearly seen through the glass doors, and the honey is deposited in the drawers.

From the Natchez Cold Water Man.

We were recently informed by a highly *respectable gentleman*, that he was the principal owner of three steamboats running between Louisville, St. Louis, Galena, &c. all of which were conducted on the total abstinence principle; no bar being kept on board of either boat, and none of the persons employed in running the boats being allowed to use any intoxicating liquors.—This same gentleman says he is now engaged in the construction of a steamboat, which for splendor and elegance of style shall scarcely be *surpassed* on the Western waters. He is determined to have a strictly *Temperance Boat, which* shall not suffer in any respect in comparison with *any boat on the Western waters.* We hope the time is not far distant when every boat which floats on the proud waters of America, shall fearlessly hoist the flag of total abstinence.

We occasionally hear of a *simpering, double-refined* young lady boasting that she never labored, and could *not for the life of her make a pudding*, as though ignorance of these matters was a *mark of gentility, and a leaning* towards European nobility. There can be no greater proof of *silly arrogance than such* remarks, and for the especial benefit of such, we would kindly inform them that Madame de Genlis supported the family of the Duc de Orleans, (and among them the present reigning Monarch of France,) in London, by the sale of her drawings; one of the Duchesses of the same Court maintained herself and husband in Bath, by teaching a *music school, and* the Queen herself, kept her family by plaiting bonnets. *Those examples we hope will have their* influence, where examples of our own good country women would be spurned as *vulgar*, republican models.—*Mechanic and Farmer.*

A woman not far from Bangor, being *cursed* and tormented by a drunken husband, at last told *him that if he ever came home again drunk*, she would throw herself into the river. The next Sunday evening he came staggering home; when he abused his wife for some time, and then retired to bed. When he awoke in the morning, his wife was among the missing—and had, as he and the neighbors thought, drowned herself.—About five years after this sad affair had taken place, the gentleman (who had in the meantime reformed,) was appointed to a *land agency in the* State of Illinois. One afternoon, having been overtaken by a storm, he sought shelter in a house by the way-side. On knocking at the door, judge of *his surprise to find* the summons answered by his own wife.—*Bangor Post.*

Economy.—It frightens a man with *five or six* children, to look at the size of a sixpenny loaf.—It resembles a penny roll in old *times*. Corn bread is cheaper, and full as nutritious.

Memorandum.—Shut the door; and do not stand with it half way open, to tell a long story.

The Difference.—A teetotaler asked a person who used segars, what was the difference between a soaker and a smoker. "The one," said the man of smoke, "steams it and the other smokes it. The difference lies between smoke and steam."

Red Ants.—*It is said that green or dry sage* leaves, scattered plentifully about places infested by red ants, and permitted to remain through the season, will completely extirpate these troublesome insects. As the proposed remedy is a simple one, it is certainly worth trying.

The Wheeling Times suggests that the most effectual plan to prevent the burning of the public *buildings at Washington, would be to compel* all the officers from the secretaries to the runners *and messengers, to sleep in the buildings with the* doors locked on the outside.

Are not the great happiest when most free from the incumbrances of greatness? Is there then any happiness in greatness?

A writer on swearing says that an oath from a woman's lips is unnatural and incredible, and he would as soon expect a bullet from a rose-bud.

Disdain not your inferior in the gifts of fortune, *for he may be your superior* in the gifts of the mind.

"Will you have me?" said a young man to a modest little girl. "No, John," said she, "but you may have me if you will."

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1837.

Politics.—Our readers must not be startled at the caption of this article, as we do not intend to violate our pledge of neutrality, by an affiliation with either of the two grand political parties, whose infuriate struggles for supremacy have been characterized by moral obliquity, personal feuds, servile adoption of the opinions of leaders, and a secondary regard to the welfare of the commonwealth—the usual accompaniments of this species of social warfare. We profess to belong to no party except to the one composed of the friends of God and man, and we would be ashamed to encounter the gaze of our fellows, were we, by assuming the tenets and implicitly endorsing the measures of either of the sections of the great political schism, to avow tacitly but emphatically, that we had abandoned all right to independence of thought and liberty of action, in any matter relating to the theory or practice of government.

What is a politician? We mean a *fashionable patriot* of the present era. A man who has the tact of using the stereotyped arguments and expressions of his party, with fluency, pathos, and turbulent eloquence—who can acutely invent the most exciting and villifying epithets for his political adversaries—who is an adept in preparing the most smooth and sycophantic *appellations for the* leaders and operations of his own sect—who can distort logic so as to give absurdities the sanction *of complete demonstration*—and who can be most meekly passive under a rebuke from one of the magnates of his party, when his zeal or his *waywardness* has deviated *from the strict line of* obedience. It is not essential that this class of politicians should be endowed with expansive intel*lect, or that they should be clogged with science*, literature, or professional experience, as these qualities might impede or prevent that entire renunciation, we had almost said of moral personal identity, we may say the entire renunciation of *mental freedom*, which is the capital requisite in the devoted *partisan*. It is *a very singular* feature of several writers on political science, that they attempt to maintain that an organised opposition, to all public *measures, is necessary to the* conservation of liberty, when it is obvious that by this principle the judgment is biassed, the delicate fibres of public *sympathy* paralysed, *national morals* impaired—the general interest jeoparded by incessant struggles to counteract the measures of those *in power, and a spirit of permanent hostility* cherished in the community. We shall pursue this subject more at leisure, and by a series of essays *present to our readers, a rational system of* Political Economy.

A Suggestion.—As our national *treasury is* afflicted with a plethora, and nothing but some judicious method of depletion will save our country from dying of *prosperity, we very humbly* beg leave to suggest to the "potent, grave, and reverend seignors" at Washington, a plan by which the State will be relieved of a small *portion* of the wealth, which like an incubus oppresses its powers intellectual and moral. We propose that a Professor *of the Dignity of Human* Nature, Personal Decency, and Parliamentary Courtesy, be appointed with a salary which would command an incumbent *of the most accomplished* literature, profound science, exemplary christian morality, and finished manners, whose duty it *should be to deliver weekly lectures* upon the subjects of his department to the members of both Houses of Congress. The exigency is unspeak*ably urgent*. "You are a thief and a robber; and if you insult me before this Committe, I'll kill you"—and "That's false," from legislative lips, *evince the* imminent necessity of the appointment we have proposed.

The lecturer ought to be a deeply learned and eloquent theologian, because, as a preliminary to success in his efforts, he must prove the depravity of human nature, to the conviction of his disciples, as they now are vociferous champions of its perfectibility.

The Burlington Gazette.—One of the most ably conducted, and neatly printed papers in this State, is suspended for a few weeks, in order that its friends and the public may decide whether it shall live or die. We cannot withhold the expression of our surprise that the people of Burlington should permit the only public journal, as we learn, in their city, the sole facility they possess of knowing and being known, and one so eminently deserving of substantial encouragement, to struggle for a precarious existence one year, and then hesitate for weeks, whether to respect themselves, promote their interests, cultivate their minds, and have a name among the other towns of the State. We might guess one or two of the causes, but at present shall leave them to speak for themselves.

In saying thus much, it may be apparent, that a part of our object is to caution the friends and patrons *of our paper*, that the same cause which strangles and "stops the circulation" of the "Gazette" in Burlington, will bring suffocation and *nightmare on the "Union"* of Plainfield. It affords us no little pleasure to state, that, thus far at least, there appears a disposition to sustain the *paper, even though it should prove unprofitable* in the outset. Advertising patronage, is, in fact, the only effectual support of a newspaper, unless *its subscription includes a list of some thousands*. Without this source of profit, one of the New-York penny papers would sink about one hun*dred dollars per day, in the single article of* paper. Its publishers receive for advertising, about five hundred dollars daily.

☞ We have been requested by one of our friends to insert an article from a late number of *the "Truth Teller" in regard to the failure of* the crops in Ireland, from which cause it was apprehended that a very severe famine would ensue—*but as the harvest must have been gathered* more than six months since, and if the anticipated consequences had taken place, they would *have been known in this country long before* the present time, we infer that the paragraph was admitted incautiously into the paper, its date not *being noticed*.

Domestic Intelligence.

CONGRESS.

A change *appears to have* taken place in our national legislature, and action begins to accompany discussion. The following is from the record of the proceedings, as given in the last New-Yorker:

The first important measure was the admission *in both Houses of Members on Thursday from* the new State of Michigan. In the Senate, no objection *was made; but in the House*, Mr. Robertson of Va. demurred, on the ground that Michigan was not a State when her Representative was chosen.

The action of the Senate on the new bill from the Land Committee "designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenue of the United States," forms an important feature in the history of the week. The object and effect of the bill—and there is no use in mincing the matter—is the repeal of the famous Treasury Order, requiring that payments for Public Land should be made in specie exclusively. This bill was taken up out *of course on Thursday by the decisive vote of* 33 to 13. It provides that the notes of specie-*paying banks shall be received, provided* they issue no notes less than $5, and that after the 30th December, 1837, they issue none less than $10. To this Mr. Rives proposed a further proviso that they issue none less than $20 after 1841. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 23 to 18—the affirmative Administration, except Preston and White; the negative Opposition *excepting* King of Ala., Morris, and Nicholas.

An unpleasant *personal altercation took place* in the House on Tuesday, in which Messrs. Bell *of Tenn. and Jarvis of Me. were parties*. Mr. Jarvis is Chairman of the Naval Committee, and wished to get up a bill providing for the enlistment of boys into the Navy; Mr. Bell objected that such a step would consume the remainder of the morning hour, and prevent his concluding his speech explanatory of his bill to secure the freedom of elections. Mr. Jarvis replied that the former bill was of pressing importance; while the *gentleman from* Tennessee *must know that his* motion could lead to no important result, and *would only serve to gratify* his personal feeling. "That *is false!*" exclaimed Mr. Bell—and thereupon a scene of confusion and disorder ensued, and Mr. Mercer vainly interposed as mediator. After consuming the whole day, the matter was finally adjusted so as to prevent a duel—to which both parties were abundantly inclined. The offenders in this instance against the *rules of* propriety and decorum ought to pay the cost of *it to the nation—not less than* $5000.

Mr. Granger presented a Memorial of the mer*chants of New-York in favor of a National Bank*. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce—every body, even Mr. G. himself, seeming loth to take charge of it. It will not be acted on.

The great Land Bill was urged through the Senate on Wednesday. In its present shape, it has no graduation clause; but a most sweeping and disastrous Pre-emption *provision in favor of* squatters has been carried by the aid of the new *Senators from Michigan*. A motion to strike out this section, was lost by a vote of 22 to 24.

Mr. Moore then moved to restrict the operation of this clause to those who are already squatters, or who may become so before the meeting of the next Congress. Lost: 23 to 22.

Mr. Black then moved a restriction of the provision to citizens of the United States. *Carried*: 24 to 21.

Mr. Tallmadge then moved to limit the operation of this Pre-emption to June 30th, 1840, which prevailed.

The bill thus amended from the Committee of Public Lands was then adopted as a substitute for the original bill of Mr. Morris by a vote of 26 to 19. On the following day, this bill passed to *be engrossed by a decisive vote.*

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, has reported a bill to reduce the National Revenue to the wants of the *Government*. It is far less obnoxious to the manufacturing interest than Mr. Cambreleng's bill in the House—repealing the duties on a great number of articles not produced in this country, and reducing the imposts on wines and vinous liquors one half. We believe something like this will pass, if any tariff bill.

RESIGNATION OF HON. MR. VAN BUREN.

Saturday, January 28.

As soon as the Journal had been read,

Mr. Van Buren rose, and took leave of the Senate, in the following address:

Senators—*The period is at hand which is to* terminate the official relation that has existed between us, and I have probably never to return to it—a body with which I have been long connected, where some remain whom I found here fifteen years ago, and where, in the progress of public duties, personal associations have arisen never to be forgotten. From such scenes I cannot *retire* without emotion.

Nor can I give to the Senate the usual opportunity of choosing another to preside for a time over their deliberations, without referring to the manner in which I have endeavored to discharge a gratifying and honorable trust connected with the office to which my country called me.

Entering upon it with unaffected diffidence, well knowing how little my studies had been directed to its peculiar duties, I was yet strengthened by the *determination then expressed so to discharge* the authority with which I was invested, *as "best to protect the rights, to respect the feelings*, and to guard the reputation of all who would be affected by its exercise." I was sure that if successful in this, I should be pardoned for errors which I could hardly expect to avoid.

In the interval that has since elapsed, it has been our lot in this Assembly to pass through scenes of unusual excitement. The *intense interest* in absorbing topics which has pervaded our *whole community, could not be unfelt* within these walls. The warmth of political parties, natural *in such times, the unguarded order* of sudden debate, and the collisions seldom to be separated from the valuable privilege of free discussion, have not been unfrequently mingled with the more tranquil tenor of ordinary legislation. I cannot hope that, in emergencies like these, I have always been so fortunate as to satisfy every one around me. Yet I *permit myself to think* that the extent to which my decisions have been *approved by the* Senate, *is some evidence* that my efforts justly to administer their rules have not been in vain; and I conscientiously cherish the conviction that on no occasion have I departed from my early resolution, or been regardless of what was due to the rights or the feelings of the members of this body.

Though I may henceforth be separated from the Senate, I can never cease to revert with particular interest to my *long connexion with it*. In every situation in my future life, I shall remember *with a just pride*, the evidences of approbation and confidence which I have received: and as an American citizen, devotedly attached to the institutions of my country, I must always regard with becoming and sincere respect a branch of our government entrusted with such extensive powers, and designed by our forefathers to accomplish such important results.

Indulging an ardent wish that every success may await you in performing the exalted and honorable duties of your public trust, and offering my warmest prayers that *prosperity and happiness* may be constant attendants upon each of you along the *future paths of life, I respectfully bid* you farewell.

Mr Benton introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate cordially reciprocate the sentiments of personal kindness expressed by Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, towards the members of this body, upon taking leave of them; and that the *thanks of* the Senate be presented to him, in testimony of *the impartiality, dignity, and ability with which* he has presided over their deliberations, and of *their entire approbation of* his conduct in the discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned him as President of the Senate.

The resolution was agreed to, *nem. con.*

CONTENTS OF THE LATE PATENT OFFICE.

By the report of Mr. Ruggles in the Senate, it *appears that the destruction of this* great national repository, may be in a good degree repaired.—The number of patents granted is about 10,000, and the commissioner believes that most of them may be obtained and recorded again. The whole number of models burnt was 7000, and 3000 of the most important of them, it is believed, may be replaced. The importance of these models, both for the protection of the rights of patentees, and as the most intelligible record of the history of invention, to enable the proper officers to judge *of the originality of new inventions, is distinctly* spoken of by the committee.

There were also destroyed 163 large folio volumes of records; 26 large port folios, containing 9000 drawings, many beautifully executed, and very valuable; 10,000 original descriptions of inventions, besides caveats and many other documents. There were also 230 volumes *of scientific* books. The report says the office contained the largest and *most interesting collection of models* in the world. No model had been preserved *of Fulton's first steamboat*, but there was deposited in the office a volume of drawings executed by his own hand, embracing beside the various parts of his machinery, three beautiful representations of his steamboat passing interesting points on the Hudson, with sketches of the scenery.—There were about 1500 agricultural models, upwards of 2000 in factory machinery, and 1000 relating to navigation.

The sum required to replace the 3000 models which would include the most desirable, is estimated at $33 each, or $100,000 in the whole; the expense of procuring drawings, descriptions, &c. at $53,000, so that, the sundry incidental expense of thus restoring the office would not exceed $156,100. This the committee thinks the government might well afford to pay, as this office has paid into the common treasury $159,906 more than its expenses. The commissioner believes a complete list of all patents issued can be procured. For the purpose of thus restoring this important establishment, the committee have reported the bill which is now before the Senate.

Shocking.—On Friday evening last a fine boy named *Joshua James, seven years old*, was burnt to death in New-York by his clothes taking fire, while his parents were absent.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

This body resumed its sittings on Wednesday of last week, agreeably to adjournment on the previous Thursday. We have received no intelligence of their proceedings since. In relation to the "Plainfield Bank" Bill, we give the following extract of a letter from Trenton, dated Monday *the 6th instant.*

"The Bank Bill has not yet been called up for its second reading in Council; neither do I anticipate its passage this week; yet an opportunity may offer which it would be prudent to embrace. I do not expect many of the Bank Bills that pass *the lower House, to pass the Upper.*"

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTHWEST.

There is no longer room to doubt *(says the* New-Yorker of last Saturday,) that a war between the Winnebago and Fox Indians of the Upper Mississippi has already *commenced*. The Sioux have also engaged in hostilities against the Foxes, and the latter have moreover embroiled themselves with the *Menominees*. A Winnebago family was recently murdered by the Foxes near Turkey river, and five lodges of Foxes on the Lower Iowa *were surprised by* a war party of Sioux, and most of the inmates killed. The informer, however, fled before the battle was at an end, and it is possible that the *Foxes were not all* killed. He says he counted twelve dead before he left. As long ago as the 20th of July last, a lodge of Sioux *was overpowered*, and its inmates massacred by the Foxes near the Des Moines.—The settlers in the Far West apprehend the disturbance *of their tranquility in the course of these* reciprocal barbarities next summer. With regard to the cause of these difficulties, the Belmont (Wisconsin) *Gazette remarks*:

"It would seem that the intestine troubles and wars of these Indians are never to have an end. Points of difficulty exist between the whites and Sacs and Foxes, commencing with the treaty of 1804, and extending down to the *present time*. They are a confederated tribe or nation, the Sacs numbering about 4000, the *Foxes 2000*. Jealousy and discord exist among them. They are *divided into two parties*; one known as the British band, and the other the friendly party, the former being the strongest. So high have these discontents risen, that the life of Keokuck, their principal chief, has been threatened by the British band, in order to place one of their own party, named Hardfish, at their head. All the misfortunes of their nation are charged to him and the other friendly chiefs, and he has promised to ab*dicate in two years*. The *'Watchful Fox' is the* translation of his name, and is said, by those familiar with his character, to be an exceedingly befitting appellation."

Shocking Murder at Red Bank, N. J.—A gentleman with whom we are acquainted returned last evening *from the scene of the horrible tragedy* we are about to record. A man of some *property, named John Taylor, residing* at Red Bank, and who, it is said, has been subject to fits of insanity for several years, became most ferociously deranged on Saturday last, *but it was not deemed advisable to secure him. During the evening*, however, he attacked his aged mother, (who *lived in his house*,) with a pair of tongs, and beat her brains out on the hearth. His hired man being present, and endeavoring to save the life of the old lady, Taylor next made towards him, and, seizing a butcher-knife from off the table, overcame the man, and cut his throat from ear to ear! He then returned to the body of his murdered mother, which he threw upon the fire, and soon after fired the building, which, before assistance *arrived, was enveloped in flames*. We had but a moment's conversation with our informant, and *did not learn whether the murderer has been* arrested, or whether he has a family. His dwelling was entirely consumed, with its contents.

New-York Sun.

Brockport in Ruins.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says: "A fire broke out in Brockport on the 22d ultimo, *about noon, in the store* adjoining the American Hotel in Main-street. Aid*ed by a strong north-west wind, it raged with* almost unparallelled force, running to the south-*west, consuming the greater part, if not all the* buildings in that section of the village, to the street running east and west, on which stands the Baptist chapel. At four o'clock, P. M. the church had taken fire, and was generally crouching beneath the power of the element. We have not heard any estimate of the damage, or who the sufferers are, but it must be very great, for that was the most compact part of the village."

Fatal Accident.—We learn from the York (Pa.) Republican of Wednesday that an accident of a distressing and fatal character occurred on the proposed line of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about seven miles from that Borough, one day last week. It appears that while *four men* were engaged in undermining a bank of earth on the line of the road, the bank suddenly gave way, *and descending upon the work*men, buried three of them beneath it. Two of the men were killed on the spot, and the third had both legs broken, and was otherwise so much injured, as to survive the accident but a day or two. The fourth was but slightly injured. The names of the parties are not mentioned in that paper—which remarks that accidents of this kind are becoming too frequent on Railroads now in *progress, in various parts* of the country, and call for greater caution, or a different mode of working, to prevent the *destruction of human life*.

Distressing Casualty.—Last evening, in the south-western part of the city, two men, who are supposed to have belonged to some canal boat *on the Schuylkill, encountering a lime-kiln*, and not finding it quite full, attempted to rest themselves on the dark stone coal, *several strata of* which were laid on the top of the kiln. Both fell asleep, and were found this morning, *dead, having* been suffocated by the gas which exhaled from the kiln. It is supposed that these men perished in an hour after they had laid themselves down.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

The report of Black Hawk's death by drowning, appears to be incorrect. *He only lost his hat!*

Enlargement of the Erie Canal.—A petition adverse to the proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal, has been got up in some of the Northern counties. The petitioners maintain that the Canal is now sufficient for the trade of our own State, and that the Lake trade ought to pass to the Hudson by a ship canal from Oswego, (on Lake Ontario) through or along the rivers Oswego, Oneida, and Mohawk. The trade of Lake Erie would enter Lake Ontario via the Welland Canal. The petitioners estimate that the cost of enlarging the Erie Canal in the manner proposed, would exceed that of a ship canal from Oswego, by ten or fifteen millions of dollars; and that when accomplished, it would be inferior to the latter improvement in every facility required by a great navigable communication. Furthermore, that the enlargement of the Erie Canal cannot be effected without great risk of derangement to the trade, &c.—*Jour. Com.*

Grain Distilleries.—A resolution which *may* lead to important results, was adopted by the New-York Senate a few days since, directing the Committee on Manufactures to ascertain, if practicable, the amount of grain consumed by the several distilleries in that State, and to inquire into the expediency of preventing by law the consumption, in this mode, of productions capable of being converted into food for the use of man.

South Carolina.—The great Nullifiers of South Carolina are now industriously engaged in binding that and the Western States together, by means of the Cincinnati, Louisville, and Charleston Railroad. Gen. R. Y. Hayne is President of the Company.

Railroad Accident.—A woman *was* most unfortunately killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a few days since.

Harry White, convicted of participation in the burning of the Treasury Office at Washington, has been sentenced to *ten* years imprisonment.—In the case of Richard H. White, wherein the Jury found that the prisoner committed the crime but was exempted from punishment by the statute of limitations, the Court has set aside the verdict, and ordered a new trial.

The Delaware River is now open from Philadelphia to the ocean, and vessels arrive and depart regularly.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania *have passed resolutions* (56 to 22) instructing their Senators in Congress, and requesting their Representatives, to vote against any reduction of the Tariff.

Foreign Intelligence.

Distressing Shipwreck.—The bark Suzana, belonging to Macao, (China) while on her passage to that place from Bombay, was cast away on the coast of Caulan, lat. 21, 55, near the end of June last, in a gale, by which disaster eleven persons lost their lives. The cargo consisted of 1383 chests of opium, 200 bales of cotton, &c., and the loss of property is estimated at more than a *million* of dollars. The Chinese *living* on the coast where the bark was wrecked, behaved in the most scandalous manner. It was in fact their eagerness to rob, which occasioned the loss of so many lives. Having passed one end of a rope *to the ship*, while they retained *the other*, the unfortunate ship's company committed themselves to it, and were making their way successively to land, when suddenly the villians who held the rope, in order to rob those who first landed, let go their hold, and the consequence was, that eleven persons lost their lives. With one exception, they were all natives of the East. The news of the disaster having reached Macao, a brig was sent on the 4th of August to endeavor to save something from the wreck.—*Journal of Com.*

Piracies.—Captain Chandler, of the schooner Harriot, 29 days from Hayti, brings information that a number of piracies had been committed on American vessels in the neighborhood of that Island, and that their crews had been murdered.—It was reported, and generally believed, that two sloops belonging to the Island, one commanded by a negro, and the other nearly white, both full of colored men, were the piratical vessels. Several American vessels due at the Island had not arrived, and it *was* feared they had shared the fate of the two above mentioned.

Population of Texas.—The population of Texas, as given by *Mr. H. M. Morfit*, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State, is 50,000; of which 30,000 are Anglo-Americans from the United States, 3500 native Mexicans of Spanish descent, 12,000 Indians, and 5000 negroes. The additional territory claimed since the declaration of independence, will increase the population to 65,000. Exclusive of the army of 2200, there are 5000 able-bodied farmers, which, in an emergency, would furnish 3000 of their number.

Texas.—Brigadier General Felix Houston is commanding the army in the field, at present encamped near Bexar. The commander-in-chief, General Houston, has been down and reviewed the troops, and has issued his proclamation to the militia to be ready at a moment's warning; and is making arrangements in the Commissariat department, and other preparations for the battle-field. Already the advance piquets have been sent out, and the spies are on the alert.—*New Era.*

☞ Persons receiving this number of our paper, and not wishing to become subscribers, are requested to return it by the mail, if convenient, previous to our next publication. We would, in this connection, beg leave to direct the attention of our readers and agents, to a change in our Terms, by which we propose to receive remittances at our charge.

We deeply regret being compelled to use an inferior quality of paper for our present number. The unpleasant state of the roads, and the difficulties attending an order by public conveyance, induced us to delay. Our next number will exhibit a quality superior to any we have used.

Mr. Ira Coriell is an authorised Agent to obtain subscribers and receive payments, for this paper. Those who pay in advance, are requested to note such payment, on the list; and to obviate the *necessity of giving written receipts*, [*we* have as yet none printed,] all payments will be published in the next number of the paper after they shall have been received at the office.

Jacob Overacre,
January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On assuming for the first time the management of a public journal, both justice and expediency, as well as custom, require a free and honest exposition of the principles and interests to which it is to be devoted, and the character which it is to maintain.

As a vehicle of News.—A leading object of this publication will be to lay before its readers, as comprehensive a view of domestic and foreign intelligence as our time and space will allow.—A list of prices current, corrected weekly from the New-York Journal of Commerce, will be included, together with whatever may appear as improvements and discoveries in science and the arts.

As an Advertising medium.—Peculiar facilities will be afforded to advertisers, in respect to altering, transposing, and renewing their advertisements, while special attention will be given to propriety and perspicuity of arrangement, and clearness of impression.

Its Political Character.—A studied impartiality with respect to the success of any party, *as such*, will be preserved, so far as our judgment, aided by a competent committee representing the several parties, may suffice to that end. This course, or position, we at the same time avow as in accordance with our prepossessions and most cherished principles, with regard to "party spirit" generally. The science of political economy, however, will receive a due share of attention, while the best writers on this subject, both of the past and the present, will be consulted, so far as our time and means will allow.

Its Literary Character.—We believe, notwithstanding *our limited experience and multiplied* engagements, that the selections in this department will be chaste, inviting, and instructive; and from such varied and eminent abilities as the list of our future contributors embraces, our readers may expect occasionally such original matter as will be both creditable to the paper and gratifying to them.

In its Moral Character we intend this paper shall sustain an elevated position; and while its columns will be open to the discussion of both political and moral subjects, both writers and readers will do well to bear in mind that an *opinion* is not *an argument,* nor *an assertion, proof.* If it was a maxim worthy of Dr. Franklin, "Never to contradict any body," it must be acknowledged that there is a large amount of unphilosophical as well impolite discussion at the present day.—We are nevertheless in favor of free discussion, "*free as air,*" *so long as the rules of courtesy and* of logic are not violated. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, we hope, will ever find in us an uncompromising opponent. We hold that the man who is unwilling that his neighbor should express or defend sentiments or principles differing from his own, is himself unworthy of the like privilege. In pursuing this plan it will be necessary to publish articles conflicting with, or contrary to, our views; and our readers are reminded that we are not to be considered as agreeing with every thing we publish; and in this respect will be considered responsible only for what is published in the *editorial department*, and that which may receive our express endorsement.

It is only by obeying the injunction "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," that we can "get wisdom" that will qualify man to be a blessing to himself and society, and at the last great audit to "*give up his account with joy an* not with grief."

JACOB OVERACRE, *Editor.*
Plainfield, January, 1837.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *Upper* and *Sole Leather, of all descriptions,* which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Lehigh Coal.

THE subscriber offers to consumers, during the present month, (January,) the best Hard Coal, in clean unbroken Lumps, for $9.00.—Broken and Screened, for $10.00.

JOEL CLARKSON.
Rahway, Jan. 10, 1w3

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1tf

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last.

ASHES—100 lbs.		Do. country	13 50 a 14 —
Pot	7 25 a — —	Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Pearl	7 75 a — —	Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
BEESWAX—lb.		Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Yellow	— 27 a — 29	Hams lb.	— 13 a — 15
White	— 28 a — 29	Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
CANDLES—lb.		Lard	— 15 a — 16
Tallow	— 11 a — 13	*Butter, dairy*	— 24 a — 26
Sperm	— 33 a — 34	Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
COAL.		Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 —	*RICE*—100 lbs.	
Scotch	10 — a 11 —	1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —	*SALT*—bu.	
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —	Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
Schuylkill	— — a — —	St. Ubes	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.		Cadiz	— — a — —
Cuba	— 11 a — 14	Lisbon	— — a — —
Brazil	— 10 a — 12	Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 15	Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
Laguira	— 12 a — 13	*SEEDS.*	
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11	Flax,ro.7 bu.	12 50 a 13 —
Java	— 13 a — 16	Do. clean	13 — a — —
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11	Timothy, te.	14 — a 14 50
FEATHERS—lb.		Clover, lb.	— 11 a — 12
Foreign	— 14 a — 25	*SOAP*—lb.	
American	— 44 a — 55	Brown	— 5 a — 7
FISH—brl.		Castile	— 13 a — 15
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50	*SUGARS*—lb.	
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50	N. Orl.prime	— 7 a — 8
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 25	St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25	Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —	Havana, wht	— 11 a — 12
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50	Lump	— 14 a — 15
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —	Loaf	— 16 a — 19
FLAX—lb.		*TALLOW*—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12	American	— 10 a — 11
American	— — a — 11	Russian	— — a — —
FRUIT.		*TEAS*—lb.	
Raisins,cask	4 15 a 4 25	Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88	Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42	Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45	Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Smyrna, lb.	4 — a — 5	Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10	Souchong	— 25 a — 50
HONEY—gal.		Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Havana	— 45 a — 50	Bohea	— 18 a — 20
HAY—100 lbs.		*TOBACCO*—lb.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —	Virginia	— 5 a — 8
HOPS—lb.		Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
First sort '36	— — a — 10	Ohio	— 9 a — 18
INDIGO—lb.		Cuba	— 22 a — 25
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75	St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45	Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 25	Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
LIME—cask.		*WOOL*—lb.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —	Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 67
Camden	— — a — —	Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 60
LEATHER—lb.		Common	— 45 a — 50
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
MOLASSES—gal.		*CORN EXCHANGE.*	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — —	Flour,NY.bl.	11 50 a 12 —
Trin'd. Cuba	— — a — —	Troy	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — —	Western	11 75 a 12 00
Porto Rico	— 34 a — 35	*Philadelphia*	— — a 11 50
Orleans	— 36 a — 37	Georgetown	— — a 11 75
NAVAL STORES—brl.		Howard st.	11 75 a — —
Tar	2 25 a 3 37	Richmond	11 75 a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —	Baltimore	— — a — —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50	Rye Flour	6 25 a 6 50
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 62	Indian Meal	4 75 a 4 88
OILS—gal.		*Wheat,Baltic*	2 06 a 2 12
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05	Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Whale	— 45 a — 47	Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 47 a 1 50
Do. winter	1 — a — —	Corn, N. bu.	1 20 a — —
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —	Do. South.	— — a 1 20
PROVISIONS—brl.		Barley	1 06 a 1 12
Beef,ms city	13 50 a 14 —	Oats, North.	— 68 a — 70

WANTED

A STEADY, Faithful, Capable Man, or Lad, one who is accustomed to work on a farm and manage horses. Also a woman, or girl, to do common housework. *A man and his wife, without children*, would be acceptable. Liberal wages will be given.

Wanted to purchase a prime yoke of Oxen, free from bad habits. Also two orderly first rate cows.

For sale, a likely pair of Steers, in good condition, three years old. Apply to

DAVID L. DODGE.
Cedar-Brook, Plainfield, February 7, 1837. 4w2

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.
New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.
New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most *respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications* made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. *This disease is no doubt the cause of most* of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.
New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by
1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

SALT.

TEN sacks Fine Salt, for sale by
1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

WHITE LEAD.—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

HOE'S MILL SAWS.

A *FEW on hand, warranted a good article; if not, to* be brought back and the money will be returned.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1tf

SAND.

FIFTY bushels Fine Sand, for sale by
1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

IRON.

NOW on hand a small quantity of American Iron, consisting of bar, scollop and round, and for sale on reasonable terms.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received a general assortment of Gum Elastic water proof Shoes, for both men and women, which I intend to sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Eliptic Springs made and repaired.

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

Plainfield, January 3, 1837. 1tf

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers, having their establishment in first *rate order, with experienced workmen, are now ready* to receive Cloth to be dressed, and colored blue, Black, Brown, Green, &c. in the best possible manner, and as soon as possible.

☞ Cloth left at the store of William D. Cole, Stone Mills, or at Isaac Cole's office, Plainfield, will be taken and returned on Saturday of each week.

VREELAND & WILLIAMS.
December 30, 1836. 1tf

ANVILS AND VICES.

NOW on hand. As the article has risen in price since we purchased these, we will sell them as cheap as they can be purchased in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. *They may with perfect safety be taken by both* sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter *they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote* its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATE.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile *and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal,* Moffatt's Life Pills, &c. I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.
Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*]

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Boarding.

COMFORTABLE Accommodations for Boarders.—☞ None need apply but those of steady habits, as I wish for the future to have no others.

NANCY DUNN.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or of

JOHN P. CRAIG.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*
JACKSON POUND.

THOMAS S. ALBERT,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1tf

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

WANTED.

A SMART, active Boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to

ERASTUS MILLER.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the *Mills* of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.
Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed two good hands. *To those who may* favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 3, 1837. 1tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three *Boys to learn the trade.*

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—The subscribers will rent from the first of April next for one year, the House at present occupied by David Rogers, Gersham Manning, and others, either to one family or to a number. Any person or persons wishing to Rent said premises, will please to call on the subscriber, or on Cornelius Boice, at his office in Plainfield.

WILLIAM P. SHOTWELL.
December 30, 1836. 1tf

To Rent.

THE subscribers will rent several Houses, if immediately applied for. Several valuable properties for Sale, viz. two or three Houses and Lots and Farms.—All necessary information will be given on application to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, or
ELSTON MARSH.
Plainfield, January 9, 1837. 1

N. B.—One of the Houses is now unoccupied, and immediate possession can be given by

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

House to Let.

FROM the 1st of April next, the House at present occupied by the subscriber, on the road leading to Somerville, and about a mile from this village. Terms reasonable, and made known on application, by

GEORGE B. VERMULE.
Plainfield, January 23, 1837. 2tf

WANTED,

AN active intelligent Lad, of good character and about fourteen or fifteen years old, to do the errands &c. of this office. One inclined to learn the art of Printing, would be preferred.

J. OVERACRE, *Printer.*
Plainfield, January, 1837.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

For the Plainfield Union.

THE ORIGIN OF BLUE EYES: A SONNET.

(WRITTEN IN AN ALBUM.)

There is a story of our mother Eve,
As the old minstrels of the East relate,
(But I can scarcely credit all they state,
Though I would fain the little tale believe;)
And thus it runs—The Queen of Eden's eyes,
Though bright, at first were colorless as air,—
Her 'ever viewed them with a strange surprise,
And vainly sought expression's graces there;
Till, gazing round one day, on cloud and grove,
Her diamond-orbs with sudden beauty glow,
Stained with the azure of the sky above,
And heaven-reflecting streams and flowers below!
Adam exclaimed—his brain with rapture whirled—
"Eve! you're the prettiest Woman in the world!"
B.

NEW-YORK, January 22, 1837.

For the Plainfield Union.

GREECE IN 1823.

* * * * * *

Yes, Hist'ry, through her glass till earth decay,
Shall fling on Freedom's eye a soothing ray,
From regions, erst the sphere where valor shone,
Where sage Ulysses dwelt, where yet is Marathon.
The blade of Mahomet in murder dy'd,
Whence flashed the meteor of destructive pride,
Has met the fierceness of the Grecian sword,
That mocked the pomp of Persia's haughty lord.
Each sacred spring, each mountain's brow, and grove,
By genius hallowed, or consigned to love;
Each tuneful vale, each monumental stone,
Each moss-grown relic, of their grandeur flown,
Will fill the sons of Greece with holy fire,
Till notes of triumph peel from Vict'ry's lyre.

* * * * * *

Hail! land of science, art, and song divine,
Hail! ivy-bound o'er cups of ruddy wine,
Hail! star-eyed Greece; while rings the martial shield,
When helmet, spear, and banner crown the field,—
Shall Moslem rude in Scio's lovely isle,
'Mid Valor's wreck, and Beauty's impious spoil,
Bid Vengeance riot in Devotion's blood,
While Christian princes stare in idiot-mood?
The frozen Scythian and fervid Gaul
Would meekly smile o'er prostrate Grecia's pall,
And pæans raise o'er Hope's funereal sighs,
When Valor's hand is mould'ring ruin lies.
But home of Freedom, consecrated land!
America! whose peace-bound temples stand
With living incense, bid each Grecian heart,
With noble Vengeance swell, with Phrenzy start,
Point Grecia's spear and edge her flashing sword,
Till crushed be scimitar and haughty lord;
Till joyful millions join the mighty cry
Of Glory, Freedom, Greece, and Victory!

PLAINFIELD, January 23, 1837.

Literary Extracts.

From the Knickerbocker.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST:]

As you journey to the North, from Niagara to Lewistown, you catch, ever and anon, through the leafy screen of the trees, distant views of the Great Cataract. In the pauses of your carriage-wheels, come the thunder of the torrent and the dimness of the spray. On your left, there is '*a great gulf fixed,*' to which the Gulf of Hades might be imagined to have resemblance. Now and then, *crowned with glittering rainbows,* you see the Falls, like the 'great white sheet let down from heaven,' as beheld of old in the portable larder that met the apostle's startled vision. Then a thickening cloud of spray, filled with 'thunderings and voices,' hides it from your view. Mile after mile you continue your tour, the great Gulf still at your side, the complaining river rolling apparently leagues beneath you—horrid chasms and frowning precipices, around whose bases the foaming waves eddy and howl!—until, by and by, you ascend that incomparable hill which overlooks the scenes of Lewiston and Queenston.—The delighted eye beholds the sinking current grow calmer and calmer; the blue vistas of Canadian woods and plains stretch themselves in blending colors and undulations to the far and fairy radius of the horizon; and as the river rolls *onward to the Ontario, like a huge serpent of gold* winding through the landscape—as the tall shaft of BROCK's monument paints its delicate outline against the evening sky, and the fainter sound of the distant cataract is taken on the freshening wind, among the far-off cedars, waving against a gush of farewell crimson in the west—the scene is inspiration, and the place becomes religion.

While our supper was in preparation at Lewiston, I opened the window which looketh toward the South, in the direction whence we had come. Haply, thought I, the cataract may send its farewell voice to my ear. I listened attentively, *auribus erectis*, and solemnly on the swelling gusts and creeping murmurs of the evening, as they rose and fell, 'swayed by the sweeping of the tides of air,' came the majestic hum and *air-tremble of the Falls! How impressive was that* sound! Throned afar in the forest—sceptered with its gorgeous coronet of lunar rainbows—its regal impulse rushing through the darkness on the wings of the wind—Niagara lifted to heaven its vocal and eternal anthem! How many generations, thought I, shall come and go—how many loving hearts go back to dust—how many lips be dumb in death,

——and their soft breath with pain
Be yielded to the elements again,

before Niagara shall be tuneless, or its stormy tones be muffled! Power, more than kingly!—Voice, louder and steadier than the clangor of battle, or the peal of the ephemeral earthquake, ingulfing plains and cities! In the language of the bard, 'Thy days are everlasting!' Thou camest from the palm of Him who hath measured the earth, and who sees the pestilence stain the noon-day at his bidding! Who that breathes, will ever behold the consummation of thy destiny? None! Autumn after autumn, with its gold-dropping orchards, its painted wood-lands and hollow sighs, shall come and go; spring will prank the earth with violets and verdure; summer shall glow, and deadly winter pale the earth—but over all thou wilt triumph, until this sphere shall heave at the voice of the Almighty, and the trump of the Archangel!

What shall I say of Rochester, one of the Queens of the West? The approach to it is through a delicious country, that will yet be cultured by the hand of taste into a very Eden.—What fair embowered towns, with their white steeples, occur at intervals on every side! What a sweet and rosy generation is rising around!—We saw them, as it were, by legions—fine, healthy responsibilities, curtseying or bowing to the traveller, their shining faces illumined with intelligence, made brighter at the school from which they went and came.

The entrance to Rochester from the West is impressive by contrast; and when you are once rattling over its pavements, and through its long streets, you fancy yourself in New-York, or eke in Philadelphia. The suburbs are beautiful. I envied so deeply the lot of some certain friends, who escorted us along the banks of the fair Genesee, and showed us the Falls of that charming river, that their residences still rise to my eye as the very acme of rural establishments. From the roof of one, (which must be a palace anon,) I looked down upon flowery walks, the sparkling cataract, the vast pine forests to the North—the blue Ontario beyond—the city, with its turrets, some of which are like those which peer above an old feudal town in Europe—upon rail-cars rattling to and fro, while the horns of canal-men came musically upon the breeze—upon the shady dwellings of good old friends in the suburbs; and as I looked, I said, 'This shall be glorified by Ollapod!'

In a survey of the environs of Rochester, there is enough to kindle the dullest imagination. Prophecy itself will be distanced in its predictions by the swift-coming future. To-day, you may wander over a flowery meadow, or the tangled thickets of a forest, scarcely as yet redeemed from the darkness of the past; to-morrow, the new street springs into being—the bustle of trade fills the late quiet atmosphere—the flouring mill sends its busy wheels round and round—the clink of the blacksmith's hammer, the hum of the cotton-gin, the saw of the carpenter—all the sounds and sights of city life greet your ear and your vision. As I journeyed with attentive friends in the suburbs, I pointed out to them places where country seats could be erected, in the most calm and poetical retreats. Alas! I found too soon that these sweet recesses were already marked out in village lots, and that within 'an incredible short space of time,' they would be converted into paved thoroughfares and manufacturing or commercial blocks!

One sees enough in these embryo cities of the West to dissuade him from every thing like prophecy. The barren place, touched by the wand of enterprize, springs at once into newness of life. A community, famed for pure morality, and the honest but unbending and resolute energies of its members, as in the case of Rochester, goes on *from strength to strength, until its friends become* surprised with unexpected triumphs, the traveller amazed at the increase of population, and the patriot charmed with the prospect of days to come. For me, there is something of sadness in this stirring and changeful scene. By and by, the music of the pine will be lost to the gale; the cataract will minister to the stomachs of a voracious public; and the wave that laughed and tumbled picturesquely in the sunshine, will be seduced into the mill-race, or made to minister to the dollar-and-cent gyrations of the spinning-jenny! Oh, dreadful profanation! But few will lament the loss of the forest or the torrent, when the 'almighty dollar' can be made, by their subserviency or their removal, to propagate and fructify.

Well—perhaps it is best. You cannot satisfy one gastronomic craving with a *green tree or a* golden sunset; and a water-fall butters no parsnips. Your turnip will not come from a cloud, nor will your requisite potato drop from a rainbow. Neither do beef-steaks come from the moon. Wherefore while there are abdominal cavities to be refreshed, for the benefit of frail humanity—while rosy lips are but the glowing gateways of pork, and beans, and cabbage; while these exist, with their diurnal wants and requirements, it will be quite useless to gainsay their demands, or to sentimentalize upon their unpoetical aspects.

Wherefore I pray and beseech of you, worthy reader, not to expect that I shall, on every occasion, burst forth, like a steamer at the highest heat, into the misty utterance of poetry and of romance. Let us congratulate each other upon our country. *It is a glorious one—dont you think* so? Are you an American? Give us your hand! You like the stars, the eagle, and the stripes—do you not? Give us another grip!—We shall shortly meet again. Are you going? Give us a lock of your hair. No? Well—never mind; we shall meet again. Till then, God bless you! Ever thine,

OLLAPOD.

Characters.

From the Philadelphia Age.

AARON BURR.

THE SECRET OF HIS FAILURE.

A biography of Aaron Burr has been recently published in New-York, and, as we learn, sought after with much avidity. *It could not be otherwise,* for the life of such a man as Colonel Burr, whose career was marked with the most singular vicissitudes which have probably ever occured to one individual, cannot fail of being interesting.—Col. Burr commenced life under the best auspices—a gallant and successful soldier of the revolution—a lawyer of a keen and sagacious intellect, commanding an extensive practice in the Courts of his time—an eloquent and forcible orator, of courteous and affable manners—an active member of the popular party, he seemed, at the outset of life, to have in his hands the keys which might lay open every avenue of distinction to him. Fired by a daring ambition, he scaled the very summit of political greatness in this country, and beheld within his grasp that bright bauble, which has since dazzled brighter eyes than his—the Presidency. He stretched forth his hand to reach it, but a stronger arm thrust him aside, and bore it away. From that moment he fell. Goaded to madness by the loss of the darling prize of his ambition, he plunged into the most desperate undertakings to soothe his wounded spirit. He slew his great rival—Alexander Hamilton. He congregated around him all the turbulent spirits of the country, and set out on a Quixotic expedition to conquer Mexico: for this he was arrested and put upon trial, but luckily escaped by the insufficiency of evidence produced against him. He went to Europe, and returned to New-York, to bury himself in retirement from which he never emerged. This retirement he seems to have passed in ministering to his licentious passions, increasing even in old age the crimes of a misspent life, and desecrating his grey hairs by the indulgence of appetites, for which even the fever and heyday of youth form no apology. Col. Burr's utter destitution of moral principle was the cause of all his misfortunes. Had he possessed the *integrity of Hamilton, or the moral firmness of Jefferson,* he might have left his name honorably impressed upon the annals of his time.

With a better knowledge of human nature than either of these great cotemporaries, and with a more bland and popular address, aided by the force of his intellect, he must have risen to the highest posts of honor, had he possessed their moral qualities. We do not blame him for his ambition. A strong and active intellect must ever be an aspiring one. Full of power, and confident in the depth of its resources, it cannot be content to crawl upon the earth with the common herd, which rise and fall on the spot where they were born; it is ever aspiring to noble heights. Chained to the earth it cannot be. Like the eagle, it seeks to soar in the highest regions of flight, and fearlessly rushes into the very face of the god of day himself. *Col. Burr should have for*tified his ambition by a strong covering of moral principle, and then his success would have equalled his desires. Nevertheless his example may be of service in his very errors. History will stand as a lasting beacon to warn men of the many shoals and quicksands which engulph the unwary adventurer in politics, and to instruct us in the great essentials of success in every department of life.

From the National Intelligencer.

We recur always with pleasure to the past services and chivalrous deeds which so conspicuously marked the career of our deserving officers during the late war. What was familiar to every one in those days, is now, after the lapse of more than twenty years, known, comparatively, to but few. This gallant band is rapidly passing off the stage of life—Decatur, Perry, McDonough, and other noble spirits who conquered or bled in their country's cause, have already been gathered to their fathers. The few who still remain on the theatre of useful action, should be yet the more cherished. Such reminiscences as we find in the extract below, published in the Richmond Enquirer of the 19th ultimo, freshly revive in our minds the memory of times gone by, when the daily news of the events of the war was of the most thrilling interest:

Extract of a letter dated WASHINGTON, *January* 6, 1837.

"The 'exploring and surveying expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas, authorised by an act of Congress of the last session, will be interesting to the cause of literature, commerce, and science throughout the world.' You are aware that the President has selected to command this expedition Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, of the American Navy. Jones was with General Jackson, as you will recollect, when a very young officer, at New-Orleans, in 1814; and acted a most distinguished part upon Lake Borgne, as commander of our gun-boats upon that station. He kept the British squadron at bay for two weeks, upon that lake, with his *gun-boats* and 180 men, at a most important crisis, immediately preceding the landing of the British army, on the twenty-third of December, 1814. He could not be approached by the British in their frigates, and they hesitated to attack him in open boats. The attack was, however, finally made, in boats, manned by 1200 men, whom Jones fought for two hours. With his 180 men he killed and wounded 400 of the British. The boat he commanded was thirty minutes engaged in nearly close quarters, and maintained her colors until he was shot down himself, and nearly every man on board was either killed or wounded. He was put under the hatches when taken, where he was nearly suffocated with smoke, and afterwards suffered greatly with his wounds on board the enemy's squadron. Such is the man the President has selected, with a full knowledge of his character, to command this important expedition. You know Captain Jones and his whole race, in Virginia. He is the nephew of Meriwether and Skelton Jones, formerly of Richmond—so well known for their chivalrous characters and superior intellectual endowments. Of the first, the celebrated John Randolph said that 'he was the spear and the shield of the republican party, in the darkest hour of the American Government.'

"May success and fame attend the exploring expedition of Captain Jones. He is really a most gallant and meritorious officer—full of chivalry and enterprise, and will do honor to his country and friends, in whatever quarter of the globe he may carry the American flag."

ARKWRIGHT.—Sir Richard Arkwright was originally an inhabitant of Preston, in Lancashire, following the humble occupation of a barber. In this neighborhood a considerable manufacture of linen and cotton goods was in constant progress; but the mode of spinning, probably the same that had existed for ages, appeared to him rude and unsatisfactory. He projected a machine for spinning the thread; but his own means prevented him from reducing his theory to practice, and those who possessed capital were too apprehensive of failure to grant the necessary assistance. Still he persevered; and ultimately attracted the attention of individuals possessing sufficient discernment to deem his machinery worth the cost of a trial. A series of machinery, so admirable in its movements, and to the unpractised eye so complicated in its details, was at length perfected; and that department of British manufactures which had till then excited no very considerable notice, began to be viewed by the judicious and discerning as a source of illimitable wealth to the nation. Sir Richard lived to see the full completion of his hopes; he acquired wealth and fame; and beheld the object of his solicitude advancing in popularity and usefulness. Many great improvements have been effected in the cotton machinery since the death of Sir Richard Arkwright; but it must not be overlooked that it is comparatively nothing to suggest from time to time a slight improvement or extension of his plan. With him originated the great design, and to him this country is indebted for opening a treasure-house of wealth, which can never be exhausted so long as it retains the talisman of industry.—*Fisher's Illustrations of Great Britain.*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hanses' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATE.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I be*lieve him to be a man of integrity, and his statements* entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIS is a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, accompanied with public documents, sketches of natural history, and occasionally philosophical and literary essays. In addition to the approbation which has been almost universally expressed by those who have become subscribers, the following testimonials have also been voluntarily furnished. The signatures embrace some of the first mechanics and domestic commission merchants in the city of New-York.

At a meeting of the "American Institute of the city of New-York," held at Clinton Hall, June 12, 1835, the prospectus of a new publication, to be called the "Journal of the American Institute," having been read, and received the sanction of the American Institute, &c. it was thereupon

Resolved, That the same be recommended for the patronage of the Members of this Institute, and all those who take an interest in the arts and manufactures of our country.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than a year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious form, as any publication in the country. The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of Manufacturers and Mechanics—to them it looks for support; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting. The work has now about 700 subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

NEW-YORK, October, 1836.

James Wolcott,
Joseph Torrey,
George L. Willard,
W. Spencer,
Wm. P. Disoway,
E. D. Phillips,
Isaac Fryer,
Edward T. Backhouse,
Jonathan Amory,
Adoniram Chandler,
Joseph Titcomb,

Martin E. Thompson,
James F. Kenny,
Edwin Williams,
Frederick Goodell,
Thomas W. Harvey,
A. Wales,
Samuel S. Tiffany,
James J. A. Bruce,
F. H. Wolcott,
A. S. W. Goodwin,
Isaac C. Kendall.

We recommend to the friends of Domestic Industry generally, not only to subscribe, but also to use their influence in its behalf. 1

NEW-YORK TRANSCRIPT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

SO many applications have been made to us for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, and the answer we give that we do not publish one, is so unsatisfactory to the applicant; the opportunity we possess of pleasing our friends in this respect, is so extensive, and our desire to gratify them so great, that we have determined to issue, forthwith, a paper twice a week, entitled the New-York Transcript for the Country. It will be of the same size as our daily sheet, but will be filled exclusively with reading matter, digested and arranged under appropriate heads, to the almost entire absence of advertisements, and other local circumstances, only of interest to the city reader. A price current and bank note table, corrected to the last hour, will form an important feature in this publication, joined to the various other valuable and interesting contents, which have gained for the Transcript its present popularity. It will be afforded to our country readers at $2 per annum, payable in advance, in all instances, and no attention shall be spared to render it one of the most interesting, varied, and valuable miscellanies of the day.

JANUARY, 1837. 1t3

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do., wide do., clear Boards, first rate Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE.

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., for family use.

ALSO.

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1tf

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The New-York Mirror:

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of [illegible] will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-lettres, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which pos[illegible] the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New-York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty" will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Him*self a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to re*gard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, of English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1837. NUMBER 5.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office: entrance from the rear: J. OVERACRE, Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

We are determined not to deviate from these terms in any case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper, &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to JOB PRINTING.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D.,
Rev. Elias W. Crane, } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D.,
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq., } *New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond,
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson, } *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., } *Trustees.*

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

DECEMBER 30, 1836. 1tf

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

TERM OF JUNE, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor of Joseph Line, deceased. } *Decree to limit Creditors.*

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period *for one year after public notice being given as aforesaid, such* creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

12m JACOB O. DRAKE, *Surrogate.*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public *generally, that they now offer for sale* a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their *articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.*

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From *his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well* known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a *Cow House. There* is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The *Farm* is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

3tf P. CORIELL.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in the River a large cargo of Lumber, per sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following descrip*tions, viz:*

701 seasoned first quality Plank,
1000 large Hemlock Joists,
9335 feet Box Boards,
2539 " " "
14,505 " " "
1500 feet 5-7th Box Boards,
6000 feet White Wood, suitable for coach makers,
1700 first rate Boards,
835 Common Boards,
16,032 feet 3-4 wide Box Boards.

Together with their stock on hand of the following articles, viz:

Good Boards, refuse do.,
Spruce Plank, planed do.,
Hemlock Joist and Boards,
Clear seasoned wide and narrow Boards,
Barn Floor Plank,
White Wood Boards,
Bass Wood Boards, Shingles,
4 by 6 Joist Timber,
Clear wide seasoned 2 inch Plank,
Cedar Company Shingles,
1 1-4 inch Ceiling Lath,
Lath, Clap Boards,
1 1-2 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cherry Boards, Ash Plank,
Spruce and Hemlock 2 inch Plank,
Common Shingles, refuse do.,
Cedar Paling, Cypress Shingles, 2 feet do.,
Thomaston and Athens Lime in casks,

Which composes as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New-Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

RAHWAY, December 20, 1836. 1tf

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

SOUTH BOUNDBROOK, January 3, 1837. 1tf

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his *friends and the public in general, that he still continues* at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. *&c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be* bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1tf J. R. DUNN.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

[illegible]

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to *vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset,* who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	*Leave East Brunswick,*
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1tf

Scientific.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union:

SIR—In compliance with the request of many friends, I send for insertion in the Plainfield Union a series of extracts from a work upon Education, which I design to publish during the current year. Respectfully,

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield Seminary, January 28, 1837.

EDUCATION.

NUMBER III.

Application of Analysis to the acquirement of Knowledge.

When the mind commences an analytical operation—i. e. the discovery of the peculiar qualities and relations of any subject, in order to ob*tain a knowledge of it, the first effort is to detach* an individual quality from the others with which it is associated. This quality is distinguished by the peculiarity of idea which it excites. This peculiarity of idea is found by comparing the quality in question with each of the other qualities individually. The act of comparing or comparison, is the examining of two subjects with respect to their similarity and equality. This is the only means by which we obtain a knowledge of diversity and disparity. We cannot examine without a standard. There can be no standard of inequality. It can exist only as a negation of equality; therefore, Analogy is the immediate instrument of Analysis. As Analogy is the instrument of Analysis, and as Analysis is the instrument which we employ in the acquisition of knowledge, it is indispensable that the youthful mind possess *a perfect familiarity* with the Analogical process.—In order to effect this requirement, every subject should be so presented, that the mind can infer *a standard of comparison* or it cannot be analyzed; consequently it cannot be understood. To a thoroughly disciplined mind, a few abstract definitions detailing the general relations of the subject will give an Analogical Key adequate to opening the latent truths of the science, but to an intellect which is incipient in its operations, Abstraction, which requires facility in deducing ideas and experience in comparing them, is totally irrelevant. Since an abstract definition—being the explanation of a principle in general terms, cannot be intelligible to a mind whose abstracting powers are in their infancy, *it is necessary to present each particular quality of the subject, either by indicating, from a subject actually present or from a representation of it,* THE POINT OF INQUIRY ATTENDED BY ALL ITS RELATIONS, AND ASSOCIATIONS. This action of the pupil's mind upon the premises, is usually denominated *Induction.*

We deduce from the preceding remarks two operations of the learner's mind—

1. Induction, which is the inference, by the pupil, of the peculiar article of study, from its exhibition by the instructor, attended by its relations, combinations, and associations.

2. Analogy, which is the comparison the learner's mind makes, (taking the principles acquired by induction as a standard,) in discovering, associating, and classifying those which are homogeneous, or of the same species.

A confirmation of these two processes forms the ANALOGICAL STANDARD, the grand instrument of Analysis.

Continual intellectual excitement essential to the comparison of ideas.

Without excitement the mind will never make a voluntary comparison. Objects of similar kind which are obtruded upon the senses, will by force of repetition constrain the intellect to compare their qualities; for the bare assent to the fact of their similarity proved that a mental act was necessary to the idea of agreement in the sensible qualities. The existence of this mental act is also proved by a knowledge of the dissimilarity of the qualities of objects; for the idea of disagreement is a conclusive evidence of comparison of perceptions. All knowledge is founded upon inquiry.

A person who has but few inducements to examine the ideas forced upon him by repetition, and who has few incentives to the acquirement of new ones, by a voluntary exercise of his faculties, will acquire a very slender knowledge. Every degree of knowledge is proportioned to the mental impetus. *In every state of humanity, from the* life of a savage, to whom sensuality and revenge are the only springs of desire, to the exalted station of supreme magistrate of a highly enlightened and intellectual nation, there exist necessities, which in various degrees produce *excitements,* both to compare ideas which are already in the mind, and to acquire new ones, by a voluntary employment of the mental powers. The necessity and difficulty of procuring the means of daily subsistence, constrain the savage to obtain an intimate acquaintance with the habits of the animals, the destruction of which he *meditates,* in order that his weapons and devices may be commensurate with the execution of his designs. Revenge, cupidity, and that desire of pre-eminence that characterizes human nature, cause warfare to be his predominant motive, and, by inciting him to an almost incessant practice, render him consummate in the arts of assault and stratagem, but as he has no incentive to the cultivation and embellishment of language, to the study of the relations of number or magnitude, or to originating the beautiful visions of the painter and statuary, he never becomes the critical philologer, the profound mathematician, or the eminent [illegible]. The impulses to the dedication of a whole life to unremitted intellectual labor, may be identified with the emoluments and notoriety which an opulent and enlightened nation confer upon genius and erudition.

This principle of voluntary examination is called *Inquiry.* Inquiry is the vital principle of reasoning.

The instructor ought, *at all times,* to be certain that his pupil is intensely exercising his powers upon the article of inquiry, totally unembarrassed by any ideas which are not essential to *its acquirement,* and he should *never*—I repeat it, he should NEVER pretend to impart instruction, until he secure this absolutely indispensable requisite.

"Education," says Burke, "is the cheap defence of nations." "This maxim," says Dr. Chalmers, "is one of the weightiest oracular sayings which has ever fallen from any of the seers or sages of our land." As to its author he says: "His was the wisdom of intuition; so that without formal developement or the aid of logical process, he often by a single glance (as in the case before us) made the discovery of a great principle and by a single word, memorably and felicitously expressed it."

Fireside Entertainments.

The following passages are extracted from a work just published in London, entitled "The Great Metropolis, by the Author of Random Recollections of the House of Lords:"

About five-and-thirty years ago, the debate, which was about English laborers, being one evening unusually dull, Jack Finnarty, who had but a short time before been imported from Tipperary, said to the the only reporter in the gallery at the time, that he felt very drowsy, and that he would be after taking a little bit of a nap, if he would tell him when he awoke, anything which might take place. The other agreed; and Jack, in a moment, was fast locked in the arms of Morpheus. An hour elapsed, and, after half a dozen yawns, Jack opened his eyes.

"Has any thing happened?" was his first question to his friend.

"To be sure there has," said the other, whose name was Morgan O'Sullivan.

"Has there, by the powers!" exclaimed Jack, pricking up his ears in the plenitude of his anxiety to know what it was.

"Yes, Jack, and very important too."

"Well, then, and why dont you be after telling it me at once? What was it about?"

"About the virtue of the Irish potato, Jack."

"Was it the Irish potato you said, Morgan?"

"The Irish potato; and a most eloquent speech it was."

"Thunder and lightning, then, and why dont you tell it me?"

"I'll read it from my note book, Jack, and you can take it down as I go on," said Morgan.

"Och, it's myself, sure, that's ready at any time to write what any Mimber says about our praties. Are you ready to begin?"

"Quite ready," answered Morgan.

"Now then," said Jack, with an energy which strangely contrasted with the previous langor of his manner. "Now then, Morgan, my boy."

Morgan, affecting to read from his note book, commenced thus: 'the honorable Mimber, said, that if'—

"Och, be aisy a little bit," interrupted Jack; "*who* was the honorable Mimber?"

Morgan, *hesitating for a moment.* "Was it his name you asked? Sure it was Mr. Wilberforce."

"Mr. Wilberforce? Och, very well then."

Morgan resumed. 'Mr. Wilberforce said, that it always appeared to him beyond all question, that the great cause why the Irish laborers were, *as a body, so much stronger, and capable of enduring so much greater physical fatigue, than the English, was the surpassing virtue of their potato. And he'—

"Morgan, my dear fellow," shouted Jack at the mention of the Irish potato, his countenance lighting up with exstacy as he spoke, "Morgan, my dear fellow, this is so important that we must give it in the first person."

"Do you think so?" said Morgan.

"Troth, and I do;" answered Jack.

"Very well," said the other.

Morgan then resumed. 'And I have no doubt,' concluded Mr. Wilberforce, 'that had it been my lot to be reared in'—

"Did the mimber say *reared?*" interrupted Jack exultingly, evidently associating the word with the growth *of potatoes* in his 'own blessed country.'

"He said reared," observed the other, who then resumed;—'Had it been my lot to be born and reared in Ireland, where my food would have principally consisted of the potato, that most nutritious and salubrious root—instead of being the poor, infirm, shrivelled, and stunted creature you, Sir, and honorable gentlemen now behold me—I would have been a tall, stout, athletic man, and able to carry an enormous weight.'

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* Mr. Wilberforce's personal appearance was exactly what it is here described to have been.

Here Jack Finnarty observed, looking his friend in the face, "Faith, Morgan, and that's what I call true iloquence! Go on."

'I hold that root to be invaluable; and the man who first cultivated it in Ireland, I regard as a benefactor of the first magnitude to his species. And my decided opinion is that never until we grow potatoes in England, in sufficient quantities to feed all our laborers, will those laborers be so able-bodied a class as the Irish.—(Hear, hear, from both sides of the House.)'

"Well, by St. Patrick, but that bates everything," observed Jack, on finishing his notes.—"That's raie philosophy. And the other Mimbers cried hear, hear, did they?"

"The other members cried 'Hear, hear!'" answered Morgan.

In a quarter of an hour afterwards the House rose. Morgan went away direct to the office of the paper for which he was employed; while Jack, in perfect ecstacies at the eulogium which had been pronounced on the virtues of the potatoes of 'ould Ireland,' ran in breathless haste to a public-house, where the reporters who should have been on duty for the other morning papers were assembled.† He read over his notes to them, which they copied verbatim, and not being at the time in the best possible condition for judging of the probability of Mr. Wilberforce delivering such a speech, they repaired to their respective offices, and actually gave a copy of it into the hands of the printer. Next morning it appeared in all the papers, except the one with which Morgan O'Sullivan was connected. The sensation and surprise it created in town, exceeded every thing. Had it only appeared in one or two of the papers, persons of ordinary intelligence must at once have concluded that there was some mistake about the matter. But its appearance in all of the public journals except one, and that one so very obscure, that scarcely anybody knew whether the speech was in it or not, forced, as it were, people to the conclusion that it must have been actually spoken. The inference was plain. Everybody, while regretting that the necessity should exist, saw that no other course was left but to put Mr. Wilberforce at once into a straight-jacket, and provide him with a keeper. In the evening the House met as usual, and Mr. Wilberforce, on the Speaker's taking the chair, rose and begged the indulgence of the House for one moment to a matter which concerned it, as well as himself, personally. "Every honorable member," he observed, "has doubtless read the speech which I am represented as having made on the previous night. With the permission of the House I will read it." (Here the honorable member read the speech amidst deafening shouts of laughter.) "I can assure honorable members that no one could have read this speech with more surprise than I myself did this morning when I found the paper on my breakfast table. For myself, personally, I care but little about it, though if I were capable of uttering such nonsense as is here put into my mouth, it is high time that, instead of being a member of this House, I were an inmate of some lunatic asylum. It is for the dignity of this House that I feel concerned; for if honorable members were capable of listening to such nonsense, supposing me capable of giving expression to it, it were much more appropriate to call this a theatre for the performance of farces, than a place for the legislative deliberations of the representatives of the nation."

It was proposed by some members to call the printers of the different papers in which the speech appeared, to the bar of the House for a breach of privilege; but the matter was eventually allowed to drop.

In the House of Commons, the reporter's room was immediately adjoining the gallery for the public. The reporters were in consequence everlastingly annoyed by 'strangers' asking the way to it. On one occasion, in the session of 1834, a farmer-looking person, the very *beau ideal*, I can fancy, of one of Cobbett's 'clod-poles,' after having been told the way into the gallery by one of the reporters, inquired whether he should stand or sit when he went in. "What you must do," said the reporter, who had been a good deal annoyed by 'strangers' a little before, "what you must do is constantly to bow as low as possible to the Speaker, whom you will see in the chair, at the other end, and when he observes you, and makes a nod, you may then sit down."

The poor simple countryman did as he was desired. On entering the gallery he bowed as low and unremittingly to the Speaker as if a Chinese mandarin, to the great amusement of the other 'strangers,' who wondered what it was all about—but still no nod of recognition from the man, as he called him, with the 'big wig.' The poor fellow did not, in parliamentary phraseology, 'catch the Speaker's eye.' At length, one of the officers, observing the stranger paying his obedience to the Speaker, ordered him to be seated; an order with which, though given in a very surly manner, he very promptly and cheerfully complied.

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† At this time it was no uncommon thing for all the reporters, except one, absenting themselves from the gallery for hours together at a time—that one engaging to tell them any thing which had happened, on their return.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.—During the evening of the 31st ultimo, the proprietor of a comb store in Fifth street, near Callowhill, had retired to bed, and his wife, sitting in a room adjoining the store, thought she saw the shadow of a man in the store, but concluded that it might be some person in the street, until she heard the money drawer shut.—She then slipped off her shoes and crept stealthily to the door, and saw a man in the act of taking some combs. She then crept into the store, caught him round the waist, and crying for assistance, which soon came, the villain was secured and conveyed to prison. There were found upon him a valuable box containing jewelry, four pounds of butter, a bundle of valuable dry goods, and a considerable sum of money.

Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

Gen. Memucan Hunt, Minister *Extraordinary* and Plenipotentiary from Texas to the United States, has arrived at Washington.

Deaths in New-York last week 149. Consumption 30, scarlet fever 29. In Philadelphia, 100. Consumption 16, scarlet fever 4.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1837.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—It has long been our belief that a sterling extract should be preferred to a tame, pointless, or verbose original. A striking thought, a clever idea, a happy illustration, or anecdote, though presented in bad syntax or worse orthography, is far preferable to whole pages of common-place ideas, in hackneyed or formal phraseology. At the same time we would say to the young student, male or female, and to any person whose heart may cherish, and whose mind may embody and express moving thoughts and sentiments, you shall receive our most courteous attentions, and friendly though feeble assistance and encouragement. The modest writer, though at first unsuccessful, shall be secure of a favorable judgment, and freedom from exposure. We will merely add, that while we regard genuine wit and well-timed humor, as desirable and entitled to very high consideration, we do not see the propriety or advantage of making our paper a repository of mere childish pleasantries.

RIOT IN NEW-YORK.

The city of New-York *has again been the theatre of riot.* An immense crowd assembled in front of the City Hall, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. on Monday last, in pursuance of notices in some of the papers and placards throughout the city. This meeting was a finished specimen of turbulence, and a want of definiteness in its object. After many inflammatory harangues from various orators, who had each his circle of applauding auditors, who listened to animated dissertations upon the principles of Banking, and the enormous prices of provisions and rents, a remark was made by one of these eloquent defenders of public rights that Mr. Hart "had several thousand barrels of flour in his store: let us go and offer him $8 a barrel for it, and if he does not take it—" here he was tapped upon his shoulder, and he lowered his voice, saying "we shall depart in peace." The mob then separated, and part proceeded to the store of Mr. Eli Hart, and destroyed four or five hundred barrels of flour, and several hundred bushels of wheat, by emptying and scattering it in the street. The public officers repaired to the spot, and seized two or three of the rioters, who were immediately rescued by their co-patriots. The Mayor and Police Magistrates concentered all the civil forces of the city, with as many volunteers as they could collect, made another assault upon the mob, and arrested thirty or forty of the principal operators. They were generally of the most profligate class of the community. Here we have reiterated evidence of the increase of a spirit of insubordination in our country, and infer a most efficient incentive to come up to the aid of our institutions, in their conflict with lawless violence; while we are induced to reprehend most seriously and most cordially, that avaricious propensity which takes advantage of the comparatively indigent, to effect its sordid designs; thus affording a pretext for these tumultuous "primary assemblies."

☞ *In a Special Message sent to Congress on* Tuesday of last week, the President recommends the passage of an act authorising reprisals against Mexico, in case she shall any longer refuse a satisfactory redress for the grievances of which we complain.

Domestic Intelligence.

CONGRESS.

Monday of last week was entirely consumed by both Houses in the presentation of petitions for the Abolition of Slavery, &c., and the House of Representatives was occupied all the next day in endeavoring to agree on a vote of censure for Mr. J. Q. Adams, who appears to be charged with a large majority of these petitions. The want of time, prevents our making such remarks as we think are called for in relation to this subject, which, on the return of each petition day, (Monday) occasions the "House to be irritated almost to phrenzy." The time and money of the people are lavished with a profusion as liberal, as the conduct of their public servants is undignified, impolitic, and selfish.

IN SENATE, February 7.

Mr. M'Kean presented various petitions from Pennsylvania, remonstrating against any reduction of the duties on Foreign Coal.

A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of our relations with Mexico, laying before Congress full statements of all the injuries which have been perpetrated by her, in violation of the rights of the United States, and recommending the passage of an act of reprisals against Mexico, in case she shall any longer refuse a satisfactory redress of the various grievances charged against her.

The message and documents were, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, ordered to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to be printed.

Mr. Bayard presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Delaware, against the Expunging Resolution, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State, to offer a resolution *to restore the Journal to its former character*; and to support such resolution until the Journal shall be reinstated.

Mr. Bayard then gave notice, that he should at the next session, introduce a resolution to rescind the act of Expunging, and would continue to do so every session while he should remain in the Senate.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

From the proceedings as reported for the Newark Daily Advertiser, we select such items as we conceive to be of general importance. A weekly journal, like our own, must of necessity forego the publication of full reports.

IN COUNCIL, February 6.

Mr. Arrowsmith called up the Bill from the House to authorise Limited Partnerships. Read a third time, as amended, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Hunt called up the re-engrossed Bill to incorporate the Trenton Flax Company. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Brick called up the Bill to incorporate the People's Bank at Bridgeton. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. McDowell called up the Bill from the House to incorporate the Rahway Steamboat Company. Passed unanimously.

IN ASSEMBLY, February 6.

Mr. Hall, from Hunterdon, that the surplus revenue may be loaned out by the commissioners of the School Fund, and the proceeds sent down to the counties annually. Referred.

Mr. Wills called up the bill for the more effectual relief of creditors in certain cases—which passed to engrossing.

Mr. Young called up the bill relative to habitual drunkards—(authorising the Chancellor, upon petition, &c. to dispose of all of their property as in cases of idiotcy, lunacy, &c.)—which passed *to engrossing.*

IN COUNCIL, February 7.

Mr. Kennedy called up the supplement to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Brick called up the bill from the House to incorporate the People's Bank at Bridgeton, which was lost: 10 to 3.

A message from the House that they had passed the bill to erect the counties of Passaic and Atlantic, with amendments, which on motion of Mr. Parsons were agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading. Also that the House had passed the act relative to the distribution of the public arms, and the supplement to the Slave's act.

Mr. Parsons called up the bill for two new counties, which was passed: 11 to 3.

Mr. Molleson, after an interesting report in favor of encouraging the culture of Silk, and Beet Sugar, reported two bills in favor of the same.

The amendments of Council to the Limited Partnership Bill were agreed to, and the bill as amended, passed: 34 to 9.

The further supplement to the bill to suppress vice and immorality, passed unanimously. It prohibits disorderly persons from assembling under penalty of $20.

A message was received from Council, that they had passed the supplement to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Co. without amendment; and had disagreed to the bill incorporating the People's Bank of Bridgeton.

IN COUNCIL, February 8.

Mr. Hunt called up the joint resolutions of the House, disposing of the public printing, when upon motion of Mr. Parsons, S. P. Hull of Morristown, was struck out and the names of Tuttle, Harrison & Co. of Newark was inserted: 8 to 6.

Mr. Parsons called up the bill from the House to incorporate the Plainfield Bank; read a second time, and upon motion of Mr. Arrowsmith postponed.

IN ASSEMBLY, February 8.

Mr. Molleson presented a memorial from citizens of the State, including the officers of the several colleges, in relation to African Colonization, and moved that it be printed.

The memorial was ordered to be printed.

The House then took up the resolutions in relation to the public printing, which had been amended in Council.

The first amendment to strike out the name of S. P. Hull, as the printer of the Journal of the Legislative Council, and the Joint Meeting, and to insert Tuttle, Harrison & Co., was disagreed to: 27 to 18.

IN COUNCIL, February 10.

Mr. Stokes made a long and able report upon the subject of the expediency of abolishing Capital Punishments, accompanying it with a supplement to the act for the punishment of crime, passed 17th February, 1829, which supplement abolishes capital punishments, and substitutes imprisonment for life, without the intervention of the pardoning power. Read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Stokes called up the engrossed bill respecting banks, which was read a third time, and passed unanimosly.

Mr. Hunt called up the bill to compel the appearance of Corporations to indictments and informations: passed unanimously.

Mr. Arrowsmith, the engrossed bill to incorporate the Middletown Point Navigation Company—passed unanimously.

IN ASSEMBLY, February 10.

The bill to incorporate the Monmouth (Freehold) Insurance Company was taken up, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Village of Plainfield, in this county, is fast rising into consequence by the same means which have given wealth and distinction to Newark—enterprise and industry. We were surprised to learn, a few days since, that a single house in this city pays $30,000 annually for work done by its mechanics. A large amount of the products of its industry pass through other hands, to the southern markets. The village, or more properly the town, stands on one of the most pleasant and elevated plains in the State, and it holds out some inducements to enterprising young mechanics to settle there. It is some evidence of a wholesome state of society, that successful efforts have been made to establish good schools.—Whether there is population enough to support a newspaper, remains to be seen. The experiment is to be made by a Committee, which has issued three numbers of a weekly paper entitled the "Plainfield Union," under the general superintendence of Mr. J. Overacre.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

It is stated that the widow of Commodore Decatur, after having disposed of all the plate, piece by piece, which the liberality of our citizens had presented to her husband in token of his gallantry, now earns a scanty subsistence as a copyist for some of the departments at Washington!

A very well conducted, and a very handsomely printed paper, in Burlington, N. J., with the title of the Burlington Gazette, has been suspended for want of patronage. The Gazette took no part in politics, and was essentially literary in its character; and hence, perhaps, it failed to excite the interest sufficient to sustain it. This is indeed a mortifying conclusion; but it will nevertheless be found, on experiment, that *country* papers will not be safe in relying upon the refined tastes and intellectual appetites of their readers.

Fredonian.

The Mauch Chunk Courier says that two men were killed on the 8th instant, by the explosion of a sand blast, at the Summit Mine. This accident was occasioned by the inexperience of those engaged in blasting.

FOREIGN GRAIN.—On Sunday, 6000 bushels of wheat arrived at New-York from Marseilles; 6000 bushels from Bremen; 160 lasts of wheat from Dantzic, and 11,000 bushels of rye from Trieste.

At 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, a fire broke out in the second story of the three story brick house No. 502 Greenwich-street, which, with its contents, was destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. Vanhice, who occupied a part of the third story, in attempting to escape, leaped from the window of their room into the street, and so much injured themselves that very little hope is entertained of their recovery. A woman and her two children, who occupied a part of the same story, escaped through the scuttle on the roof to an adjoining building without injury.—Several other families occupied the building, who it is believed, all made their escape.

New-York Transcript.

That there is at least a large party in Mexico attached to Santa Anna, is beyond a doubt.—When the intelligence of his release reached Vera Cruz, a courier immediately despatched to proclaim the glad tidings in the city, and a celebration of the event was had by the firing of artillery, accompanied by acclamations of 'long live Santa Anna.' The papers of the city of Mexico announced it with a "Gloria in Excelsis Deo."

A joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Decatur has finally passed the House of Representatives. The resolution, if adopted by the Senate, will afford a handsome support for the widow of the gallant Commodore.

The New-York Legislature has passed the bill repealing the restraining law, so that there is no longer any legal obstacle in the way of private banking—except so far as concerns the issuing of bank notes.

A sword fish 18 feet 9 inches long, and 4 feet 5 inches in circumference, was captured at Bombay, August 28th. The sword was five feet long.

Anthracite coal has been found in Washington county, Missouri. The coal formations of the United States vastly exceed in magnitude, we believe, all the other known coal formations upon the globe. One of the principal of these is thus described: "The great valley of the Mississippi contains the largest coal field in the known world. This coal field would cover half of Europe, having an extent of 900,000 square miles or 1500 miles in length, by 600 miles in breadth. The coal is pure, and lies above the beds of the rivers, and costs about twenty cents per ton to quarry it.

PILOTS.—While our own Legislature is dawdling over what the Albany Argus calls the rights of the pilots, and leaving the commerce that seeks our harbor to the tender mercies of monopoly, we are rejoiced to see that New-Jersey is moving in the matter in earnest.

On Friday last, in the Council, a bill, reported by Mr. Parson, "to establish and regulate Pilots for the ports of Jersey-City, Newark, and Perth Amboy, by the way of Sandy Hook," was ordered to a third reading. It will speedily, we trust, become a law; and then competition will in this, as in every other department of human effort and skill, produce excellence and abundance.

New-York American.

DEDICATION.—On Wednesday of last week, the new brick edifice lately erected for the colored Presbyterian church at Newark, was set apart to the worship of Almighty God. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Griffin. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Theodore S. Wright, a colored clergyman from New-York, and was a highly creditable performance. Concluding prayer by the Rev. Dr. Weeks. A considerable number of our respectable citizens were present, and participated in the delight experienced by this congregation, in seeing the accomplishment of an object they have so long desired—the completion of a neat and convenient house of worship for their use.

The Mississippi School Fund yields $30,000 annually, which Gov. Lynch proposes to apply to *the erection of buildings for a seminary of learning* in the first place, and afterwards to the payment of the current expenses that may attend them.

A Boston paper states that information has been received in that city, via Halifax, of the death of Daniel O'Connel. All Dublin was in mourning, the shops shut, and the merchants meeting as though each had lost a friend. His age was 64.

GAMBLING, &c.—The New-York Board of Alderman have passed an act for the prevention of Gambling, &c. which provides as follows:

1. Keepers of gambling-houses, houses of assignation, and disorderly houses, to be punishable by fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year. 2. On complaint being made that any house is used as a gambling-house, a warrant may be issued to arrest all concerned or connected therewith. 3. That all such persons so arrested as keepers of gambling-houses, shall give good security for their appearance at the Sessions, and that persons arrested as players or concerned therein, shall also give security for their appearance to testify. 4. That the implements and money found shall be seized, and the latter paid into the city treasury. 5. For the destruction of obscene books, prints, &c. wherever they may be found. 6. Making the punishment of any person convicted of being concerned in a riot, imprisonment not exceeding two years, or a fine of 1000 dollars.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M.

We stop the press to announce the passage of the Plainfield Bank bill through the Council.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of New-Jersey at Newark, has also passed Council.

There was a general satisfaction here on finding that the state of the money market in England, instead of becoming worse, as had been predicted by some, had decidedly improved. The contradiction which we gave some days since, to the report of the failure of the Northern and Central Bank at Manchester, is fully borne out by the details now received.—*Jour. Com.*

MURDER.—On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Sarah Hight, wife of Elias Hight of Chest Township, N. J. was found dead on the return of her family from church. A black girl in the family has been arrested on suspicion of having caused her death.

FORGERY.—We learn that a young man, very respectably dressed, presented a forged check for $3000, upon R. & I. Phillips, to day, at the counter of the Philadelphia Bank, and received the money for the same. He left the Bank immediately; soon after which the Teller ascertained the forgery, and pursued the criminal. He was apprehended, and is now in custody awaiting his trial.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

The New-York *Bank Safety Fund* now amounts to $500,000, which is the maximum provided by law. A proposition is before the Legislature to increase it. This fund was created by an annual tax upon the Safety Fund Banks, and in case of the failure of any one or more of them, it is liable to be drawn on for the deficit. There are 98 banks in the State, all but 6 of which are subject to this fund.

A census of Poughkeepsie had just been taken which shows an increase of 543 over that taken a year ago, giving a population of 7581 to that place.

ZINC.—The experience of two winters has proved to our satisfaction, that this is a worthless material for covering the roofs of houses. It very soon becomes rotten, and as it is put on, affords very little protection against rain or snow. Tin or slate will be found far preferable.—*Alb. Daily.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The England arrived at New-York on Wednesday evening of last week, with Liverpool papers to the 4th, and London to the 2d January.

Another attempt has been made upon the life of Louis Philip, who was fired at on the 27th of December, while on his way to the Legislative Chambers, to deliver the usual address on their convocation. The individual was a young man named Meunier, the son of a carriage maker, residing in the suburbs of Paris. The pistol which he made use of contained either two balls, of which one was divided into two, or else one ball cut into three. After entering the side window of the carriage, a fragment of the ball went through the front window, immediately behind the coachman. Another fragment entered the cushion, and was found there, not two inches from where the Duc de Joinville was sitting. The lantern to the left of the coachman was also broken, whether by a third ball or fragment, or whether by the one that traversed the front window, is not certain.

The assassin was so close to the carriage, in which were the King and the Dukes d'Orleans and Nemours, that his Majesty had a full view of his person, and was enabled to point him out to the National Guards, who immediately arrested and conveyed him to the guard house, he making no resistance. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were both slightly wounded by the glass of the carriage window, which the ball directed against his Majesty shivered to atoms. The King exhibited the greatest coolness and courage; and the procession, immediately after the arrest of the assassin, continued its route to the Chamber. Her Majesty's carriage, in which, besides the Queen, were Madame Adelaide and the Princesses, preceded that of the King.

An unprecedented snow storm commenced in England on Christmas eve, and continued nearly a week, causing an almost entire suspension of travelling. It accumulated by Chatham Lines from 30 to 40 feet deep, and 600 of the troops had been ordered out to clear a pathway. Shipwrecks were numerous.

The severity of this storm was likewise felt in France, where it greatly impeded the passage of the roads. In the valleys on the road from Calais to Boulogne, not a tree or village is discernible and the peasants in many parts are closed up and unable to get out.

The recognition of the South American States voted by the Cortes of Spain, had received the royal sanction.

An English house at Bucharest, the Messrs. Anderson, has failed for 100,000 ducats.

St. Peter's church, erected about seven years since at Eaton square, London, has been totally destroyed by fire.

A fire occurred at Edinburgh December 27th, which destroyed ten or eleven five and six story buildings in Greenside-street, and turned out of doors about fifty families. It is said to be the greatest fire that has occurred there since 1824.

In the money market generally a great and certain relief has been effected.

BRIGHTON, December 28.—An avalanche of snow and ice fell yesterday morning from Maling Cliff, at Lewis, crushing seven cottages, and burying the inmates. The bodies of 11 persons were dug out of the ruins, 6 of whom were dead.

☞ Persons receiving this number of our paper, and not wishing to become subscribers, are requested to return it by the mail, if convenient, previous to our next publication. We would, in this connection, beg leave to direct the attention of our readers and agents, to a change in our Terms, by which we propose to receive remittances at our charge.

DIED:

At New-Market, on Monday morning last, Miss Ellen Coriell, aged about 18 years.

At Greenbrook, on Monday last, Mr. Enos Runyon.

OBITUARY.—Died, on Thursday morning, the 2d inst., at his residence at Greenbrook, Somerset county, WILLIAM VAIL, senior, aged 70 years. The Society of Friends, to which he was attached, has lost one of its most valuable members. He was one of those, who, when the the division occurred in that Society, on account of a difference in doctrinal opinions, took a decided stand with the orthodox party, and united himself with a little flock in erecting a new house of worship to the triune God. His views of the way and plan of salvation through a crucified savior, were clearly manifested on his death-bed. He frequently spoke of the atonement through Christ as his only hope of salvation; the utter insufficiency of his own works to justify him, and the all-sufficiency of Christ, and of his having made a full surrender of himself into the arms of that Redeemer whom he acknowledged to have all power in heaven and upon earth. Although for a time his views of Heaven were somewhat obscured, yet towards the close he exclaimed "*Now Lord I have sufficient evidence*," and in a few hours after quietly yielded up his spirit into the hand of Him who gave it.

His virtues will long be remembered by a numerous circle of relations and friends—who mourn the loss of a useful citizen, an affectionate husband, and a kind father, and a valuable friend and neighbor.

Communicated.

NOTICES.

☞ An Address will be delivered before the Young Men's Temperance Society of this place, by *James Wilson, Esq.* of Trenton, next Wednesday evening, at half past six o'clock, in the Baptist Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

MR. IRA CORIELL is an authorised Agent to obtain subscribers and receive payments, for this paper. Those who pay in advance, are requested to note such payment, on the list; and to obviate the necessity of giving written receipts, [we have as yet none printed,] all payments will be published in the next number of the paper after they shall have been received at the office.

☞ Mr. ISAAC DOTY is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

JACOB OVERACRE,
January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mr. Coriell's Agency.—John Stine $1.50, David Dunn $1, Ephraim Blackford $1, L. W. Lathrop $0.50, Eli P. Shotwell $1, Edward Vail $0.50.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On assuming for the first time the management of a public journal, both justice and expediency, as well as custom, require a free and honest exposition of the principles and interests to which it is to be devoted, and the character which it is to maintain.

As a vehicle of News.—A leading object of this publication will be to lay before its readers, as comprehensive a view of domestic and foreign intelligence as our time and space will allow.—A list of prices current, corrected weekly from the New-York Journal of Commerce, will be included, together with whatever may appear as improvements and discoveries in science and the arts.

As an Advertising medium.—Peculiar facilities will be afforded to advertisers, in respect to altering, transposing, and renewing their advertisements, while special attention will be given to propriety and perspicuity of arrangement, and clearness of impression.

Its Political Character.—A studied impartiality with respect to the success of any party, *as such*, will be preserved, so far as our judgment, aided by a competent committee representing the several parties, may suffice to that end. This course, or position, we at the same time avow as in accordance with our prepossessions and most cherished principles, with regard to "party spirit" generally. The science of political economy, however, will receive a due share of attention, while the best writers on this subject, both of the past and the present, will be consulted, so far as our time and means will allow.

Its Literary Character.—We believe, notwithstanding our limited experience and multiplied engagements, that the selections in this department will be chaste, inviting, and instructive; and from such varied and eminent abilities as the list of our future contributors embraces, our readers may expect occasionally such original matter as will be both creditable to the paper and gratifying to them.

In its Moral Character we intend this paper shall sustain an elevated position; and while its columns will be open to the discussion of both political and moral subjects, both writers and readers will do well to bear in mind that an *opinion* is not an *argument*, nor an *assertion*, *proof*. If it was a maxim worthy of Dr. Franklin, "Never to contradict any body," it must be acknowledged that there is a large amount of unphilosophical as well impolite discussion at the present day.—We are nevertheless in favor of free discussion, "*free as air*," so long as the rules of courtesy and of logic are not violated. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, we hope, will ever find in us an uncompromising opponent. We hold that the man who is unwilling that his neighbor should express or defend sentiments or principles differing from his own, is himself unworthy of the like privilege. In pursuing this plan it will be necessary to publish articles conflicting with, or contrary to, our views; and our readers are reminded that we are not to be considered as agreeing with every thing we publish; and in this respect will be considered responsible only for what is published in the *editorial department*, and that which may receive our express endorsement.

It is only by obeying the injunction "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," that we can "get wisdom" that will qualify man to be a blessing to himself and society, and at the last great audit to "give up his account with joy an not with grief."

JACOB OVERACRE, *Editor.*
Plainfield, January, 1837.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last.

ASHES—100 lbs.	
Pot	7 75 a 8 —
Pearl	7 75 a 8 12
BEESWAX—lb.	
Yellow	— 27 a — 29
White	— 28 a — 29
CANDLES—lb.	
Tallow	— 11 a — 13
Sperm	— 33 a — 34
COAL.	
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25
Scotch	10 — a 11 —
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —
Schuylkill	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.	
Cuba	— 11 a — 14
Brazil	— 10 a — 12
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 15
Laguira	— 12 a — 13
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11
Java	— 13 a — 16
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11
FEATHERS—lb.	
Foreign	— 14 a — 25
American	— 44 a — 55
FISH—bbl.	
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 25
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —
FLAX—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12
American	— — a — 11
FRUIT.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45
Smyrna, lb.	4 — a — 5
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10
HONEY—gal.	
Havana	— 45 a — 50
HAY—100 lbs.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —
HOPS—lb.	
First sort '36	— — a — 10
INDIGO—lb.	
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26
LIME—cask.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —
Camden	— — a — —
LEATHER—lb.	
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24
MOLASSES—gal.	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 34
Trin'd. Cuba	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — —
Porto Rico	— 34 a — 35
Orleans	— 36 a — 37
NAVAL STORES—brl.	
Tar	2 25 a — —
Pitch	— — a — —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 62
OILS—gal.	
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05
Whale	— 45 a — 46
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —
Do. winter	1 — a — —
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —
PROVISIONS—brl.	
Beef, ms city	13 50 a 14 —
Do. country	13 50 a 14 —
Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
Lard	— 14 a — 15
Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
RICE—100 lbs.	
1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
SALT—bu.	
Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
St. Ubes	— — a — —
Cadiz	— — a — —
Lisbon	— — a — —
Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
SEEDS.	
Flax, ro. 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Timothy, te.	14 — a 14 50
Clover, lb.	— 11 a — 12
SOAP—lb.	
Brown	— 5 a — 7
Castile	— 13 a — 15
SUGARS—lb.	
N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Havana, wht	— 11 a — 12
Lump	— 14 a — 15
Loaf	— 16 a — 19
TALLOW—lb.	
American	— 10 a — 11
Russian	— — a — —
TEAS—lb.	
Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Souchong	— 25 a — 50
Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Bohea	— 18 a — 20
TOBACCO—lb.	
Virginia	— 5 a — 8
Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
Ohio	— 9 a — 18
Cuba	— 22 a — 25
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
WOOL—lb.	
Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 67
Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 60
Common	— 45 a — 50
Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
CORN EXCHANGE.	
Flour, NY. bl.	11 — a 11 25
Troy	— — a — —
Western	11 50 a 11 75
Philadelphia	— — a 11 50
Georgetown	— — a 11 75
Howard st.	11 75 a — —
Richmond	11 75 [illegible]
Baltimore	— — a 11 25
Rye Flour	8 25 a 8 50
Indian Meal	4 75 a 4 88
Wheat, Baltic	2 06 a 2 12
Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 47 a 1 50
Corn, N. bu.	1 12 a — —
Do. South.	— — a 1 06
Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Oats, North.	— 68 a — 70

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.
Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

For Sale.

Possession given 1st April next.

A SMALL FARM, containing about 56 acres, 8 or ten of which are covered with fine thrifty Timber, consisting of Oak, Chesnut, Locust, &c. This Farm is beautifully laid out, and in good condition: situated about 2 1-4 miles from Plainfield, on the public road leading to Rahway.

For further particulars enquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, or
ELSTON MARSH.
Plainfield, February 15, 1837. 5

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Girls to learn the Tailoring Business. Also—Two Boys, 14 or 15 years old, as apprentices.

JETHRO M. VERMULE.
Scotch Plains, February 16, 1837. 5w4

Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform my customers that hereafter I deem it my duty not to do any business on Sixth Day (or Friday) evening, and shall therefore have my doors closed on that evening.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, February 14, 1837. 5w3

Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Monday, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Building formerly occupied by the Seventh Day Baptists in Piscataway as a House of Worship. Sale positive. Conditions made known by

DAVID W. RANDOLPH,
ASA DUNN,
DAVID DUNN, } *Committee.*
February 12, 1837. 5w2

TO ALL—BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.

OPPOSITE Barklew's Hotel
Pruden's Store you'll find;
Where he intends to sell
Goods, of various kind:
Dry Goods, Groc'ries, and Hardware,
With Crockery—purchased new;
Also, Bread and Nuts there are,
And Cakes and Candies too.
If these to purchase you're inclined,
Please call before you change your mind.

IRA PRUDEN.
Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5

A Good Farm
TO LET ON SHARES.

A PROVIDENTIAL event has prevented the Gentleman who took the subscriber's Farm, from fulfilling his engagement, and it is now to Let on liberal terms. Apply to

DAVID L. DODGE.
CEDAR BROOK, near Plainfield, February 15, 1837.
5w2

WANTED

A STEADY, Faithful, Capable Man, or Lad, one who is accustomed to work on a farm and manage horses. Also a woman, or girl, to do common housework. A man and his wife, without children, would be acceptable. Liberal wages will be given.

Wanted to purchase a prime yoke of Oxen, free from bad habits. Also two orderly first rate cows.

For sale, a likely pair of Steers, in good condition, three years old. Apply to

DAVID L. DODGE.
CEDAR-BROOK, Plainfield, }
February 7, 1837. } 4 w2

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

HOE'S MILL SAWS.

A FEW on hand, warranted a good article; if not, to be brought back and the money will be returned.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

IRON.

NOW on hand a small quantity of American Iron, consisting of bar, scollop and round, and for sale on reasonable terms.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
RAHWAY, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received a general assortment of Gum Elastic water proof Shoes, for both men and women, which I intend to sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WANTED.

A SMART, active Boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to learn [illegible]

ERASTUS MILLER.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Boarding.

COMFORTABLE Accommodations for Boarders.—☞ None need apply but those of steady habits, as I wish for the future to have no others.

NANCY DUNN.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed two good hands. To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.
PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Lehigh Coal.

THE subscriber offers to consumers, during the present month, (January,) the best Hard Coal, in clean unbroken Lumps, for $9,00.—Broken and Screened, for $10.00.

JOEL CLARKSON.
RAHWAY, Jan. 10, 1 w3

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

House to Let.

FROM the 1st of April next, the House at present occupied by the subscriber, on the road leading to Somerville, and about a mile from this village. Terms reasonable, and made known on application, by

GEORGE B. VERMULE.
PLAINFIELD, January 23, 1837. 2 tf

WANTED,

AN active intelligent Lad, of good character and about fourteen or fifteen years old, to do the errands &c. of this office. One inclined to learn the art of Printing, would be preferred.

J. OVERACRE, *Printer.*
Plainfield, January, 1837.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—The subscribers will rent from the first of April next for one year, the House at present occupied by David Rogers, Gersham Manning, and others, either to one family or to a number. Any person or persons wishing to Rent said premises, will please to call on the subscriber, or on Cornelius Boice, at his office in Plainfield.

WILLIAM P. SHOTWELL.
December 30, 1836. 1 tf

To Rent.

THE subscribers will rent several Houses, if immediately applied for. Several valuable properties for Sale, viz. two or three Houses and Lots, and Farms.—All necessary information will be given on application to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, or
ELSTON MARSH.
PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837. 1

N. B.—One of the Houses is now unoccupied, and immediate possession can be given by

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the [illegible]

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.
PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsical affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.
New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 19th street.
New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.
New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enoay's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.
Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonary affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved.' She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used, without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,
Between 18th and 19th sts. in 6th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 2[illegible] Rivington-street.

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers, having their establishment in first rate order, with experienced workmen, are now ready to receive Cloth to be dressed, and colored Blue, Black, Brown, Green, &c. in the best possible manner, and as soon as possible.

☞ Cloth left at the store of William D. Cole, Stone Mills, or at Isaac Cole's office, Plainfield, will be taken and returned on Saturday of each week.

VREELAND & WILLIAMS.
December 30, 1836. 1 tf

ANVILS AND VICES.

NOW on hand. As the article has risen in price since we purchased these, we will sell them as cheap as they can be purchased in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
RAHWAY, January 9, 1837. 1 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*
JACKSON POUND.

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Elliptic Springs made [illegible]

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

PLAINFIELD, January [illegible], 1837. 1 tf

For the Plainfield Union.

TO THE DEPARTED.

Say—doth thy spirit hover near
Thou *loved* and sainted one!
Dost thou behold these *tears*—or hear
The *sigh* I breathe alone?

Or when the bursting heart is poured
In deep and solemn prayer?
Say—dost *thou* catch the boon implored,
And make its cause thy care?

And wilt thou still my steps attend
Through all life's lonely way—
My "*Guardian Angel!*" to the end,
My guide to endless day?

Then let me mourn, but not repine,
Weep, yet *submissive*, wait—
Till Death release this heart of mine,
From earth, *now* desolate.—

And wilt thou be the first to greet
My spirit to its *home*—
And swell thy song with notes *more* sweet
When Jesus bids me come?

Then sainted one a brief adieu!
Thy happy song enjoy,
And when I'm but a spirit *too*
I'll *join* thy sweet employ.

CLEMENTINA.

Plainfield, February 9, 1837.

For the Plainfield Union.

THOUGHTS ON RETURNING HOME,

AFTER A SHORT VISIT IN THE COUNTRY.

Proud City! I return to thee again;
To all thy bustle, gayety, and crowd.—
And is't with heartfelt joy I hail thee? No!
Still more than ever, uncongenial, vain,
Thou seem'st; for I have tasted the delights
Of country's solitude, where the eye free
May rove, o'er hill and dale, unlimited
By walls and masses dense of brick and stone—
Breathed the pure air, and *trod the unpaved soil*,
Wandered in meadows, soft and verdant still,
Though Winter holds its sway: in the clear stream,
That ever winds its way unfrozen, viewed
The sun and clouds, mirrored in radiance—
And still more beautiful, the moonlight scene!
O, it is there, the mind unbound by cares
And grov'ling things of earth, has fellowship
With its own kindred—soaring far above
This narrow sphere, drinking in truths sublime!
The magic power of Poesy is waked,
And, unforbidden, breathes its numbers there!
The heart too, can be purer, and love's flame
To Heav'n, burn brighter, and with steadier glow!
Yes, 'tis more blest! who would not rather far
Spend *all of life*, in such sweet, hallowed spot!

THERESA.

New-York, February 9, 1937.

Miscellaneous.

From Silliman's Journal,

LEGEND OF BRADY'S HILL.

Samuel *Brady*, *the hero of the following* adventure, was over six feet in height, with blue eyes, fair skin and dark hair; he was remarkably straight and athletic, a bold and vigorous backwoodsman, inured to all the toils and hardships of a frontier life, and had become very obnoxious to the Indians, from the numerous successful attacks on their war parties, and from shoooting them in his hunting excursions, whenever they crossed his path, or came within reach of his rifle; for he was personally engaged in more hazardous contests with the savages, than any other man west of the mountains, excepting Daniel Boone. He was in fact an "Indian hater," as *many of the early borderers were. This class* of men appear to have been more numerous in this region than in any other portion of the frontiers, and this doubtless arose from the slaughter at Braddock's defeat, and the numerous murders and attacks on defenceless families that for many years followed that disaster. Brady was also a *very successful trapper and hunter*, and took more beavers than any of the Indians themselves. In one of his adventurous trapping excursions, to the water of the Beaver river, or Mahooning, which in early days so abounded with the animals of this species, that it took its name from this fact, it so happened that the Indians surprised him in his camp and took him prisoner. To have shot or tomahawked him on the spot, would have been but a small gratification to that of satiating their revenge by burning him at a slow fire, in presence of all the Indians of their village. He was therefore taken alive to their encampment, on the west bank of the Beaver river, about a mile and a half from its mouth. After the usual exultations and rejoicings at the capture of a noted enemy, and causing him to run the gauntlet, a fire was prepared, near which Brady was placed, after being stripped nearly naked, and his arms unbound. Previously to tying him to the stake, a large circle was formed around him, consisting of Indian men, women, and children, dancing and yelling, and uttering all manner of threats and abuse that their small knowledge of the English language could afford. The prisoner looked on these preparations for death, and on his savage foes, with a firm countenance and steady eye, meeting all their threats with a truly savage fortitude.

In the midst of their dancing and rejoicing, a squaw of one of their chiefs came near him with a child in her arms. Quick as thought and with intuitive prescience, he snatched it from her and threw it into the midst of the flames. Horror-struck at the sudden outrage, the Indians simultaneously *rushed to rescue the infant from the fire.* During this confusion, Brady darted from the circle, overturning all that came in his way, and rushed into the adjacent thickets, with the Indians at his heels. He ascended the steep side of the present hill, amidst a shower of bullets, and darting down the opposite declivity, secreted himself in the deep ravines and laurel thickets that abound for several miles to the west of it. His knowledge of the country and wonderful activity, enabled him to elude his enemies, and reach the settlements on the south of the Ohio river, which he crossed by swimming. The hill near whose base this adventure is said to have happened, still goes by this name; and the incident is often referred to by the traveller, as the coach is slowly dragged up its side.

BRADY'S LEAP.

Captain Brady seems to have been as much the Daniel Boone of the north-east part of the valley *of the Ohio, as the other was of the south-west,* and the country is equally full of traditionary legends of his hardy adventures and hairbreadth escapes, although he has lacked a Flint to chronicle his fame and transmit it to posterity in the glowing and beautiful language of that distinguished annalist of the west. From undoubted authority, *it seems that the following incident actually* transpired in this vicinity. Brady's residence was on Chartier's creek, on the south side of the Ohio, as before noted in this diary; and being a man of herculean strength, activity, and courage, he was generally selected as the leader of the hardy borderers in all their hunting excursions *north of the river. On this occasion, which was* about the year 1780, a large party of warriors from the falls of the Cuyahoga and the adjacent country, had made an inroad on the south of the Ohio river, in the lower part of what is now Washington county, but which was then known as the settlement of "Catfish Camp," after an old *Indian of that name, who lived there when the* whites first came into the country on the Monongahela river. This party had murdered several families, and with the "plunder" had re-crossed the Ohio before effectual pursuit could be made. By Brady a party was directly summoned of his chosen followers, who hastened on after them, but *the Indians having one or two days the start,* he could not overtake them in time to arrest their return to their villages. Near the spot where the town of Ravena now stands, the Indians separated into two parties, one of which went to the north, and the other west to the falls of the Cuyahoga. Brady's men also divided; a part with their commander to *the Indian village, lying on* the river in the present township of Northampton, in Portage county.

Although Brady made his approaches with the utmost caution, the Indians expecting a pursuit were on the look-out, and ready to receive him, with numbers fourfold to those of Brady's party, whose only safety was in a hasty retreat, which, from the ardour of the pursuit, soon become a perfect flight. Brady directed his men to separate, *and each one to take care of himself*; but the Indians knowing Brady, and having a most inveterate hatred and dread of him, from the numerous chastisements which he had inflicted upon them, left all the others, and with united strength pursued him alone. The Cuyahogo here makes a bend to the south, including a large tract of *several miles in surface, in the form of a peninsula*; within this tract the pursuit was hotly contested. The Indians, by extending their line to the right and left, forced him on the bank of the stream.—Having, in peaceable times, often hunted over this ground, with the Indians, and knowing every turn of the Cuyahoga as familiarly as the villager *knows* the streets of his own hamlet, Brady directed his course to the river, at a spot where the whole stream is compressed by the rocky cliffs, into a narrow channel of only *twenty-two feet* across the top of the chasm, although it is considerably wider beneath, near the water, and in height more than twice the number of feet above the current. Through this pass the water rushes like a race-horse, chafing and roaring at the confinement of its current by the rocky channel, *while* a short distance above, the stream is at least fifty yards wide.

As he approached the chasm, Brady, knowing that life or death was in the effort, concentrated his mighty powers, and leaped the stream at a single bound! It so happened that, on the opposite cliff, the leap was favored by a low place, into which he dropped, and grasping the bushes, he thus helped himself to ascend to the top of the cliff. The Indians for a few moments were lost in wonder and admiration, and before they had recovered their recollection, he was half way up the side of the opposite hill, but still within reach of their rifles. They could easily have shot him any moment before, but being bent on taking him alive, for torture, and to glut their long delayed revenge, they forbore the use of the rifle; but now seeing him likely to escape, they all fired upon him: one bullet wounded him severely, in the thigh, but not so badly as to impede his progress. The Indians having to make a considerable circuit before they could cross the stream, *Brady advanced a good distance ahead. His* limb was growing stiff from the wound, and as the Indians gained on him, he made for the pond which bears his name, and plunging in swam under water a considerable distance, and came up under the trunk of a large oak, which had fallen into the pond. This, although leaving only a *small breathing place to support life, still* completely sheltered him from their sight. The Indians tracing him by the blood to the water, made diligent search all round the pond, but finding no signs of his exit, finally came to the conclusion that he had sunk, and was drowned. As they were at one time standing on the very tree beneath which he was concealed, Brady understanding their language, was very glad to hear the result of their deliberations, and after they had gone, weary, lame and hungry, he made good his retreat, to his own home. His followers also all returned home in safety. The chasm across which he leaped is in sight of the bridge where we crossed the Cuyahogo, and is known in all that region by the name of "Brady's Leap."

THE MAID OF MARTINIQUE.

A TRUE STORY.

A lovely morning in November, 17—, was rendered a gloomy one to the inhabitants of Martinique. Repeated injuries inflicted by the ruling powers, coupled with a burning desire among *many ambitious and perhaps patriotic men, to* crush foreign influence upon their beautiful isle, and to govern themselves as a free and independent people, had long rendered a residence there precarious. On the morning in question, the banner of revolt was seen floating in proud defiance upon the walls of the castle of Fort Royal, and in *the far distance the smoke of villages showed the* track of the merciless demon of insurrection.—Every vessel in the harbor of Fort Royal was crowded with refugees, who, having hastily collected their most valuable effects, had fled before the tide of destruction which was rolling fearfully over that ill-starred island. Among them was *a merchant of high repute*, who, with his wife and daughter, a beautiful girl of about fifteen, took passage for France, whither on the following day the vessel sailed. Fair winds gave them a quick passage to the Cape de Verds, and after a tarry of a day or two, they weighed anchor for Havre. At dawn on the second morning after their departure, they espied a dark-looking brig bearing down upon them, and as the sun rose above the horizon, it portrayed to them the truth that an Algerine corsair was their early visiter. So much were the high seas infested at that time with pirates, that every vessel went prepared for an encounter. Immediate preparation was made for a contest, should the corsair overtake them, and all sails spread to the breeze.

The pirate came up—the contest was fearful—the father and mother were murdered—and the beautiful orphan was made the prize of a band of ruffians. In a few days they neared the Barbary coast, and she was sold to the bey of Tunis for ten thousand sequins. The prediction of a fortune-teller, years before, that she would one day wear the coronet of a queen, was impressed on her mind with a conviction of its truth, which spread a halo of light round her amid the darkness of the worst of slavery. Her beauty made her a favorite, and about two years afterward, *Sultan Mahmoud* carried her in triumph to Constantinople. Her beauty, her virtues, her ample powers to please, made her the exalted favorite of the imperial seraglio, and she became the honored Sultana. Then indeed were the predictions of her destiny verified, and she wore the crown as Queen. Mahmoud II., the present Sultan of Turkey is her son, and to her influence upon his early character, may be attributed his taste for European costums, and the frequent innovations which his will has made among the customs of his people. The last act of importance, and which seems like a great stride toward the elevation of Turkish women to the same station which females hold throughout Christendom, is the opening of the doors of the seraglio, and permitting the women to go in and out at their *pleasure*, and enjoy themselves by rambling upon the lovely plains which stretch along the banks of the beautiful Bosphorus. The number who were confined in his seraglio was about six hundred.

The fate of that young girl was similar to that of Josephine, wife of Napoleon. She too was *the subject of a similar prediction, and even when* confined by prison bars, and upon the eve of conveyance to the guillotine, that prediction stood up before her with all the brightness and sacredness of truth; and when the downfall of Robespierre caused her prison to be thrown open, "There," exclaimed she to Madame Fonteany, a fellow prisoner, "*I told you I should yet be Queen of* France." And she was indeed Queen, not only of France, but of the heart that beat in the bosom of that proud Corsican who swayed its destinies.

ANECDOTE OF GOLDSMITH.—As the Colonel and Mr. Burke were proceding to dine with Sir Joshua, they observed Goldsmith also on his way thither, standing near a crowd who were staring *and shouting at some* foreign women in the windows of a house in Leicester-square. "Observe Goldsmith," said Burke to his companion, "and mark what passes between him and me by and by at Sir Joshua's." Proceeding forward, they reached the house before him, and when the poet came up to Mr. Burke, the latter affected to receive him coolly, when an explanation of the cause of offence was with some urgency requested. Burke appeared reluctant to speak, but after some pressing said, that he almost regretted keep*ing up an intimacy with one who could be guilty* of such indiscretions as he had just exhibited in the square. The poet with great earnestness protested he was unconscious of what was meant. "Why," said Mr. Burke, "did you not exclaim, as you were looking up at those women, what stupid beasts the people must be for staring with *such admiration at those painted jezebels while* a man of your talents passed by unnoticed?"—Goldsmith was astonished. "Surely, surely, my dear friend, I did not say so." "Nay," replied Mr. Burke, "if you had not, how should I have known it?" "That's true," answered Goldsmith with great humility; "I am very sorry—*it was very foolish; I do recollect that something* of the kind passed through my mind, but I did not think I had uttered it."—*Crocker's Boswell.*

IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH BIRDS.—When Mr. Audubon, the distinguished American ornithologist, left England for New-York, about four months ago, he took with him a great number of sky-larks, robins, and other English birds unknown in this country, for the purpose of liberating them in the expectation that they might become naturalized here, and render the woods and plains of America vocal with their delighful notes. Letters recently published from Mr. Audubon, since his arrival in New-York, mention that the feathered passengers suffered severely on the voyage, and many of them died; but a sufficient number *remained to leave a hope that these* emigrants may be effectually "located" in the woods, and with their progeny become denizens of the United States.

To boil a Potato seems simple enough, and yet we scarcely ever find it well done. At the tables of the great a good potato is never seen, because if not eaten the very moment it is boiled, the potato is worth nothing, and also because the refine*ment of peeling helps* to destroy the savor.—Another mistake is, to serve this vegetable in a covered dish, whereby the steam condensed by the cover, falls upon the potato, and it becomes soddened and waxy. Do not buy washed potatoes from the shops. Get them with the mould about them, and do not wash it off until just be*fore you use them. If they are steeped in water* long before they are boiled they become stale and watery. Put them into plenty of cold water with some salt. When they are about half boiled throw away the water, and have a fresh supply ready heated, to pour upon the potatoes from a tea-kettle, adding to it some salt. When you have ascertained *with a fork* that the potatoes are nearly done, throw in a cupful of cold water to check the boiling. The water will soon boil up again, and the potatoes will crack. Let the water then be drained off, and the potatoes served up immediately in an open dish with their skins on. The water upon them will evaporate the instant they are in a dish. They must be eaten at that moment; in ten minutes their fine flavor would be gone.—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 23m

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIS is a monthly publication, *devoted to the* interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, accompanied with public documents, sketches of natural history, and occasionally philosophical and literary essays. In addition to the approbation which has been almost universally expressed by those who have become subscribers, the following testimonials have also been voluntarily furnished. The signatures embrace some of the first mechanics and domestic commission merchants in the city of New-York.

At a meeting of the "American Institute of the city of New-York," held at Clinton Hall, June 12, 1835, the *prospectus of a new publication, to be called the "Journal of the American Institute,"* having been read, and received the sanction of the American Institute, &c. it was thereupon

Resolved, That the same be recommended for the patronage of the Members of this Institute, and all those who take an interest in the arts and manufactures of our country.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than a year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious *form, as any publication in the country.*

The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of Manufacturers and Mechanics—to them it looks for support; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting. The work has now about 700 subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

NEW-YORK, October, 1836.

James Wolcott,
Joseph Torrey,
George L. Willard,
W. Spencer,
Wm. P. Disoway,
E. D. Plimpton,
Isaac Fryer,
Edward T. Backhouse,
Jonathan Amory,
Adoniram Chandler,
Joseph Titcomb,
Martin E. Thompson,
James F. Kenny,
Edwin Williams,
Frederick Goodell,
Thomas W. Harvey,
A. Wales,
Samuel S. Tiffany,
James J. A. Bruce,
F. H. Wolcott,
A. S. W. Goodwin,
Isaac C. Kendall.

We recommend to the friends of Domestic Industry generally, not only to subscribe, but also to use their influence in its behalf. 1

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, December 31, 1836:

James C. Ayres 2, Daniel Alward, Vincent Barklew Cornelius Boice, Ebenezer Bishop, M. A. Brown, John T. Cook, John W. Craig, Zenas Corby, J. R. Dunham, Randolph Dunham, Daniel Drake, Shettleworth Deare, *Phineas Freeman, Jr.*, William C. Griffiths, Daniel T. Hill, George P. Jackson, Edmund Kinsey, Rev. Sheppard K. Kollock, Aaron Lane 2, John Layton 2, [illegible] Leonard, Abraham Laing, Wm. H. Lyburgh, Simeon Lane, Thomas [illegible], Clarkson Moshier, C. & E. Morse, William Manning, Wm. R. Martin, Caleb Night, Isaac S. Parker, Simeon F. Randolph, Ed. F. Randolph, Nancy Runyon, David Rogers, Chas. H. Ryno, J. & F. Randolph, Robert J. Randolph, Wm. P. Shotwell, E. L. Sheppard, Thomas Stead, Robert Stewart, Daniel Shotwell, S. K. Stevenson, Peter Shaw, Wm. Tunison 2, James Thorn 3, George Thorn 3, Wm. J. Todd, Elizabeth Titus, Mercy Vail, James S. Vail, Ezra Wooden, Jeptha Wooden, Wm. F. Warren, Frederick Winans, *A. P.* Woodruff.

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 1 3t

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"*We hope this new undertaking to establish a press* really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"*A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous* writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—*The* first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expecta*tions which its announcement had excited. Our own* opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. *His new paper, admirable in form,* arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, *we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is* well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever *may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess* we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The New-York Mirror:

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with *magnificent and costly engravings* on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, *upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general* reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, *Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous* reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to *give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant,* fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly *in the literary department*, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the *British and Parisian press.*

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, *and personages, intend*ed to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved *by Danforth* in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be *procured in the* country, and all by native artists! The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britain, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and *no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication* extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is *published every Saturday, at the corner* of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a co*pious index, are furnished.* The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. *No subscriptions received* for a less period than one year. 1

NEW-YORK TRANSCRIPT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

SO many applications have been made to us for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, and the answer we give that we do not publish one, is so unsatisfactory *to the applicant; the opportunity we possess of pleasing* our friends in this respect, is so extensive, and our desire to gratify them so great, that we have determined to issue, forthwith, a paper twice a week, entitled the New-York Transcript for the Country. It will be of the same size as our daily sheet, but will be filled exclusively with reading matter, digested and arranged under appropriate heads, to the almost entire absence of advertisements, and other local circumstances, only of interest to the city reader. A price current and bank note table, corrected to the last hour, will form an important feature in this publication, joined to the various other valuable and interesting contents, which have gained for the Transcript *its present popularity. It will be afforded to our country* readers at $2 per annum, payable in advance, in all instances, and no attention shall be spared to render it one of the most interesting, varied, and valuable miscellanies of the day.

JANUARY, 1837. 1t3

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do., wide do., clear Boards, first rate Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE.

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., *for family use.*

ALSO,

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings *blown down*, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the *Company*, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 3, 1836. 1 tf

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1837. NUMBER 6.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

We are determined not to deviate from these terms in any case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. Elias W. Crane,
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq.,
Rev. John Mc Dowel, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, } *Plainfield.*
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
F. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, } *Trustees.*
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIS is a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, accompanied with public documents, sketches of natural history, and occasionally philosophical and literary essays. In addition to the approbation which has been almost universally expressed by those who have become subscribers, the following testimonials have also been voluntarily furnished. The signatures embrace some of the first mechanics and domestic commission merchants in the city of New-York.

At a meeting of the "American Institute of the city of New-York," held at Clinton Hall, June 12, 1835, the prospectus of a new publication, to be called the "Journal of the American Institute," having been read, and received the sanction of the American Institute, &c. it was thereupon

Resolved, That the same be recommended for the patronage of the Members of this Institute, and all those who take an interest in the arts and manufactures of our country.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than a year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious form, as any publication in the country.

The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of Manufacturers and Mechanics—to them it looks for support; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting. The work has now about 700 subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

New-York, October, 1836.

James Wolcott,
Joseph Torrey,
George L. Willard,
W. Spencer,
Wm. P. Disoway,
E. D. Plimpton,
Isaac Fryer,
Edward F. Backhouse,
Jonathan Amory,
Adoniram Chandler,
Joseph Titcomb,
Martin E. Thompson,
James F. Kenny,
Edwin Williams,
Frederick Goodell,
Thomas W. Harvey,
A. Wales,
Samuel S. Tiffany,
James J. A. Bruce,
F. H. Wolcott,
A. S. W. Goodwin,
Isaac C. Kendall.

We recommend to the friends of Domestic Industry generally, not only to subscribe, but also to use their influence in its behalf. 1

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

South Boundbrook, January 3, 1837. 1tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurisc.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

December 30, 1836. 1tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent or put out upon shares.

1tf P. CORIELL.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of June, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor of Joseph Line, deceased. } *Decree to limit Creditors.*

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period for one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

1 2m JACOB O. DRAKE, *Surrogate.*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Eliptic Springs made and repaired.

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

Plainfield, January 3, 1837. 1tf

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers, having their establishment in first rate order, with experienced workmen, are now ready to receive Cloth to be dressed, and colored Blue, Black, Brown, Green, &c. in the best possible manner, and as soon as possible.

☞ Cloth left at the store of William D. Cole, Stone Mills, or at Isaac Cole's office, Plainfield, will be taken and returned on Saturday of each week.

VREELAND & WILLIAMS.

December 30, 1836. 1tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and pro- [illegible] terial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf.

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,
Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 221 Rivington-street.

Moral and Scientific.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Mr. Editor: I have read the first number of the "Plainfield Union." It was to me interesting and profitable. It promises fair to *do good*: this should be the main object of all rational, intellectual, and moral action—the life-blood and marrow of human deportment. I was delightfully entertained in the perusal of the Address on Intemperance, delivered in your village by Mr. Bergen. It is evidently the production of a highly cultivated mind, animated with a heart of Heaven-born piety. Intemperance!—although she sits recumbent on the graves of her millions, and young life's thousands are yielding their nobler energies to the dreadful paralysis of the monster, yet should we not cease to be active in endeavoring to rescue our fellow creatures from impending ruin. I wish to relate here what has recently occurred, and my own observations in proof of the salutary result of persevering temperance effort.

A person of my acquaintance had long been fettered by strong habits of intemperance; and though he had been persuaded by every affectionate entreaty to abandon drinking, yet it seemed impossible for him to be sensible of his perilous situation. He could not *realise* that he was intemperate: argument could not reach his understanding. I had tried many ways to reclaim him, but without effect. At length, finding him alone, I employed another method. As he was standing with his face towards me, I with great earnestness requested him to turn around and not breathe towards me. You are, said I, becoming a loathsome drunkard!—no fit company for decent people!—and your mind is benumbed and prostrate! Is there yet a spark of moral virtue left? Try *once more* to kindle it. Is there *one spark* left?—and I shook him. I then saw a tear in his eye! He *knew* I was his friend. I adverted to the desolate prospects of his wife and children if he did not speedily awake from the fatal infatuation that made him the passive slave of destructive appetite.

A few days afterwards I beheld this person, in appearance an altered man. A freshness of [illegible] and a benignant cheerfulness was about him that told that the light of sober thoughtfulness had settled upon his soul. He told me that he had heard a public lecture on temperance—the first in his life—and had signed the total abstinence pledge. He declares he would *hang himself* as readily as taste a drop of any intoxicating liquor. I inquired of him the origin of his purposes of reform, and he replied that it was the plain, severe but appropriate manner in which I had caused him to appreciate his true condition. He then handed me the following remarks, which he had just written. They express good resoning, and may induce others to "go and do likewise."

"If the question were asked me, what sort of an enemy I should most deprecate and despise, I would reply the monster that would betray me when an opportunity was presented; pick my pockets, blast my reputation, and ruin my health—one that would not be satisfied until the whole of my earthly prospects were destroyed—an enemy that would approach me with a smiling countenance, and pretend to sympathise with me in trouble, in order to gain my confidence that he maight the more effectually abuse it and deceive me—that would on all occasions involve me in difficulty, and then proclaim to the four winds the tale of my disgrace. Such an enemy I have had—such an enemy I have bid adieu forever!—One may be ready to marvel at this and imagine that such a foe was a creation of distempered fancy. Many are oppressed by the same tyrant, and do not realise their bondage. It will require the strongest and most persevering efforts of the best of men to wage successful war against this crafty and indefatigable opponent. He is beyond the reach of law, and has every advantage over the weaker part of our nature. He will not issue from his hiding place, and risk his success in a fair conflict, but will always evade a public contest, that he may by stealth insinuate his conscience paralysing poison through the veins, nerves, and arteries of human society.—The name of this monstrous enemy is *Rum*.

"If we were to look into the great mass of evils that clog the energies and blight the happiness of man, I am persuaded that we should find intemperance to be pre-eminent: and how few who boast of reason as a guide, will make this admission! The reason is obvious; their *practice* stands an insuperable obstacle. The fact lies here: as long as they continue to imagine that a dram or two a day will do them no injury—they will ever remain unable to make a proper decision. All subjects that do not come within the circle of acquired practices, they are very willing to investigate. How quickly they can discern inconsistencies in professors of religion, who deviate from the requirements of the gospel—the gospel which renders men sober, industrious, economical, and honest in all their dealings—associated with strong desires to impart the same blessings to all the family of man."

The author of the above extract has been *plagued* with infidel sentiments; it is hoped he has found a remedy, or soon will find one.

J. S.

Newark, January, 1837.

Grass Seeds.—Grass seeds are often defective in quality; are seldom sown in sufficient quantities, and very rarely put in with proper care. Accurate husbandry is more essential to the proper laying down and management of grass lands, than any other branch of the agricultural art. Fine tilth, careful sowing, ample supplies of manre, are especially requisite in a country exposed to extreme cold, and excessive drought. Autumnal sowing has generally been found most successful; but the practice of sowing clover upon wheat and rye crops, must necessarily be continued in the spring. A light harrow, with wooden tines, should, in all seasons, be used for covering grass seeds. In the spring, the wheat and rye crops are benefitted by its application:—their roots, which are often diseased from being thrown out by the frost of the winter, are brought into contact with fresh earth. The grass seeds are covered by the aid of the harrow: a very light roller, after, by slightly compressing the earth, secures to the tender germs nutrition, at the moment when it is most required, and fills up the interstices immediately about the roots of the plants, upon the products of which the farmer's hopes principally depend.—*John Hare Powell.*

Sheep.—Some farmers maintain that drink or shelter for sheep is unnecessary, or that they are on the whole disadvantageous. This must be a mistake, for on such matters the decisions of instinct may much more safely be relied upon, than the mere opinion of any observer; and it is well known that sheep will always use drink, or will seek a shelter if one can be found during high winds or severe storms. It is contrary to the order of nature that any animal should suffer injury from being kept comfortable. If the place of shelter is too small or ill ventilated, sheep are injured by being crowded into such confined limits; but it is the height of absurdity to suppose that the health of a sheep, and consequently the quality of the wool, will not be better, where care and comfort are attended to, than where both are neglected.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Fireside Entertainments.

From the Knickerbocker for February.

THE BLUNDERER.

BEING PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF A SHORT-SIGHTED MAN.

Of all the evils to which mankind are subject, there is none more pitiable in its victim than an inordinary limitation of vision. I, alas! am one of those unfortunate individuals, whose nose is doomed to be "spectacle bestrid" during my mortal existence, and who can discern no object, unless it be thrown into my very face. This, it may readily be imagined, is at all times disagreeable, but particularly so when the article in question is obnoxious to the senses. O ye bipeds of oculars unimpaired!—ye all-seeing gentry!—little do ye know the thousand evils that daily accumulate upon our devoted heads, and sometimes shoulders! Little do ye ken the numerous *faux pas* that we of the limited vision are almost constantly being pushed into, to the imminent danger of our moral and physical sense, as men of feeling.

My misfortunes commenced from infancy—yea from my veriest infancy—and have continued up to this day, with a frequency and regularity as unfortunate. My mother has often told me, that when a baby, I would make a dozen ineffectual attempts to gain her breast; and my first essays in the art of walking, have been memoralized by a multiplicity of scars, occasioned by violent contact with chairs, tables, and other articles of domestic usefulness. As a boy, I was still more deserving of commisseration. In fact, my misfortunes seemed to accumulate with my growth. The delicacies of the dinner table were invariably appropriated by my brothers and sisters, before I could be made conscious of their presence; and if I failed to examine closely every particle upon the prongs of my fork, or in the concave of my spoon, I might inadvertently swallow a red pepper for a sausage, or masticate a quantity of horse-radish for as much sugar or Sago cheese. My good old aunt, pitying my situation, resolved to better it, and for this purpose purchased me a pair of spectacles, the first I had worn. For a time I got on very well, in the way of eating comfortable dinners; but this fortune was too good to last long. My affectionate brethren and sisters contrived to abstract my glasses. In vain I replaced them. They were continually stolen; and I was every day compelled to partake of what they, in the fulness of their stomachs, thought proper to leave me.

In due season, I was ushered into the solar system of society; but I had not revolved a month upon my own axis, among the planets and satellites of the *beau ciel*, before they all complained that I passed them in my diurnal transits without a smile or bow of recognition, and unanimously concluded to eject me from their sphere. I deprecated their displeasure, acknowledged the imperfection of my vision, and was again admitted in their circles. I now resolved to speak to every one I passed; "and then," thought I, in the fondness of my imagination, "there will be no mistake!" I put my resolution at once in practice, and for a while things went swimmingly on;

but at length the same result was the consequence.

"What have I done *now*?" asked I of a friend—why am I *again* thrust without the pale of society?"

"The reason is, simply," said he, gazing about to see that no one observed him speaking to so proscribed a being as I, "that people are not willing to meet, on terms of sociability and equality, a man who claims the acquaintance of every loafer, male or female, he may chance to meet. At Trinity Church, last Sunday, you offered your arm to a chamber-maid; and you were yesterday observed by a party of ladies in the act of making a profound bow to three of the most notorious courtezans in town."

"Good God!" exclaimed I, "is it possible?"

These were not the only bad effects of my politeness. A great six-foot whiskerando charged me with the henious crime of insulting his sister, by speaking to her without the previous formality of an introduction; and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could persuade the fellow to refrain from horse-whipping me—a thing which he had fully resolved upon, and which nothing but my humble apologies and labored explanations, joined to the entreaties of one or two of my personal friends, deterred him from putting into practice.

"Happier," thought I, "far happier, had I been born blind; for then I should have at least avoided the tissue of blunders into which I hourly stumble. My life has been one continued series of getting into scrapes in the worst way, and getting out of them the best way I could. Why am I coupled with such a destiny? I am one of the gentlest and most inoffensive of mankind, and yet the sulkiest blackguard about town encounters not half the difficulties which fall to my lot."

Such were my musings, as I passed down Broadway—such my reflections, when my dog—as I thought, but alas! it was another's—rushed between my legs, and nearly tripped me up. Although naturally, or rather commonly, a good natured man, I was not at that precise moment, as the reader may imagine, in my smoothest mood. The current of my mind had been agitated by more than one circumstance that day, and the little dog rendered me absolutely angry. With an exclamation of wrath, I gave this member of the canine race a kick, which sent him howling to the opposite side of the street.

"Sare," said a tall, swarthy, Frenchified, ferocious-looking personage, bowing until his mustaches brushed my nose, "you 'av kick my dog! What for you 'av' done dis for, eh?"

"My dear sir," exclaimed I, terribly discomposed, "I beg ten thousand pardons. I really thought it was my own dog."

"Ah, you t'ought it was your dog, eh? No, sare, it was *my* own little dog dat you 'av' kick!"

"Sir, I am exceedingly sorry; I mistook him for my own dog. I assure you, I thought it was my own dog, at the time."

"By Gar, sare, dey is no *resemblance* dere; the one dog is of de white, and de oder dog is of de black color. Beside, sare, de one 'av' got de ear ver' wide, and de oder ver' short; de one 'av' *got* de tail ver' much, and de oder 'av' *less* he tail ver' much!"

"But, sir, I am near-sighted; my eyes are impaired; I could not distinguish between the dogs."

The foreigner looked steadily in my *face for a* moment—but perceiving nothing there but truth, his countenance became calm, and comparatively pleasant.

"You 'av', den, Monsieur, de vision not ver' far, eh?"

I assented.

"Ah! den dat is all de apology which I demand;" and with a graceful adieu, he passed on.

"How fortunate for me," soliloquized I, "that he was a Frenchman! Had he been one of my own countrymen, I should no doubt have figured in the gutter." Strange, strange people, these Americans? They punish an offence first, and inquire into its causes and effects afterward. My apology would have been laughed at by a Yankee. They have generally so much in view themselves, that they cannot appreciate the difficulties of one whose vision is not as extensive as their own. "Alas!" sighed I, pausing, and wiping the glasses of my spectacles, "who ever pitied a near-sighted man?"

"It was nearly sunset. The benches and avenues of the Battery were thronged with human beings. The rich, the poor, the young, the old, the gay, the dignified, the ungainly, and the beautiful—the merchant, the artisan, the statesman and the philosopher—the near-sighted and the far-sighted—all recreated themselves here, promenading or sitting, thinking or talking, as their several inclinations prompted; for no matter how different the tastes and pursuits of man may be, they all coincide in the admiration of nature.

"How glorious! how magnificent!" ejaculated a pale, middle-aged man, extending his right hand toward the Jersey shore. "Yon purple cloud, so chastely tipped with glowing silver, sails slowly and gracefully along; and lo! the topmost leaves of all yonder forest seem gilded and burnished o'er, a thousand times."

"That 'ere chap is eyther crazy, or he's a poet," said a loafer to a very disreputable-looking individual, who accompanied him.

"I guess he's a poet, Sam," said the other, in reply; "them 'ere fellers is always crazy."

"The bay," resumed the pale, middle-aged man, "looks like a purple mirror, and yon fairy islands so many emerald spots upon its surface.—The monuments of man's industry, too, serve to glorify the scene; and Nature and Art stand hand-in-hand, smiling complacently upon their splendid representatives."

Interested by the poetry of this description, I looked forth upon all this space of beauty, but saw nothing, except a dim conglomeration of hazy coloring. Never before had I experienced so painful a sense of my misfortune. I grew dizzy and sick at heart, and wheeling about, sought my way homeward, full of the bitterest reflections.—An omnibus was just on the eve of departure; and mistaking the inscription of "Bowery and the Battery," for "Broadway and Bleecker-street," I jumped in, and was whirled some two miles and a half out of my proper way before I was made acquainted with my error.

I now resolved to adopt a new course. "Am I not," asked I of myself, "the author of many of my own misfortunes? Surely, my errors are chiefly caused by my impatience and impetuosity. I am too hasty. I will endeavor to be more moderate; I will examine before I proceed, and remove the difficulties that may occur in my way. In a word, I will be more discreet in all things."

On the following day, I dined with a friend at one of the most fashionable hotels of the city, and was for a while, as I thought, extremely lucky, having as yet made but one *faux pas*, which was merely the driking of a glass of brandy for as much wine—a mistake, by the way, which might have occurred to almost any one.—A tremendously stout gentleman from Mississippi was seated on my left. This individual had just cleared his plate of a large quantity of roast beef, and was engaged in gazing ominously at a lobster, his shut right hand, in the mean time, resting upon the table. Unfortunately for myself, at this particular juncture, I happened to stand in need of a piece of bread; and raising my eyes in search of the necessary article, I mistook his clenched fist for a loaf. Taking up my fork very deliberately, I hitched up the sleeve of my coat, and plunged the sharp steel instrument into the fleshy part of the man's hand. With a noise between a roar and a growl, the victim jumped upon his feet, knocking down the gentleman who sat next him, and upsetting a waiter who was hurrying along with a large supply of custards. I, of course, jumped up too, frightened, as may well be supposed almost to death, and attempted to explain matters; but scarcely had I opened my mouth for the purpose, when I was floored by a tremendous blow from the wounded limb, directly in my face. No sooner had the avenger knocked me down, than he unsheathed a huge, glittering Bowie knife, and advanced to annihilate me altogether. Words cannot portray the horror of my emotions. I had seen the fellow carve a pig a few moments before, and had myself admired his dexterity in the proceeding.

The company, however, interfered between the Mississippian and my destruction. My friends made known the imperfection of my vision, and the man of the far west became satisfied. I was borne to bed, nearly senseless, and have not yet recovered from the effects of that adventure, although my physician is one of the most learned and efficient in the city. He is an Englishman; and when I related to him the occurrence, he shook his head saying:

"Terrible chaps those fellows from Mississippi; 'orrible beings! Wonder he didn't cut your 'ed off, haltogether!"

B.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1837.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Baptist" is welcome, and will appear next week.

"The Spy" will require "a few corrections," at least. The introduction, a kind of preamble, is so disjointed and tautological that it must be omitted or re-written.

Justice to the readers as well as the printer of of the "Union," and honest kindness to its contributors, demand a caution to the latter, which will be given in our next.

EDUCATION.—The interruption of the regular series on this subject, determined us to insert the *Discourse* which will be found in our Literary Department. We earnestly bespeak for it an attentive perusal. Our purpose was to have offered some remarks in explanation of our design in giving place to so much that is refined and abstract; but the want of additional mechanical aid in the office, utterly disables us from giving due attention to editorial labors. The Discourse, however, contains an abundant vindication of our course in this respect.

OUR VILLAGE.—From the first of our very recent introduction and acquaintance, its salubrity, eligible location, and beautiful adjacent scenery, combined with the industry, enterprise, and consequent prosperity of its inhabitants, have inspired us with the most enlarged anticipations, respecting its future prospects, and a cordial willingness to cast our lot with its courteous and intelligent citizens. Some historical sketches and statistics relative to the past history and present condition of Plainfield have been promised by some of our senior townsmen, and we have the pleasing assurance that these are about to be furnished.

The well-deserved and increasing prosperity of its excellent Seminaries—the extent and activity of its numerous mechanic shops, have produced such a demand for dwellings, that many fruitless applications are weekly made; and it is confidently believed that thirty additional houses could be readily and judiciously rented by the first of April next.

"The Morristown Jerseyman, heretofore a warm Van Buren print, makes a 'declaration of independence' of party trammels."—*Fredonian.*

Such news to us is peculiarly gratifying; and notwithstanding the ominous opinion expressed two weeks ago by our worthy neighbor respecting the success of no-party papers, we cannot but hope—nay believe—that there is such an increase of true independence of thought and sentiment respecting the creeds, the tatics, the discipline, the usages, &c. of party, that neutral papers have only to persevere, if conducted with a due share of ability and discretion, (devoutly wishing ourself possessing a tithe of what we conceive desirable,) and they will work a revolution, at least a modification in public sentiment, highly auspicious to public and private virtue. More anon.

SPAIN.—From recent arrivals, it seems probable that the contest between the Christinos and the Carlists will soon be closed by the acquiescence of the latter in the authority of the Infanta. At Bilboa, the insurgents have met with a disaster which will greatly perplex, if not entirely impede their future military operations.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CALHOUN.—The President has written a very severe letter to Mr. Calhoun of the Senate, on account of the latter having charged the former, as reported, with having speculated in the public lands. The President peremptorily denies the charge—says he has not purchased any of the public lands within the last ten years, and calls on Mr. Calhoun to retract his charge on the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as it had been uttered, or to place the charge before the House of Representatives, that they might institute the necessary proceedings to ascertain the truth or falsity of the imputation. And the President concludes with saying, that if Mr. Calhoun will do neither of these, that he shall give publicity to this letter, by which Mr. Calhoun will stand stigmatized as one, *who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is* ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others. Mr. C. brought this letter into the Senate, where it was read and published at his request.—He then repeated at length the charges of which the President complains. Mr. Grundy and Mr. Walker rose and stated that they had been attentive listeners during the debate alluded to in the President's letter, and corroborated the correctness of Mr. Calhoun's statement of what he had said on that occasion.

SEMINOLE WAR.—After a series of disasters and disappointments, there are convincing indications that the war in Florida is about drawing to a close. It appears that Gen. Jessup had a conflict with the Seminoles which lasted two days, and eventuated in the submission of two conspicuous chieftains, Alligator and Jumper. All hostilities were to have ceased on the 13th of January. Oseola, the grand promoter of hostilities, soon after surrendered himself to Gen. Jessup, with 300 of his followers.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—No. 4 of Vol. II. appears this week. This work should be in the hands of every person directly interested in American manufactures, in inventions, or in agricultural improvements. The number before us contains a variety of information on the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, on the raising of Silk Worms, and a list of Patents for February, 1836, notices of new improvement in mechanics, besides a variety of statistical intelligence relating to the great producing interests of the country.—*New-Yorker.*

[Having published the prospectus and recommendations of the above work, and thus "used our influence in its behalf" for several weeks, we shall soon expect the courtesy of an exchange, or conclude that the Journal is intended for the benefit of all except the mechanics and farmers of Plainfield. "The Plaindealer" ditto.]

☞ The Plainfield Bank Bill has not passed the Council as we stated last week on the authority of the Village Herald.

Domestic Intelligence.

NEWARK COLLEGE.—Start not, gentle reader, for though there is no such Institution yet, as that named at the head of this article, there is no telling how soon there may be; for they are talking about it in the Daily Advertiser most vivaciously, and wondering why they cannot have one as well as many other places which have nothing like the resources that Newark has.—Some there are, to be sure, who seem to be in a state of dubitation as to the propriety of having a College, until effectual provision has been made for all who cannot read nor write, and until better support is given to Institutions of a lower character. In particular there is a Mrs. Patty Fudge—a shrewd sort of a body, apparently—who figures in the columns of the Daily, and obtests very strongly against the plan of improving society by beginning at the top and working down;—thinking, no doubt, though she does not say so in so many words, that it is too much like Paddy's receipt for building a chimney—viz. to "hold one brick up, and then put another under to keep it there." We feel quite interested to know how the question will be settled. It would be a fine thing for Newark to have a good College: and it would also be very clever if her thousand and one apprentices, and her six thousand Irish population, great and small, were well instructed in the principles of reading, writing, arithmetic, and sound morals.—*Burlington Gazette.*

The ship Diamond sailed from Liverpool dock on the first of November, and about the sixth from the river. She arrived at New-York on the 8th of February, consequently she was one hundred days from city to city. The supplies laid in by the steerage passengers, were such as would have been abundant for a voyage of any ordinary length. Some of those on board had a stock even more than sufficient to last till their arrival at New-York. These, as food became scarce, began to sell to their less provident *fellow passengers, first at moderate rates, but as* the scarcity more fully developed itself it enhanced prices, until finally half a sovereign was asked for a *pint of meal!* Before the arrival of the vessel a sovereign (about $16) had been offered and refused for a *potato!* as it was roasting before the fire. Famine now stared them in the face. Their provisions were either exhausted or nearly so. The relator lived nine days on potato peelings, soaked in his scanty allowance of water. One fine hearty youth, about six feet in height, was among those who died; he offered all that he had—his clothes—his money—for one *cup of water to moisten his parched lips*—but he offered in vain—the article was too precious to be sold.

The whole number of passengers was about 180—of these seventeen died!—not from any disorder, but from actual starvation. The principal suffering was among the steerage passengers—the crew having been put upon allowance and supplied to the last with food, though in small quantities.

A day or two before the arrival of the Diamond, she spoke a vessel and received a small supply of biscuit and pork; upon reaching New-York she had but *one pint of water remaining*?

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Tuesday, a bill was ordered to a second reading relative to the transmission of letters, &c. free of postage.

In the House, a bill for constructing a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara, was twice read & committed; as was also a bill making further appropriations for suppressing Indian hostilities. A message was received from the President with copies of reports of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the causes of Creek hostilities.

The army appropriation bill was debated for a *long time, and finally laid aside.*

The navy appropriation bill then came up, but before any question was taken, there was no quorum, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the Cumberland Road bill was further discussed, and so amended as to make the Appropriation for Ohio $190,000, Indiana 100,000, Illinois 100,000. In this shape it passed: yeas 25, noes 18. The bill providing for the payment of the Tennessee Volunteers ordered out by Gen. Gaines, and back again by Gen. Jackson, was discussed without taking the question.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

A bill supplementary to an act entitled "an act to amend the judicial system of the United States."

A bill in addition to an act to promote the useful arts. [This is the bill to restore the Patent Office.]

A bill to establish a foundry or armory in the West or Southwest, arsenals in the States in which none have yet been established, and depots for arms in certain States and Territories.

An act to alter and amend an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. [Some discussion took place on the punishment of death provided by this act for the crime of burning the public buildings, which was objected to by Mr. Prentiss and defended by Mr. Grundy.] The question was taken by yeas and neas and carried by a vote of 29 to 17.

In the House, the trial of Reuben M. Whitney for refusing to testify before the Committee of Investigation engrossed the whole day, and bids fair to occupy at least the remainder of the week.—Gen. Walter Jones and F. S. Key, Esq. appeared as his counsel. Messrs. Fairfield, Martin, Hamer, and Gillett, (of the Committee,) were summoned as witnesses, and the examination of the first commenced.

The House has been engaged since Tuesday of last week in the trial of Mr. Whitney, without, however coming to any conclusion.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

IN COUNCIL, February 13.

Mr. Yarrow called up the supplement to the act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Demarest presented a bill to incorporate the Silesian Beet Root Sugar Company.

IN ASSEMBLY, February 13.

Mr. Chetwood offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, (Council concurring) that all that part of the message of his excellency the Governor, relating to the Geological Survey of the State, be referred to a Joint Committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. Alexander from the committee to whom had been recommitted the engrossed bill to straighten Devil's Brook, reported the said bill, with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill ordered re-engrossed.

IN COUNCIL, February 14.

Mr. Parsons reported the bill for the protection of Canals within this State. Passed unanimously.

A message was received from the House that they had passed the bill from Council to incorporate the Monmouth Purchase Company with sundry amendments. The amendments having been read, were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be re-engrossed.

Mr. Kirkpatrick reported the supplement to the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad. Ordered a third reading.

Mr. Parsons, the bill to incorporate the Rahway and Elizabeth Port Railroad. Ordered a third reading.

IN ASSEMBLY, February 15.

The bill from Council to incorporate the Middletown Point Navigation Company was passed—38 to 3.

The supplement to the act to prevent the unlawful destruction of Timber, passed: 33 to 11.

IN COUNCIL, February 14.

The Governor communicated resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia. Laid on the table.

Mr. Parsons called up the bill to incorporate the Citizens and Mechanics Bank of Elizabeth, passed—9 to 3—and sent to the House.

Mr. Yarrow reported the supplement for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors: passed unanimously.

Mr. Parsons reported the bill to incorporate the Washington Chemical Company: passed.

A message was received from the House that they had passed the bill to incorporate the Orange and Hanover Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Kirkpatrick called up the bill from the House to incorporate the Rahway Manufacturing Company: passed unanimously.

The bill to incorporate the Monmouth Insurance Company passed: 39 to 1.

The bill respecting the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and for other purposes, was taken up.—After some discussion, in which Messrs. Hunt, Alexander and Chetwood were the principal speakers, the former in opposition, and the two latter in favor, the bill was passed: 35 to 31.

HYDROPHOBIA.—It is with sincere regret that we record the death of a person named Payne, a saddler, from hydrophobia. The bite was a small one in the finger, and was inflicted in August last, nor had it been followed by any unpleasant symptoms until Tuesday, when the deceased was attacked with spasms, which continued at short intervals until Friday afternoon last, when he expired in great agony. During the paroxysms his efforts to burst the bandages by which he was bound to his bed are said to have manifested the most surprising muscular power. He has left a wife and two children to bewail his loss.

Baltimore American.

MURDER.—The Newark Daily Advertiser states that —— Hamar, an Englishman, has been committed to the County Jail, in that city, by Dennis Clark, Esq. of Rahway, for having killed his wife on Saturday night. Both husband and wife were notorious drunkards, and during a quarrel on Saturday evening, Hamar beat her violently on the head with a pale from the yard fence, after which he went into the cellar of the house, deliberately to chop wood to burn her!—A coroner's inquest was held, and after some deliberation, a verdict of manslaughter was returned—the jury, supposing that as the murder was committed in a drunken frolic, that was the safest return to make. A nail was found driven into her head, probably from the end of the pale.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Newark Daily Advertiser states, that during the gale on Monday morning of last week, one of the chimneys of a new house belonging to Mr. S. M. Mead, near that city was blown in and fell through the roof and garret floor into one of the chambers, completely covering the bedstead and bed, on which two of his children, who usually occupied it had arisen a very few moments before. The chimney was 25 feet above the roof, and the mass of brick and mortar that fell on the bed was about two tons. The unusually early call of his children from their bed thus providentially saved their lives.

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN STATES.—It appears that the Southern States are about to call a Convention of all their members on the subject of slavery, and to guard against the efforts of, and to punish the abolitionists, if they can devise suitable means to effect that object. This will prove a humbug on an extensive scale, and result most probably in the Lynching of some poor inoffensive traveller, who may happen to utter a word or two against the evils of slavery. The real bona fida abolitionists will not be so polite as to go to the South, merely for the pleasure of being Lynched or sacrificed, and they will have to come here to catch them.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

THE OFFICIAL RESULT.—The votes for President and Vice President were formally counted in presence of both houses of Congress, on the 8th instant, and the result announced to be

FOR PRESIDENT.	
For Martin Van Buren, including Michigan,	170
William H. Harrison,	73
Hugh L. White,	26
Daniel Webster,	14
Willie P. Mangum,	11
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.	
R. M. Johnson, including Michigan,	147
Francis Granger,	77
John Tyler,	47
William Smith,	23

Whereupon it was announced that Martin Van Buren was elected President, and that no choice of Vice President had been effected.

The Senators then proceeded immediately to the election of Vice President, as the Constitution provides in such case, and Richard M. Johnson was chosen by a vote of 33 to 16.

Messrs. Black, Moore, and McKean, three of those usually acting with the Whigs, voted for Johnson; and Mr. Wall, of New-Jersey, an administration Senator, voted for Granger.

ARREST OF WILLIAM PLATT, ESQ.—This famous Jersey Justice, who was concerned with the Barnegat Pirates, and who fled from the State, after entering into recognizances of $9000, was recently arrested in Indiana, and has been returned to the jail in this city by Mr. James T. Thompson, deputy Marshal. The United States Marshal of this District, having received intelligence that he had made his appearance at Scipio, Indiana, under the assumed name of Wright, commissioned Mr. Thompson to pursue him. He was arrested on the 26th ultimo, and is now in safe custody.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

The British schooner Victory for Norfolk, was wrecked on Body's Island, 50 miles from Cape Henry, on Monday of last week—crew saved.

Eggs are selling for $1 per dozen in Detroit, Michigan. In New-Harmony, Indiana, they are sold at 6¼ cents per dozen.

FAT CATTLE.—We learn that Mr. John C. Garretson of this place, sold a yoke of Oxen a few days since for $200. The cattle are said to be equal to any ever sold in the country. They weighed alive 3650 pounds.—*Somerset Whig.*

GOVERNOR CASS.—The Georgetown Metropolitan, says he has the President's authority for declaring that the report of an intention to recall Governor Cass is absolutely untrue, and that the President's confidence in that gentleman is entirely unshaken.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Hon. John Holmes, of the Maine Legislature, has made an able report to that body on the subject of our disputed North Eastern Boundaries; and it is said that no doubt is entertained that the Legislature will take a firm and decided stand upon the rights of the State, and claim their immediate vindication by the general government.

COUNTERFEITERS.—A gang of counterfeiters have been arrested at Rushville, Illinois. Their press and tools have been taken—they are five in number, and a fellow who goes by the name of William Hunt, is their leader.

The number of segars smoked in the United States in the year 1836, was seventy-six millions seven hundred and sixty-one thousand.

New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The Commercial is a *leetle* out of the way.—We have smoked *six*, [long nines?] which are not included in the above estimate.—*Fredonian.*

The St. Louis Republican of January 28th, says: Governor Poindexter is dead. The wounds received by him from a fall at the Mansion House in Natchez proved fatal, after his friends had begun to entertain strong hopes of his recovery.

Mexico.—Mr. Buchanan from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States on the subject of Mexico, made a report which responds to that part of the President's message which expresses the opinion that it may be proper to give to Mexico one more opportunity to make reparation for the injuries which she has inflicted upon our country. The committee suggest that in conformity to one of the provisions of the treaty, accompanied by proofs, that the President be left to do this in the way he may think best, and make a report to Congress at the next session. The committee conclude with some strictures on the conduct of the Mexican Minister in this country, and express their regret that the Mexican Government should have been induced by his misrepresentations to approve of his course. The report concludes with a resolution embodying the views in the report, which was ordered *to be printed.*

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, lately came out on the floor of the United States Senate with the bold declaration that "Slavery is a moral and political evil, and if he could he would abolish it in Virginia to-morrow."

Creek Hostilities.—The latest advices from Columbus, Georgia, and the region of hostilities, assure us that the last outbreak of the Creek has already been very nearly suppressed, and that the shattered and miserable remnant of that once powerful nation will speedily be transferred to the far West.—*New-Yorker.*

Immense Cargo.—The ship Echo sailed from New-Orleans January 31, for Liverpool, with 2378 bales of cotton, amounting to £1,300,094, being the largest cargo of cotton that has ever left New-Orleans.

War with New-Granada.—Late accounts from Jamaica, state that a British squadron has actually blockaded the coast of New-Granada, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities. The authorities still retain Mr. Russell, the British vice consul, in custody, and are making active preparations for defence.

Hon. Joshua Danforth, a distinguished citizen of Pittsfield, Mass., died on the 2d instant, aged 78. He was believed to be the oldest Post Master in the United States, having received his commission from Gen. Washington, under whom he served through the whole of the revolutionary war. There were then but 280 Post Offices in the United States. Now there are 11,000.

Hoarding up Grain.—About 100,000 bushels of foreign Wheat have recently been stored in Brooklyn, L. I., which cost, including freight and duty, but little more than $1, and for which the owners have refused $2 a bushel, which has been offered, determined to hold out for a still higher price.

On Dit.—It is rumored that the President has sent back the testimony taken before the Court Martial at Frederick, in the case of Gen. Scott, and with it a letter, censuring the Court in none of the mildest terms for transmitting it to him.

A Thousand Dollar Ox.—A great ox, fattened by William Felt, Esq., of Madison county, was sold to Sandy Welch, who keeps the great eating house corner of Broadway and Ann-street, and Matthew Harpel of Washington Market, for the round sum of *one thousand dollars.*. It was estimated that the quarters of meat would weigh five hundred pounds each.

There is a schism among the English Quakers, and many of them have gone over to other Christian sects, and received the ordinance of baptism.

E. C. Delavan, Esq. of Albany, has recently made a donation of $10,000 to the American Temperance Society.

Counterfeit 12½ cent pieces are in circulation at Bellfont, Penn.

The late extraordinary appearance in the heavens, was seen also at Bermuda.

Hon. Henry Clay has consented to remain in the Senate, under his recent reappointment.

A *seal* was killed by a huntsman in Long Island Sound a few days since, weighing 250 pounds.

The bill to increase the United States army to 12,000 men has passed both Houses of Congress.

DIED:

In this village, on Monday last, John, son of Mr. Peter Wooden, aged 8 years.

NOTICES.

Mr. Ira Coriell is an authorised Agent to obtain subscribers and receive payments, for this paper. Those who pay in advance, are requested to note such payment, on the list; and to obviate the necessity of giving written receipts, [we have as yet none printed,] all payments will be published in the next number of the paper after they shall have been received at the office.

☞ Mr. **Isaac Doty** is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Jacob Overacre,
January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mr. Doty's Agency.—Elias Williams $1.

☞ Persons receiving this number of our paper, and not wishing to become subscribers, are requested to return it by the mail, if convenient, previous to our next publication. We would, in this connection, beg leave to direct the attention of our readers and agents, to a change in our Terms, by which we propose to receive remittances at our charge.

Lot for Sale.

THIS is to certify that I, Samuel Mullison, do authorise *Isaac Mullison* to sell my lot of Land, near Samptown, consisting of between two and three Acres, and being a pleasant Site for Dwellings; and I will guarantee a good Title for the same.

If the above-mentioned Lot should not be sold by the 17th of March next, it will be offered at Public Auction.

SAMUEL MULLISON.
Newark, February 21, 1837. 6 w3

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.	
Pot	7 75 a —
Pearl	7 75 a 8 —
BEESWAX—lb.	
Yellow	— 28 a — 29
White	— 28 a — 29
CANDLES—lb.	
Tallow	— 11 a — 13
Sperm	— 32 a — 33
COAL.	
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25
Scotch	10 — a 11 —
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —
Lack'a, ton	— — a — —
Schuylkill	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.	
Cuba	— 11 a — 14
Brazil	— 11 a — 13
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 15
Laguira	— 12 a — 13
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11
Java	— 13 a — 16
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11
FEATHERS—lb.	
Foreign	—.14 a — 25
American	— 50 a — 55
FISH—brl.	
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 25
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —
FLAX—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12
American	— — a — 11
FRUIT.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45
Smyrna, lb.	4 — a — 5
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10
HONEY—gal.	
Havana	— 45 a — 50
HAY—100 lbs.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —
HOPS—lb.	
First sort '36	— — a — 10
INDIGO—lb.	
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26
LIME—cask.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —
Camden	— — a — —
LEATHER—lb.	
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24
MOLASSES—gal.	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 34
Trin'd. Cuba	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — —
Porto Rico	— 34 a — 35
Orleans	— 36 a — 37
NAVAL STORES—brl.	
Tar	2 25 a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 62
OILS—gal.	
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05
Whale	— 45 a — 46
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —
Do. winter	1 — a — —
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —
PROVISIONS—brl.	
Beef, ms city	— — a 14 —
Do. country	13 50 a 14 —
Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
Lard	— 14 a — 15
Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
RICE—100 lbs.	
1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
SALT—bu.	
Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
St. Ubes	— — a — —
Cadiz	— — a — —
Lisbon	— — a — —
Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
SEEDS.	
Flax, ro. 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Timothy, te.	14 — a 14 50
Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
SOAP—lb.	
Brown	— 5 a — 7
Castile	— 13 a — 15
SUGARS—lb.	
N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Havana, wht	— 11 a — 12
Lump	— 14 a — 15
Loaf	— 16 a — 19
TALLOW—lb.	
American	— 10 a — 11
Russian	— — a — —
TEAS—lb.	
Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Souchong	— 25 a — 50
Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Bohea	— 18 a — 20
TOBACCO—lb.	
Virginia	— 5 a — 8
Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
Ohio	— 9 a — 18
Cuba	— 22 a — 25
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
WOOL—lb.	
Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 67
Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 60
Common	— 45 a — 50
Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
CORN EXCHANGE.	
Flour, NY. bl.	11 — a 11 50
Troy	— — a — —
Western	11 89 a 12 —
Philadelphia	— — a 11 50
Georgetown	— — a 11 75
Howard st.	11 75 a — —
Richmond	11 75 a — —
Baltimore	— — a 11 25
Rye Flour	8 50 a 9 —
Indian Meal	4 75 a 4 88
Wheat, Baltic	2 06 a 2 12
Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 47 a 1 50
Corn, N. bu.	1 12 a 1 15
Do. South.	— — a 1 06
Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Oats, North.	— 66 a — 68

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed two good hands. To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Lehigh Coal.

THE subscriber offers to consumers, during the present month, (January,) the best Hard Coal, in clean unbroken Lumps, for $9,00.—Broken and Screened, for $10.00.

JOEL CLARKSON.
Rahway, Jan. 10, 1 w3

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.
Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Monday, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Building formerly occupied by the Seventh Day Baptists in Piscataway as a House of Worship. Sale positive. Conditions made known by

DAVID W. RANDOLPH,
ASA DUNN, *Committee.*
DAVID DUNN,
February 12, 1837. 5w2

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.
Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, *for all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.
Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

For Sale.

Possession given 1st April next.

A SMALL FARM, containing about 56 acres, 8 or ten of which are covered with fine thrifty Timber, consisting of Oak, Chesnut, Locust, &c. This Farm is beautifully laid out, and in good condition: situated about 2 1-4 miles from Plainfield, on the public road leading to Rahway.

For further particulars enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, or
ELSTON MARSH.
Plainfield, February 15, 1837. 5

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Girls to learn the Tailoring Business. Also—Two Boys, 14 or 15 years old, as apprentices.

JETHRO M. VERMULE.
Scotch Plains, February 16, 1837. 5w4

Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform my customers that hereafter I deem it my duty not to do any business on Sixth Day (or Friday) evening, and shall therefore have my doors closed on that evening.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, February 14, 1837. 5w3

House to Let.

FROM the 1st of April next, the House at present occupied by the subscriber, on the road leading to Somerville, and about a mile from this village. Terms reasonable, and made known on application, by

GEORGE B. VERMULE.
Plainfield, January 23, 1837. 2 tf

WANTED,

AN active intelligent Lad, of good character and about fourteen or fifteen years old, to do the errands &c. of this office. One inclined to learn the art of Printing, would be preferred.

J. OVERACRE, *Printer.*
Plainfield, January, 1837.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—The subscribers will rent from the first of April next for one year, the House at present occupied by David Rogers, Gersham Manning, and others, either to one family or to a number. Any person or persons wishing to Rent said premises, will please to call on the subscriber, or on Cornelius Boice, at his office in Plainfield.

WILLIAM P. SHOTWELL.
December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WANTED.

A SMART, active Boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to

ERASTUS MILLER.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Boarding.

COMFORTABLE Accommodations for Boarders.—☞ None need apply but those of steady habits, as I wish for the future to have no others.

NANCY DUNN.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Something Extra.

TO ALL—BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.

OPPOSITE Barklew's Hotel
Pruden's Store you'll find;
Where he intends to sell
Goods, of various kind:
Dry Goods, Groc'ries, and Hardware,
With Crockery—purchased new;
Also, Bread and Nuts there are,
And Cakes and Candies too.
If these to purchase you 're inclined,
Please call before you change your mind.

IRA PRUDEN.
Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

HOE'S MILL SAWS.

A FEW on hand, warranted a good article; if not, to be brought back and the money will be returned.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

IRON.

NOW on hand a small quantity of American Iron, consisting of bar, scollop and round, and for sale on reasonable terms.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received a general assortment of Gum Elastic water proof Shoes, for both men and women, which I intend to sell as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in the River a large cargo of Lumber, per sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

701 seasoned first quality Plank,
1000 large Hemlock Joists,
9335 feet Box Boards,
2539 " " "
14,505 " " "
1500 feet 5-7th Box Boards,
6000 feet White Wood, suitable for coach makers,
1700 first rate Boards,
835 Common Boards,
16,032 feet 3-4 wide Box Boards.

Together with their stock on hand of the following articles, viz:

Good Boards, refuse do.,
Spruce Plank, planed do.,
Hemlock Joist and Boards,
Clear seasoned wide and narrow Boards,
Barn Floor Plank,
White Wood Boards,
Bass Wood Boards, Shingles,
4 by 6 Joist Timber,
Clear wide seasoned 2 inch Plank,
Cedar Company Shingles,
1 1-4 inch Ceiling Lath,
Lath, Clap Boards,
1 1-2 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cherry Boards, Ash Plank,
Spruce and Hemlock 2 inch Plank,
Common Shingles, refuse do.,
Cedar Paling, Cypress Shingles, 2 feet do.,
Thomaston and Athens Lime in casks,

Which composes as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New-Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.
Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Washing Machines.

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.
Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.
Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

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THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Plaindealer.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, of English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 4

For the Plainfield Union.

THE TIMES:—A JEREMIAD.

O for the glorious days when Earth was young,
And aught like age was to the world unknown!
The golden era so unlike our own—
The happy times, so oft by Poets sung;
When all the feelings of the heart were new,
And all the Ladies were both young and fair,
And none could sorrow for an encient shoe,
Nor fig-leaf dresses were the worse for wear!
Alas the changes that *our* eyes behold!
E'en new-born Empires hasten to decay;
The world and all things with ourselves grow old,
We lose our hours and throw our years away:
The nights seem darker, and the winters colder,
And money scarcer as the world gets older.

New-York, *February* 10, 1837. B.

The following is a well known little French poem, often rendered into English before, but never, so far as we remember, more happily than in the present instance.

THE WITHERED LEAF.

"Poor withering leaflet! oh where are you going,
While the loud thunder rolls, and the night wind is blowing?"
"Ah! that I can't tell for the lightning's fierce stroke
Has shivered the trunk of my guardian oak;
And torn from its stem, I've been hurrying since dawn,
Over mountain and plain, over valley and lawn.
On—on with the tempest, wherever it blows,
Unresisting I go—but where—nobody knows.
Yet I, fearless, go onward, without sigh or tear,
For why should I weep, or what should I fear,
Since I only am going where every thing goes,
Whether leaf of the laurel, or leaf of the rose."

Literary Extracts.

From the New-York American.

A DISCOURSE

Pronounced before the Phi Sigma Nu Society of the University of Vermont, August 3, 1836, by the Rev. C. S. Henry, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Bristol College.

This discourse is full of the enthusiasm of a scholar, "loving his art for its own sake," and so believing in the humanizing and refining influence of good studies, as to desire to see them cultivated co-extensively with our extending country.

The theme treated by the orator is "the importance of exalting the intellectual spirit of the nation, and the need of a learned class."

In establishing these propositions, the natural tendency of our society to pursuits merely or mainly practical, the engrossing love of money which characterises us, the vehemence and frequency of political strife, and the recklessness of party spirit, are considered as indicating the necessity of some counteracting moral agencies, and these agencies, or "counter-checks," are well stated to be *Religion* and *Letters*. We will here *let Mr. Henry speak for himself.*

It is not my intention here to speak particularly of what religion can do as a conservative power in a nation. It may be observed however, in passing, that while religion influences the character of a people, it is itself likewise always modified by the people—by the institutions and spirit of the country. In a country intensely democratic, where religion has not fixed and settled institutions, but is left, like every thing else, to the determination of the popular will, may we not suppose it will receive a peculiar cast and direction? Where the intellectual energies of the people are not at all meditative—turned within, but all projected outward, concentrated upon the palpable objects of material utility; where all is excitement and conflict, agitation and intensity; will not religion be likewise subject to a corresponding form of developement and action? Will not its tone and the direction of its influence be in continual fluctuation? Will there not be a restless craving for religious novelty and excitement?—Will they not be exposed to the alternative of losing their influence, or of becoming passive weather-cocks to obey and indicate the evershifting direction of the popular gale? Will not the people everywhere call out for preaching "suited to the spirit of the age"?—not meaning by it preaching suited to correct and amend the spirit of the age; but, agreeable to the taste of the age—for this mighty "spirit of the age," like every thing else belonging to the supreme people, never thinks itself capable of being in the wrong, or needing correction. It demands an applauding echo, not a rebuke. Is there no danger that this "spirit of the times," so enlightened in its own esteem, and so wanting in reverence for everything but itself, instead of submitting to be met, checked, and corrected, by the whole, undivided, old fashioned gospel, will lay sacrilegious hands upon it—and tearing a portion of its more external truths and applications asunder from the living whole and from their inward and spiritual grounds—will mould and narrow and concentrate the whole of religion upon an everchanging succession of objects of external and material reform—hurrying forever onward in a restless career of fierce fanaticism?

Before you answer these questions, look to that part of the country from whence have sprung and spread some of the most remarkable religious developements of the age; and where too, it is to be noted, have been shown the most remarkable spectacles the world has ever seen of intense activity on the grandest scale, exerted for the physical ends of life—rooting out forests, building up city after city, carrying forth roads and canals, and growing rich, as by the magic ministry of Aladdin's lamp.

In a country like ours then, where the democratic and commercial elements are so intense, it cannot be expected that religion will exert an adequate conservative influence; *unless the intellectual tone of the people can be exalted.* It is the office of religion to diminish, by her views of external things, a too intense and absorbing devotion to the gross and material objects of life; but she will battle it unequally, unless she is aided by causes that shall excite and cherish a taste and respect for the higher and more intellectual objects and enjoyments of the present life.

Let us then turn to *letters*, as the other conservative element of the state, and the necessary complement of the former. In this aspect of our country, we find, in some parts, public schools, a *press teeming with popular works, and a body of* teachers and writers actively engaged in communicating and diffusing existing knowledge. We will not stop to dwell at length upon defects in all this. We might show how the system of education, established among us, tends in some important respects, not so much to quicken intellectual power, as to furnish the modicum of knowledge necessary to enable our youth to rush upon the arena of life and play their part in the great struggle for wealth or office. We might show how the continual multiplication of works like most of our popular productions tends to create a vague and superficial knowledge, which serves rather as a substitute for thinking, than to invigorate the powers of thought; and how the mind even of the commonest reader gets more good from grappling with one master mind, and by patient, strenuous self-exertion, fathoming the depth of one master-work, than by skimming forty volumes of "Familiar Elements," and similar fourth-rate productions that are continually coming forth.* We might point out some indications of a morbid taste in the reading public, which require a higher tone of literature to correct. But let whatever there is of letters among us be accepted as good; and surely it is very good in comparison with *having nothing of the kind, or even, some exceptions being made,* with having less of it; for it tends to the diffusion of knowledge—a thing essential to the welfare of the country, so it be sound and wholesome knowledge; still it is obvious to remark, that the *diffusion* of knowledge is not its *advancement*. Carrying the streams all *over the land is not keeping the fountains fresh and full.* The teachers—those engaged in simplifying and communicating existing knowledge—can have but little time for increasing its amount. They can have but little time, even if they have the intellectual power, to explore the fountain heads, to enlarge them, to open new and fresh springs. Yet this is needed; otherwise the streams are likely to get dry and stale.

We need then an order of men—of lofty intellectual endowment, of original creative power, exclusively devoted to the highest departments of Truth, Beauty and Letters; an intellectual High Priesthood, standing within the inner veil of the Temple of Truth, reverently watching before the Holy of Holies for its divine revelations, and giving them out to the lower ministers at the altar—thus teaching the teachers, enlarging their intellectual treasures, exalting their intellectual spirit, and through them instructing and elevating the *whole body of the people. This lofty style of* letters, as we have said, is good in itself. It is good as a component part of the common weal.—It is good too—it is indispensably necessary—as a counteracting power to the predominant evils that have been displayed.

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* "What the youth of a nation needs," says Cousin, "are thorough and profound works, such even as are something abstruse and difficult; in order that they may get the habit of encountering and overcoming difficulties and serve as it were an apprenticeship to fit them for life and its labor. It is a sad thing to deal out to them only slight general notions in such a form that a child five years old may learn and recite the whole book in a day from beginning to end, and imagine it knows something of human nature and the world. Not so should it be.—Strong minds are made by strong studies," &c. Cours de la Phil. V. 1. Lec. 11.

Miscellaneous.

THE RIVAL EDITORS.

A TRUE STORY.

By far the most amusing circumstance that has ever come to my knowledge respecting the rivalry of any two country papers, occurred some years ago in the case of two West-of-England journals. As the chief recommendation of all provincial papers is the interest and quantity of the local news, the two editorial personages to whom I refer, principally displayed their hostility to each other by a deadly rivalry in that kind of intelligence. The one journal was published on Friday, and the other on Saturday. It occurred one moonlight Thursday evening, while he of the Saturday paper was walking alone about half a mile distant from the town, that he observed, a short distance off the road, the body of a man suspended by the neck from a tree. The man, in other words, had committed suicide by hanging himself. A fit of alarm seized the editorial "we" lest the discovery of the man having destroyed himself should be made that night, and conseqently the rival journalist be the first to give the particulars of a circumstance which could not fail to produce a great sensation in the place. If Friday's 'Chronicle' had the intelligence before the Saturday's 'Courant,' it would be making the fortune of the former, while it would be all but the ruin of the latter. What was to be done to prevent it? A thought struck the conductor of 'The Courant;' he would, assisted by a confidential person employed in the office, cut down the body, and secretly convey it to a stable of his own, where he would conceal it till the following night—against which time the *rival journal would be published—and then* return with it to the spot where he found it. A horse and cart were procured, and the deceased was conveyed to the editor's stable, where the body was covered with straw. Next morning, a servant having occasion to remove part of the straw, discovered the body of the deceased. He immediately informed some persons who were passing the stable at the time: in ten minutes the authorities were apprised of the circumstance.—An inquiry into the matter was immediately instituted. Suspicion fell upon the journalist: he had been seen, attended by one of the men in his employ, taking something out of a cart, and carrying it into the stable on the preceding night.—He was taken into custody: a coroner's jury sat on the body: a number of circumstances, strongly presumptive of his having strangled the deceased, transpired in the course of the coroner's investigation; and his own life, according to all appearances, was about to become the price of his anxiety to deprive his rival of 'interesting local news,' when happily a small slip of paper, which had been overlooked in the first instance, was found in one of the deceased's pockets, which contained, in his own hand writing—he had by this time been identified—a declaration of his intention *to destroy himself.* His narrow escape, and the trouble he got himself into, made the journalist more cautious in future as to the means he took to obtain 'exclusive local news.'

The Great Metropolis.

Building the Ark.—We can scarcely conceive of a more interesting scene than the building of the Ark. For one hundred years the sound of the hammer was heard, betokening the destruction of nearly all the human race—amid the scoffs and blasphemies the work went steadily on. The children of men were in no doubt with regard to the object of the great vessel; for Noah preached as he built, warning all of the *threatening doom, and exhorting them to repent.* But none were disposed to believe him. Even the hundred men who were 'with Noah in building the Ark,' wrought for hire—but had no faith in the utility of the work in which they were engaged. What were the persecutions and revilings with which Noah was assailed during those hundred years! He was doubtless denounced by some as a monomaniac. On the subject of religion he was considered insane. How many a lord proudly wandered by the spot where the ark was building in order to enjoy a sneer at Noah's simplicity—even the women curled their pretty lips with contempt, and the very urchins who came to gather baskets of shavings, had their jokes about the man of God. But Noah kept steadily pounding at his old barrack, well knowing that the time would soon come when rain water would be plenty. Public opinion went strongly against Noah. Had newspapers been printed at that time, how many articles would have been written on the subject—how many a self-complacent editor would have pitied the infatuation of the *misguided man* in an article two columns in length. We almost regret that we have not a record of the transactions of that period—that some of the weighty arguments and witty jests used on that occasion, *are not now* extant.

We wonder whether it was ever proposed to Lynch the old patriarch—whether an anti-deluge society was established in opposition to his prophecies. No doubt there were many wise things done, and many wise things said. Every beardless wit felt privileged to make Noah the subject of his ribald jests—every pseudo-philosopher wondered at the obstinacy of the ark-builder in not yielding assent to his views on the subject.—Nevertheless, Noah was right, though the world was against him; and, being satisfied of his correctness, that he had received his instructions from a source that cannot lie, he went forward with his work until it was completed. The uses of the Ark were then discovered too truly, while the slow of faith were cut off from the benefits of that mercy which they had spurned.—*Galaxy.*

Fall of Mount Grenier.—The present *state of this mountain, south of Chamberry, with* the ruin scattered over the plain, offers a fine illustration of the phenomena of land slides and falls. The mountain is elevated 4000 feet above the plain, and is capped with a mass of limestone, rising like a wall 600 feet high. The strata below the limestone are soft and easily acted on by water; and besides, the layers of the rock incline a little outwards from the mountain. In consequence of the action of water on these soft strata, a part of the mountain has cracked off, forming a rent 2000 feet deep. This huge mass hangs ready to fall and overwhelm the adjacent plains. A catastrophe similar to that now threatened, occurred in 1248, by a fall of a part of this mountain, which fell with a tremendous crash, spreading far and wide over the plain, and covering five parishes and the town of St. Andre so deep beneath rubbish, that nothing but a single bronze statue has ever been found. The ruins spread over an area of nine square miles, and *notwithstanding a lapse of several centuries,* the place still presents a labyrinth of small hills, formed of the enormous pieces of rock which had slidden from the height above, and assumed every variety of position on the plain below.

Bakewell's Geology.

Reporters.—When the tax on newspapers, proposed by Mr. Pitt in 1789, was under discussion in the House of Commons, Mr. Drake said that he disliked the tax, and would oppose it from a motive of gratitude. "The gentlemen concerned in writing for them had been particularly kind to him: they had made him deliver many eloquent speeches, though he was convinced he had never spoken so well in his life."

The Spirit of Anecdote and Wit.

Napoleon.—Napoleon knew how to break men like dogs. He would trample upon them again and again, shew them a piece of bread, and pat them, so that they came frisking to him. And no monarch ever had so many absolute instruments to his will as Napoleon. I do not speak only of his immediate servants; princes and sovereigns showed themselves equally well broken.

Reminiscences of Neibhur.

A stranger having entered the apartment where the Emperor Napoleon was shaving himself, when in a little town in Italy, he said, "I want to see your great emperor—what are you to him?"—The emperor replied "*I shave him!*"

"I do not approve of shades in painting," said Queen Elizabeth to Myers, "you must strike off my likeness without shadows." *N. B.*—Her majesty, when she spoke thus, was near sixty, and the "shadows" as she humanely called them, were wrinkles large enough to have rolled Dutch cheeses in!

A punster happening, by some strange accident, to get into the society of Dr. Johnson, observed that he was extremely proud of having been born on the same day with so great a man. "Sir," said the Doctor, "if it be so, you have the misfortune to be fifty years old." "I'm older than *that,*" said the wag. "Not if we were born on the same day," said the Doctor. "I beg your pardon," added the wit, "You are fifty, and I am fifty *too.*"

The Crewless Ship.—It is mentioned in a Scotch paper that on the 18th of December last, a ship came drifting before the wind into Baffin's Bay. The coast-guard immediately boarded her, and were astonished to find no living creature. She appeared to have been long abandoned; her sides were covered with a long fringe of seaweed, as if she had for months floated idly on the waves. No unusual quantity of water was in her hold; consequently no leak had been sprung. It was thought she had capsized at sea and after much fruitless toil to bring her to rights, her despairing crew had deserted her.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On assuming for the first time the management of a public journal, both justice and expediency, as well as custom, require a free and honest exposition of the principles and interests to which it is to be devoted, and the character which it is to maintain.

As a vehicle of News.—A leading object of this publication will be to lay before its readers, *as comprehensive a view of domestic and foreign* intelligence as our time and space will allow.—A list of prices current, corrected weekly from the New-York Journal of Commerce, will be included, together with whatever may appear as improvements and discoveries in science and the arts.

As an Advertising medium.—Peculiar facilities will be afforded to advertisers, in respect to altering, transposing, and renewing their advertisements, while special attention will be given to propriety and perspicuity of arrangement, and clearness of impression.

Its Political Character.—A studied impartiality with respect to the success of any party, *as such,* will be preserved, so far as our judgment, aided by a competent committee representing the several parties, may suffice to that end. This course, or position, we at the same time avow as in accordance with our prepossessions and most cherished principles, with regard to "party spirit" generally. The science of political economy, however, will receive a due share of attention, while the best writers on this subject, both of the past and the present, will be consulted, so far as our time and means will allow.

Its Literary Character.—We believe, notwith*standing our limited experience and multiplied* engagements, that the selections in this department will be chaste, inviting, and instructive; and from such varied and eminent abilities as the list of our future contributors embraces, our readers may expect occasionally such original matter as will be both creditable to the paper and gratifying to them.

In its Moral Character we intend this paper shall sustain an elevated position; and while its columns will be open to the discussion of both political and moral subjects, both writers and readers will do well to bear in mind that an *opinion* is not an *argument,* nor an *assertion, proof.* If it was a maxim worthy of Dr. Franklin, "Never to contradict any body," it must be acknowledged that there is a large amount of unphilosophical as well impolite discussion at the present day.—We are nevertheless in favor of free discussion, "free as air," so long as the rules of courtesy and of logic are not violated. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, we hope, will ever find in us an uncompromising opponent. We hold that the man who is unwilling that his neighbor should express or defend sentiments or principles differing from his own, is himself unworthy of the like privilege. In pursuing this plan it will be ne*cessary to publish articles conflicting with,* or contrary to, our views; and our readers are reminded that we are not to be considered as agreeing with every thing we publish; and in this respect will be considered responsible only for what is published in the *editorial department,* and that which may receive our express endorsement.

It is only by obeying the injunction "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," that we "get wisdom" that will qualify man to be a blessing to himself and society, and at the last great audit to "give up his account with joy and not with grief."

JACOB OVERACRE, *Editor.*

Plainfield, January, 1837.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough fi*nally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs* became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsical affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal drop*sical affection. I visited her a second time, and found* her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.
New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. *Having paid much attention to the treatment of this dis*ease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the *inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was re*stored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 6m3

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do., wide do., clear Boards, first rate Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE.

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., for family use.

ALSO.

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

Rahway, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1tf

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The New-York Mirror:

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position *among the periodicals of the country, and offering* a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been [illegible] to execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, *illustrative* of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of *Mr. Halleck,* the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with *the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.*

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-lettres, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of wri*ters, scholars, and contemporary* journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in *all* cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

NEW-YORK TRANSCRIPT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

SO many applications have been made to us for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, and the answer we give that we do not publish one, is so unsatisfactory to the applicant; the opportunity we possess of pleasing our friends in this respect, is so extensive, and our desire to gratify them so great, that we have determined to issue, forthwith, a paper twice a week, entitled the New-York Transcript for the Country. It will be of the same size as our daily sheet, but will be filled exclusively with reading matter, digested and arranged under appropriate heads, to the almost entire absence of advertisements, and other local circumstances, only of interest to the city reader. A price current and bank note table, corrected to the last hour, will form an important feature in this publication, joined to the various other valuable and interesting contents, which have gained for the Transcript its *present popularity.* It will be afforded to our country readers at $2 per annum, payable in advance, in all instances, and no attention shall be spared to render it one of the most interesting, varied, and valuable miscellanies of the day.

January, 1837. 1t3

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1837. NUMBER 8.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

We are determined not to deviate from these terms in any case; so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—Besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object, and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D.,
Rev. Elias W. Crane, } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D.,
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq. } *New York City.*
Rev. John McDowal, *Philadelphia.*
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Rev. Lewis Bond,
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson, } *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
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JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., } *Trustees.*

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THIS is a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, accompanied with public documents, sketches of natural history, and occasionally philosophical and literary essays. In addition to the approbation which has been almost universally expressed by those who have become subscribers, the following testimonials have also been voluntarily furnished. The signatures embrace some of the first mechanics and domestic commission merchants in the city of New-York.

At a meeting of the "American Institute of the city of New-York," held at Clinton Hall, June 12, 1835, the prospectus of a new publication, to be called the "Journal of the American Institute," having been read, and received the sanction of the American Institute, &c. it was thereupon

Resolved, That the same be recommended for the patronage of the Members of this Institute, and all those who take an interest in the arts and manufactures of our country.

EDWIN WILLIAMS, *Recording Secretary.*

The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than a year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious form, as any publication in the country.

The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of Manufacturers and Mechanics—to them it looks for support; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting. The work has now about 700 subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

New-York, October, 1836.

James Wolcott,	Martin E. Thompson,
Joseph Torrey,	James F. Kenny,
George L. Willard,	Edwin Williams,
W. Spencer,	Frederick Goodell,
Wm. P. Disoway,	Thomas W. Harvey,
E. D. Plimpton,	A. Wales,
Isaac Fryer,	Samuel S. Tiffany,
Edward T. Backhouse,	James J. A. Bruce,
Jonathan Amory,	F. H. Wolcott,
Adoniram Chandler,	A. S. W. Goodwin,
Joseph Titcomb,	Isaac C. Kendall.

We recommend to the friends of Domestic Industry generally, not only to subscribe, but also to use their influence in its behalf. 1

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

South Boundbrook, January 3, 1837. 1tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

December 30, 1836. 1tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of June, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor of Joseph Line, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period for one year public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

1 2m JACOB O. DRAKE, *Surrogate.*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform my customers that hereafter I deem it my duty not to do any business on Sixth Day (or Friday) evening, and shall therefore have my doors closed on that evening.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, February 14, 1837. 5w3

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,
Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough; and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mrs. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, [illegible] Rivington-street.

Scientific.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union:

SIR—In compliance with the request of many friends, I send for insertion in the Plainfield Union a series of extracts from a work [illegible]ducation, which I design to publish during the current year. Respectfully,

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield Seminary, January 22, 1837.

EDUCATION.

NUMBER V.

The preceding articles under this head, may have been deemed unnecessarily abstruse & remote from the ordinary line of inquiry, but as every element will be thoroughly illustrated by its application to the operations of the class-room, I do not consider it requisite to make a labored apology for their publication. I now proceed to give a full illustration of the mode of applying the principles to the usual branches of instruction, and commence with

READING.

Among the articles which are deemed essential to an ordinary scholastic course, there is none which comprises a richer treasury of principles, adapted to the developement of the intellectual and moral faculties; which furnishes an ampler store of materials from which a judicious instructer can teach the youthful mind to elaborate the elements of practical intelligence, as well as of taste in all its elegant varieties; and which notwithstanding yields less peculiar and appreciable advantages than *Reading.* Instead of regarding it as an accurate science, requiring a precise and comprehensive Analysis, a thorough and systematic knowledge of the diversified relations, and mutual dependencies of the words and members of a sentence, and an intimate acquaintance with the rational and moral powers whose concurrence originates the ideas and models the diction, Reading is almost universally degraded to a mere vocal enunciation, comprising some peculiarity of emphasis, pause, and intonation. The erudition and classical majesty of Milton, the exquisite grace and moral richness of the plaintive Cowper, the learned brilliancy of Pope, and the stupendous intellectual grasp of Johnson, elicit the employment of no more didactic skill (if we take general practice as a standard) in preparing the minds of pupils for a proper apprehension of the excellencies of their composition, than is bestowed upon the sentimental narrative, the newspaper witticism, or the rhyming lullaby. The most profound and ingenious productions of these gifted men—productions which cost their accomplished authors hours and even days of intense reflection, are dispatched by our reading-classes with about as little apparent interest as would be excited by the perusal of a price-current. It is an *obvious anomaly* in the practice of instruction to cause pupils to read what they do not, in every respect, fully comprehend. In order to be more explicit, I will detail, and illustrate, in their order, the items of knowledge essential to the requisite appreciation of a reading lesson.

1. Knowledge of the meaning of the words contained in the lesson, by the induction of the pupil from a physical, intellectual or moral representation of the quality or circumstance, by the teacher.

2. *Original illustration of these words by the pupil.*

3. Philosophical definition of the words deduced by the pupil from the teacher's illustrations.

4. Illustration of all abstract propositions by the teacher.

5. *Original definition and illustration of the preceding operation by the pupil.*

6. Illustrations of scientific, physical, intellectual, and moral principles by the teacher.

7. *Original definition and illustration of the preceding operation by the pupil.*

8. Illustration by the teacher of the facts and principles of the lesson.

9. *Original definition and illustration of the preceding operation by the pupil.*

10. Analysis of the intellectual and moral powers which originated the ideas of the lesson.

11. *Original definition and illustration of the preceding operation by the pupil.*

12. Parsing by the pupil.

13. Original illustration of all the orthœpical, orthographical, etymological, and syntactical principles of the lesson by the pupil.

14. Illustration of the principles of vocal enunciation by the teacher.

15. *Original definition and illustration of the preceding operation by the pupil.*

16. Vocal reading.

17. Analysis of sentences.

18. *Original definition and illustration of the preceding operation by the pupil.*

19. Synonymical and periphrastic reading.

20. Original critical remarks.

Tyrants and Slaves are composed of the same materials.

Miscellaneous.

Affecting Incident.—It is well known that the "trade of egging" is carried on with most fearful adventure, in many portions of the old world. On the rugged shores of Scotland, in the Shetland Isles, amid the Needle Rocks of the Isle of Wight, and at Carrick-a-Reade, in Ireland, where "the incessant washing of waves," or some mighty convulsions of nature, through successive ages, have cut off immense fragments of rocks, the sea-birds had undisturbedly built their nests, until the "egging business" induced the adventurers in their perilous feats of booty. They usually swing themselves off by a rope, and descend a craggy precipice of hundreds of feet, sometimes bounding from crag to crag with as much apparent ease as the sea-fowls themselves. At St. Kilda, the most western island in the Atlantic, the ropes are made of hide, or long hair, sometimes two or three hundred feet in length—and they have been looked upon as of so much value, as to become the marriage portion of a St. Kilda girl. The fearful adventures encountered by the St. Kildans are numerous and thrilling.—In one case, a father and his two sons were out together, and having firmly attached their rope at the summit of a precipice, descended on their usual occupation. Having collected as many birds and eggs as they could carry, they were all three ascending by the rope—the eldest of the sons first—his brother a fathom or two below him—and the father following last. They had made considerable progress, when the elder son looking upward, perceiving the strands of the rope grinding against a sharp point of rock, and gradually giving way. He immediately reported the alarming fact. "Will it hold together till we can gain the summit?" asked the father. "It will not hold another minute," was the reply; our triple weight is loosening it rapidly!" "Will it hold one?" said the father. "It is as much as it can do," replied the son—"even that is but doubtful." "There is then a chance at least of one of us being saved: draw your knife, and cut away below!" was the cool and intrepid order of the parent. "Exert yourself—you may yet escape, and live to comfort your mother!" There was no time for discussion or further hesitation. The son looked up once more, but the edge of the rock was cutting its way, and the rope had nearly severed. The knife was drawn—the rope was divided—and his father and brother were launched into eternity!

Important Discovery.—A gentleman of this city has made one of the greatest discoveries which has been made since the days of Franklin—he has discovered the laws which govern the weather! This great secret which mankind have been for thousands of years endeavoring to penetrate, has been found out by James P. Espy, Esq. Like most other operations of nature, he has ascertained that the weather is regulated by fixed unalterable laws—simple, easily understood.—He can tell the captain of a vessel how to know whether there is a storm raging within five hundred miles of him, and how he must steer to get just as far into the storm as he pleases. He can inform how always to obtain a supply of pure fresh water at sea—how to ascertain the exact height of the base of a cloud, and whether it will be accompanied with violent wind, and how he must steer if he would avoid it, &c. As the same laws govern storms on land as well as storms at sea, it must be interesting not only to mariners and merchants, but also to farmers, mechanics, and in fact to every body, in a greater or less degree, in proportion as their business or pleasure depends upon the state of the weather.

Mehemet Bey was for many years the friend and minister of Mahomed Ali, the celebrated Pacha of Egypt. He was an excellent model of that noble race which we find so frequently alluded to in the "Arabian Nights," as the family of the Barmecides. In 1825, he fulfilled at Kantah the duties of a military commander—and superintended the organization and military instruction of the troops. One day after parade, he was seated in his saloon upon a magnificent divan, ornamented with brocade and gold, which he had recently purchased, surrounded by the principal officers of the army, exciting the zeal of one by a reprimand, of another by a compliment, when suddenly a man covered with rags, appeared at the entrance of the hall. Want and fatigue had prematurely bowed his person and stamped his features with marks of age—he advanced a few steps, and with his head inclined, silently awaited the attention of the Minister.

Mehemet Bey was slow to observe his tattered garments contrasted with the gilded liveries of his servants. "How is this?" said he. "Who art thou? and from whence?" The old man answered with a trembling voice, "I am a Macedonian!" Startled at the tones of his voice the minister examined his features attentively.—"Approach," he said, rising in evident agitation. The man obeyed. The minister pronounced his name—"Yes!" he meekly responded, it is the same. Bursting into tears, Mehemet Bey threw his arms about his neck, and strained him to his bosom in unspeakable grief. "Wear this," he said, tearing from his neck a magnificent collar, wrought with precious stones—and threw it over his friend and countryman, as he led him to the divan.

Mehemet Bey introduced him to his officers as the companion of his infancy and poverty in Macedonia, when he had neither palace, nor gilded robes, nor domestics, nor power. And he thanked his venerable friend for remembering him in his days of influence and wealth.

He offered the poor Macedonian half of his fortune—but the old man at once refused. "I ask only," he replied, "the smallest apartment in the palace—there in quiet retirement to look upon your splendor, and sometimes recall to memory our country and the scenes of our childhood—and the evening of my life will be peaceful and serene." All his desires were gratified. The minister shared with him the comforts of his home—and when he died, he ordered his grave to be made at the side of the tomb intended for himself.

The traveller may now see on the way from *Cairo to Boulak*, two tombs shaded with sycamores—and every Friday the widow of Mehemet Bey resorts to that spot to weep over her departed husband.

Death is considered by the United Brethren, (Moravians) in Germany, in a cheerful view, as a deliverance and return of the person to his country. Their grave yards resemble smiling gardens. No other monuments are seen than simple stones pointing out the day of the birth and death of the deceased. None wear mourning.

THE LONG SNOW STORM.—The longest snow storm that was ever known in England, took place in the year 1616. It is recorded in the register of the parish of Wotton Gilbert, that it began on the 15th of January, and continued to snow every day until the 12th of March! The loss of human life and cattle was immense.

PREMATURE INTERMENT.—Some weeks since M. Omhelin, physician of Sachselen, Switzerland, having, on going to bed, taken a strong dose of opium in order to calm a violent toothache, was found lifeless on the following morning. Of all the physicians who were called in to see the unfortunate victim, only one expressed some doubts respecting the reality of his death; but the opinion of the majority was adopted, and M. Omhelin was interred. His dog, who had followed the coffin, remained for several days on the tomb, and was continually uttering plaintive howlings. The sexton's attention was awakened by the circumstance, and he resolved to open the grave and examine the coffin. The dead body was found turned upside down, with part of the hair torn from the head. The unfortunate man had been buried alive, and it would seem that the dog had heard the painful cries of his master.

GOOD ADVICE.—Never purchase an article from a dealer who is at a loss to tell you the price of it, and looks you keenly in the eye before he does so.

RETORT.—A young wife remonstrated with her husband, (a dissipated spendthrift,) on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I'm only like the prodigal son—I shall reform by-and-by." "And I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "*for I will arise and go unto my father*;" *and accordingly off she went.*

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1837.

GOOD NEWS.—The Plainfield Bank Bill is become a Law. We congratulate our fellow-townsmen on this acquisition to their institutions; confident they will recollect, that the magnitude of the blessing, rightly improved, will be the ratio of the curse when perverted.

A CARD.

The inhabitants of Plainfield wish to express their cordial gratitude to the members of the Legislature, for the kindness and courtesy they evinced in canvassing the claims of this village to a Bank, and for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which they granted its charter.

THE FREDONIAN.—We felt a degree of self-complacency in perusing the laudatory notice of our paper in the New-Brunswick Fredonian of last week, and our gratification was heightened by reflecting that the Editor, although professedly a sectarian in politics, is distinguished for his urbanity, independent views of national policy, and liberality of feeling toward his opponents. In most heartily tendering our thanks for his polite commendation, we must re-iterate in contravention of his sentiments, that we believe there is too much unbiassed investigation; too much good sense, and genuine patriotism; and too strong a desire for just principles of national economy, to allow a paper to fail of a support merely because it will not extol every measure of one party, and vilify every proceding of the other.

EDITORIAL WIT.—One of our friends has kindly hinted to us, that *wit* is the essential ingredient of an editorial paragraph. We suppose that he assumes that wit is a species of intellectual salt, which prevents the decomposition of our ideas, when exposed to the searching atmosphere of a criticism upon editorials, which is dictated by *the most friendly feelings*. Wit is so etherial and capricious that its qualities elude the definition of the most acute metaphysicians. Shall we adopt the pure, classical, and polished wit so elegantly described by the accomplished Addison,—the coarse repartees and equivocal inuendoes of rare Ben Johnson,—the grave ridicule of that prince of punsters Thomas Hood,—or the —— wit of our Plainfield Mentor? With respect to the final cause of wit, there is a universal concert of opinion, that it is designed to awaken risibility. It is indeed a barbarous exaction of our friend that we *must be witty*, but, as he has kindly showed us *by his own example*, that it is not material whether it be the ingenuity or the blunders of the performer, which produce the desired emotion, we have the assurance, that, if the nature of our vocation require us to excite the risible nerves of our readers, we can easily manage so *as to be laughed at.*

☞ The packet ship Erie, which was lately supposed to have been lost on the French coast, has arrived safe at New York.

APOLOGETIC.—Having been absent for several days, on indispensable business, we hope that no further apology will be expected, for the late appearance of this number; especially when we state that we have procured mechanical assistance, and made such other arrangements as were for some time of doubtful accomplishment, and have good reasons for assuring our readers that hereafter the "Union" will not only appear punctually in season, but that our efforts shall be employed, so far as time can be spared, in making it worthy of the flattering reception and encouragement it has hitherto enjoyed.

☞ We would bespeak the special attention of our village readers to the notice of a meeting at the Plainfield Seminary. No young person we are persuaded, can expect a happier plan for uniting pleasure with profit.—"Knowledge is power!"

☞ We have many papers on hand, that owing to our recent absence, we have not examined. Hereafter we intend to be acquainted with what our neighbors are doing.

Domestic Intelligence.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

IN ASSEMBLY, March 6.

Mr. Molleson called up the bill to protect natural oyster beds. [The bill provides for the repeal of the several laws granting exclusive privileges to certain persons to plant oyster beds, &c. "except so far as to protect the rights of any individual who may have legally planted any oysters, under and by virtue of the aforesaid acts, for the period of two years."]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Chetwood called up the supplement to the act for the punishment of Crimes. (Makes it a high misdemeanor for any person to counterfeit any gold, silver, or copper coin of any foreign country, not current in this State.) Ordered engrossed.

IN COUNCIL, March 3.

The bills to incorporate the Silesian Beet Sugar Company, and the Paterson Iron and Steel Company, passed unanimously.

FROM FLORIDA.—The following are extracts of a letter to the Savannah Georgian, dated Fort *Armstrong, near Dade's battle ground, February* 23: "By express, this morning, we learn that Jumper, who was expected to come in, under a flag of truce on the 18th instant to Fort Dade, 13 miles below this place, was so unwell as to be unable to attend, but that the second chief would come in to-day to the council. There are hundreds of Seminoles about one mile from Fort Dade, in camp, awaiting the issue. The 1250 men that composed the army to the everglades are now at Fort Dade, with but few exceptions."

FLORIDA.—We learn from the Savannah Georgian, that a battle was fought on the 8th instant, at Lake Monroe, when no doubt there must have been a large number of Indians killed, as the friendly Indians discovered in the sand, the trail where they had drawn 72 dead bodies from the battle ground, and it is the belief of all who were engaged in the battle, that the number of wounded must be great.

CREEK WAR.—By the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, we learn that a battle took place on the 17th of February, between a party of about 40 Creek Indians, and a few settlers on Pea River, between Monticello and the Florida line. Six of the Indians were killed. The Indians were on their way to Florida. About 500 volunteers are in pursuit of them.

TEXAS.—On Wednesday, the 1st instant, the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 23 to 19, passed the following resolution in favor of recognizing the independence of Texas:

Resolved, That the State of Texas having established and maintained an independent government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent governments; and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful termination of the war by Mexico against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations, and the precedents of this government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the government of the United States.

PILOTS.—It appears that the subject of pilots and pilotage was introduced into the United States Senate, by Mr. Wall of this State, who presented a bill providing that in waters which are bounded by two States, captains of vessels may take pilots from either of those States, and that captains of vessels under a specified draft, may pilot themselves. This bill passed the Senate the next day, and has since passed the House.

The bill to regulate the Currency has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 143 to 59—it having previously passed the Senate by a vote of 41 to 5. This bill in effect repeals the Specie Circular, by providing that hereafter the government dues shall be paid *either* in specie or in notes of banks which do not issue bills under the denomination of five dollars.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.—Among the bills before the House of Representatives, is one for the construction of a Ship Canal round Niagara Falls. This bill was reported by Mr. Hard, of New-York, from the Committee on Roads and Canals. The bill proposes to appropriate half a million of dollars, and directs the work to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon such one of the proposed routes as will best promote the internal defence and commercial interests of the country. We know of few objects more worthy of national expenditure, and fewer still, the value of which would so far transcend the amount of any probable expenditure upon it.
National Intelligencer.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday evening last a fire broke out in the six story store, No. 177 Water-street, occupied by Pollen & Colgate, as a paint and oil store. Before the engines arrived at the fire, a heavy explosion took place in the cellar, scattering the window glass in the front of the building, and dirt or sand through Water-street, in the vicinity of the store, accompanied by a bright flame, which gave those persons who were in front of the store considerable alarm, but fortunately no person was injured. It is supposed to have originated from fire having been communicated to turpentine. Messrs. Pollen & Colgate's extensive oil and paint store was totally destroyed insurance $116,000—damage estimated at $120,000—together with the five story store 175 Water-street, occupied on the two first floors by Van Winkle & Randall, and the upper part by William White—totally destroyed—loss $80,000, principally part insured. Also the wooden building occupied by Henry Storms, 179 Water-street—loss $8000, insured. Two adjoining dwellings were also destroyed.

It is rumored that one or more firemen were in the building when the walls fell, who were killed. One or two other persons, who were not firemen, are also supposed to have perished. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the cellar since morning. The explosion is suspected to have been caused by powder, placed in the cellar by incendaries, as there was nothing in the cellar or store besides to cause it.—*New-York Transcript.*

We learn from the Monmouth Inquirer, that a man named Thuot, met with his death in consequence of a tree falling upon him, in that county, a few days since.

A LIVE YANKEE.—The Nasha Telegraph says that *a pretty decent looking scoundrel* came to that town a few days ago from Lowell, and exhibited the scheme of a lottery, which he said was to draw in a day or two in Lowell—the prizes consisting of valuable furniture. He succeeded in disposing of a good number of tickets at one dollar a piece, and while the holders were on the look out for prizes, the Lowell papers announced that the same precious villain had played the same game there, and decamped with the proceeds.

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of this State has passed a law for a geological survey of the State, and have appropriated for 1837, $3000—for 1838, $6000—for 1839, $9000—and for 1840, $12,000.

INCREASED WEALTH.—The city valuation of New-York in 1827, was about $27,000,000.—In 1836, it had increased to the enormous sum of $309,000,000. Nor has the property in the metropolis increased in greater ratio than in all other parts of the State.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Hopkins of Philadelphia, was accidentally shot in Dublin, Hartford county, Md. by William Silver, keeper of a public house where he stopped. Mr. Silver was handing him a pistol from the bar, which the deceased wished to see, when it went off, the ball lodging in the body of Hopkins, which ended his life in a few hours.

The proportion of criminals to population is stated in a London paper, to be in England as one to 740—in the United States one to 3000.

PATENT FOOT STOVES.—Dr. Ransom, has perfected and patented a very neat and most valuable and useful article, bearing the above name, for the comfort of ladies and gentlemen's feet. These stoves are on an entirely new principle, composed of japanned tin, and covered on the top with a large pocket of thick and warm cloth, into which the feet can be inserted, while they are easily warmed by means of a small lighted lamp that slides in, and which, with a very little expense, diffuses the heat through the stove, and to the feet, which are thereby made and kept generally warm. We would advise every person, and every lady in particular, who wish to keep their feet comfortable, to purchase one of these neat and valuable stoves.

GOOD TO ROAST.—Mr. Enoch S. Jenney, of Fairhaven, killed two pigs a few days since, which deserve notice. The *little one* weighed, after dressing, 584½ pounds, and the *big one* 646½ pounds.

The extensive row of three story brick buildings in Ohio City, known as "Columbus Block," was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. with the exception of two stores. Mr. Folsom, who is the principal sufferer, was partially insured on his goods, and had also $10,000 insurance on his buildings.

A fine little child, between two and three years old, was poisoned in New-York on Friday last, by drinking a small quantity of tincture of morphine, which had been incautiously left in a cup within its reach.

LOSS OF LIFE BY CHARCOAL.—Three men came to an untimely end on board of the steamboat Massachusetts, at New-York, on Friday evening last, in consequence of burning charcoal in the room where they slept.

RICE.—We are constantly exporting Rice, one of the cheapest articles of bread stuff, to countries where the price of wheat flour is not more than half as dear as with us.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday night last, the dwelling of Mr. John Buel, a respectable inhabitant of the town of Granby, about six miles from this village, was destroyed by fire, and two of his children, one of 8 and the other 12 years of age, perished in the flames. We understand also that Mr. Buel was himself severely burnt in attempting to rescue the unfortunate children.
Oswego Advertiser.

In Montgomery county, Ohio, there are fifty-two grist mills, and seventy-two distilleries. This is like Jack Falstaff's bill, of a shilling for sack, and a ha'penny for bread.

MURDER.—An Irishman named Woodbeck was killed by two men named Sheldon and Clouherty, at Tucker's Inn, Geneva, on the 18th ult. The perpetrators are in prison at Waterloo.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An attempt was made to [illegible] Waltham Bank on Monday night last, but [illegible].

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, an opposition paper, speaking of Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural Address, says: "There is no non-commitalism in this document. It is the best written of any document we have ever seen from Mr. Van Buren's pen. As a whole, we like it."

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.—It is stated that the Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, either has been or will be appointed Minister to Russia. The appointment is a good one, as Mr. Dallas is not only a gentleman of distinguished talents, but is acquainted with the Court to which he is to be sent, having resided there for some time as Secretary to Mr. Gallatin, our then minister to Russia.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Robert Blythe, while engaged in Mr. Samuel M'Bride's factory, near Fairmount, on Monday of last week, came to a most untimely end. He was working in one of the rooms, and while there, the engineer had opened a trap door in the adjoining room, near the entrance, when this unfortunate man entered this room, and stepped directly through this opening. The main wheel, revolving with fearful velocity, immediately under this door, struck his limb, and tore it off near the hip joint. He was carried immediately to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but the immense loss of blood before his arrival, rendered all surgical efforts useless, and he died at eight o'clock the same evening. A wife and six children are left to mourn his loss.
Philadelphia Gazette.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Since the opening of the navigation of the southern rivers, and the prospect of a speedy supply from the north, the price of flour and grain has declined a shade. 300 barrels of French flour have been sold this week at $11, and 2000 bushels of French wheat at $2,07. The flour had been inspected at this port.
New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The Court of Inquiry has re-affirmed its opinion in the case of Gen. Scott.

LUCK.—We understand, says the New-Bedford Gazette, that when the news arrived yesterday of the loss of the ship Swift, of this port, the owner had just effected an insurance upon her at the Bedford Commercial office to the amount of $13,000. The fortunate and yet unfortunate owner had not left the insurance office, and had but just taken the policy into his hands, when the intelligence was received. We understand there was insurance on the same ship to the amount of $40,000, effected in Boston on the same day.

Jane Blossom, aged 33 years, formerly moving in a respectable sphere of life, expired on Saturday night last, whilst in charge of a watchman, who was conveying her to the watch-house, having found her lying intoxicated in the street.

HORRID SUSPICION.—John Delliver, a rich settler at Tariff, Ohio, has been committed to prison there, for the supposed murder of a family consisting of four persons named Gorgas, in the year 1834–'35, whose property he took possession of, reporting that they had emigrated to Missouri.—Two of the bodies had been discovered, and plunder is supposed to have been the only incentive to this outrageous and bloody deed.

MURDER.—George Webster, a young man, was killed on the 25th ultimo, at Alexandria, D. C., by Lorenzo Pelton, a lad of 16, who stabbed him to the heart. No further particulars are given.

FIRE.—A clothing mill, together with its contents, was entirely consumed by fire, at Babylon, L. I., on Friday night last. The machinery was insured in the Hempstead Insurance Company to the amount of $1800.—*Hempstead Inquirer.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society was held in the capitol at Washington, on the 24th. The meeting was well attended, sundry appropriate resolutions adopted, and a president and other officers elected for the ensuing year.

FACTORY BURNT.—Hollingsworth and Taft's cotton factory, at Dorchester, Mass., was, with most of its contents, wholly consumed on the 1st instant. Loss, $30,000; insurance $23,000.

A SMASH.—Three trains of cars on the Boston and Lowell railroad came in contact on Tuesday afternoon of last week, by which a number of persons were seriously injured, and much damage done.

A new Post Office has been lately established at Elizabeth Port. Mr. Thomas R. Wood is the postmaster.

The Jamaica papers state, that Tobago, by no means the most peaceful village in the Island, is lamentably situated for want of lawyers. Only one, the Solicitor General, has resided there for some time, and is obliged to act both as prosecutor and defendant.

The fellow who got up and carried on so successfully the Joice Heath humbug, acknowledges that he purchased the old negress, who was little more than eighty years of age, and procured the certificates of her extreme longevity, all for 1000 dollars; and that after having properly instructed her in her lesson, he was so completely successful in passing her off for twice the age she was, that he realised from the speculation a clear profit of 13,000 dollars before she died.

BANK OF MONROE.—The Cleaveland (Ohio) papers state that Mr. V. Ayer and others, of Buffalo, have purchased out the whole stock of the Bank of Monroe, Michigan, and are about increasing the capital to $500,000, and placing it on a most respectable footing. It also appears that the Kirtland Safety Fund or Mormon Bank has not stopped payment, but is paying all its notes with specie.

A huge black wolf was killed in the streets of Bath, Maine, a few days since.

BUFFALO, February 23.—A Mrs. Bates, a young married woman, of the town of Newstead, was burnt to death yesterday, together with an infant about seventeen months old. She was supposed to have fallen in a fit, with the child in her arms. No person was near at the time. She was found some hours after the accident, the upper part of her body burned to a crisp, and the child also completely baked. She had been subject to fits previous to this melancholy event.

NOBLE LIBERALITY.—During the riot a short time since in Washington-street, three poor men who happened to be present, succeeded in saving ten large account books of Eli Hart & Co's. and having conveyed them to a neighboring store for safety, went and reported the fact to the Mayor, who had them brought to his office. These three poor honest men were rewarded by Mr. E. Hart with the enormous sum of *one dollar* for the three, or two and eight pence each! Most noble generosity!—*New-York Transcript.*

RIVAL FIREMEN.—Mr. Franklin Baltzell, a young man, whilst running with one of the Baltimore engines, was killed by being struck on the head with a stone, a few days since. For some time the Baltimore firemen, attached to different companies, have been at variance, and the unfortunate death of this young man has arisen from their dissentions.

The State of Tennessee is about to construct a great central road commencing on the Mississippi and passing as nearly as possible through the centre of the State to the Virginia line. The legislature has appropriated $15,000 to defray the expenses of the survey. It is proposed to make the survey with a view to the construction of either a rail or macadamised road, so that the Legislature, by having the estimates of both, may adopt either mode of improvement, as they may think best on a comparison of their relative cost and advantages. The length of the road will be about six hundred miles.

The Millers of Rochester, in consequence of the recent destruction of their flour by the mob in New York, have petitioned the State Legislature for a law making cities and towns liable for all property destroyed in this way.

Oysters, fresh from Baltimore, are advertised in the St. Louis papers.

The Cholera had made its appearance at Honduras, (on this Continent,) January 7th.

GREAT LOSS.—The ship Mercury, from Valparaiso for Boston, went ashore in a snow storm a few days since, on Pollock Rip, and was wrecked. Cargo and vessel insured in twelve offices for $239,400.

Since the great fire in New-York, but little more than fourteen months ago, 394 houses and stores have been rebuilt and occupied; 37 rebuilt, but not yet occupied; 23 stores are rebuilding, but not finished; 45 lots are not yet built upon.

MINERALS OF MISSOURI.—Lead and iron are said to exist in a state of pure metal near Charlton River—the former as though it had been divested of its dross in the furnace, and the latter as perfect and unadultered as pig-iron.

The Boston Ship Tagus, 581 tons, 600 bales cotton, ready for Liverpool, was burnt at New Orleans on the 22d, in spite of the fire companies. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Insured in Boston.

THE LAST ACT OF POWER.—The Currency Bill, which virtually repeals the Treasury Circular, and which passed Congress by large majorities—the House by more than two thirds, has been pocketed by the President! and is therefore nullified by his individual will. Mr. Walker's Land Bill sleeps on the table of the House.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

Locomotives have been used for the first time in Russia, to the great delight of the boors.

The following is an extract of a letter lately received in Boston, from the Temperance Agent of the State Temperance Society, dated Chester, February 3d:

"I lately visited the celebrated Mrs. Torrey, aged 106 years! She was born in August, 1731. She resides with her son and daughter, grandson and wife, and their children. Such a happy family! all friends of temperance too. The old lady took my arm, and walked about the room. She retains her mental as well as her physical powers wonderfully. She is somewhat hard of hearing, and her vision is imperfect—but discovers much sensibility on all subjects which she understands—laughs heartily at a good remark—tells a good story—eats and drinks with a good appetite, and sleeps well. Her daughter, aged 72, gave me some yarn of the old lady's spinning at her two last birthdays. The family live on the mountain top—and the neighborhood was settled from the "Old Colony." Her husband was two years younger than herself, they were married when 18 and 20 years old. He lived to be upwards of ninety."

UNHAPPY DISCLOSURE.—A few evenings ago, two young men stepped into an oyster cellar and called for refreshments. After they had been supplied, the person in attendance sat down in the adjoining box, waiting their further commands.—Whilst there, he overheard a plan to commit a forgery the following morning. He learned the name of the bank, but not that of the person whose funds were to be abstracted. In the morning he repaired to the bank, and apprised the paying teller of what he had heard. Several checks had already been paid. The teller turned over those on file, and at length hit upon one of doubtful character. After a rigid scrutiny, he pronounced it spurious. The teller, and his informant, repaired instantly to the oyster cellar, where the plan had been concerted. On entering, the teller walked up to a young gentleman, whom he recognised as the person who had presented the check, and observed, "the check I paid you this morning is a forgery." The culprit, conscience-smitten, confessed his offence, and refunded the money, on condition that his name should be concealed.

The affair having reached the ears of the merchant, whose name had been used, he insisted on knowing the name of the offender, that he might be brought to condign punishment. The teller refused—the merchant insisted, and at lenght grew furious—abused the teller—threatened to expose him, &c. The teller, finding it impossible to appease him, invited him into a private room. The urgency of the merchant here revived, and, in reply to a peremptory demand for the name of the criminal, he was quietly informed that it was *his own son!* He left the bank thoroughly satisfied that exposure and punishment are not always most conducive to reformation.
Philadelphia Sentinel.

Perpetual Motion.—This desideratum has at length been discovered, if we may trust the Macon (Geo.) Messenger, which declares that Dr. Stringfellow, of that city, has constructed a machine which is entirely self-moving, and will be perpetual in its motion, unless stopped by violence. All the watch makers and mechanics, of Macon certify to this. The inventor is about to travel with it for exhibition.

Influenza in Sweden.——Medical reports state that between Christmas and New Year's day, no fewer than 18,000 or 19,000 persons, or about one fourth of the whole population of Stockholm, have been simultaneously attacked by the prevailing influenza or the *grippe*. The disease is also extremely prevalent in Copenhagen.

The influenza is extremely prevalent in London, and in many cases fatal. Almost every family is afflicted with it, especially aged persons. The symptoms are tightness in the chest, difficulty of breathing, fever, violent cough, with affection of the sight. Business is almost entirely suspended: 130 clerks were absent from the Bank of England on the same day, and it is staed that *150 deaths* had occurred among the old tars in the hospital at Greenwich.

New-Granada.—The American Consul at Santa Martha writes on the 3d February, that Mr. Russell, whose imprisonment at Panama had been the chief cause of the difficulty between New-Granada and Great Britain, had been acquitted by the authorities and set at liberty, and was expected in Carthagena immediately. It was therefore presumed that all difficulties between the two governments would be promptly adjusted. Several British men of war were cruising before Carthagena, and a large frigate before Santa Martha.

NOTICES.

☞ The Ladies and Gentlemen of Plainfield, who may be desirous of associating themselves into a class for pursuing the study of the English Language, in all its departments, are requested to meet at the Plainfield Seminary, on Wednesday evening, March 15, at 7 o'clock.

The course will comprise English Grammar, Composition in all its varieties, Reading, Poetical Analysis, and general Criticism.

Plainfield, March 9, 1837.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mr. Doty's Agency.—David Allen, $1.

Mr. Ira Coriell is an authorised Agent to obtain subscribers and receive payments, for this paper. Those who pay in advance, are requested to note such payment, on the list; and to obviate the necessity of giving written receipts, [we have as yet none printed,] all payments will be published in the next number of the paper after they shall have been received at the office.

☞ Mr. Isaac Doty is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Jacob Overacre,
Publishing Agent.
January, 1837.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.		Do. country	13 50 a 14 —
Pot	7 50 a —	Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Pearl	7 75 a — —	Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
BEESWAX—lb.		Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Yellow	— 28 a — 29	Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
White	— 28 a — 29	Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
CANDLES—lb.		Lard	— 14 a — 15
Tallow	— 11 a — 13	Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Sperm	— 32 a — 33	Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
COAL.		Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25	*RICE*—100 lbs.	
Scotch	10 — a 11 —	1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —	*SALT*—bu.	
Lack'a, ton	— — a — —	Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
Schuylkill	— — a — —	St. Ubes	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.		Cadiz	— — a — —
Cuba	— 11 a — 14	Lisbon	— — a — —
Brazil	— 11 a — 13	Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 15	Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
Laguira	— 11 a — 13	*SEEDS.*	
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11	Flax, ro. 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Java	— 13 a — 16	Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11	Timothy, te.	14 — a 14 50
FEATHERS—lb.		Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
Foreign	— 14 a — 25	*SOAP*—lb.	
American	— 50 a — 55	Brown	— 5 a — 7
FISH—bbl.		Castile	— 13 a — 15
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50	*SUGARS*—lb.	
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50	N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50	St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25	Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —	Havana, wht	— 11 a — 12
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50	Lump	— 14 a — 15
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —	Loaf	— 16 a — 19
FLAX—lb.		*TALLOW*—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12	American	— 10 a — 11
American	— — a — 11	Russian	— — a — —
FRUIT.		*TEAS*—lb.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25	Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88	Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42	Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45	Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Smyrna, lb.	4 — a — 5	Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Currants, Z.	9 — a — 10	Souchong	— 25 a — 50
HONEY—gal.		Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Havana	— 45 a — 50	Bohea	— 18 a — 20
HAY—100 lbs.		*TOBACCO*—lb.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —	Virginia	— 5 a — 8
HOPS—lb.		Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
First sort '36	— — a — 10	Ohio	— 9 a — 18
INDIGO—lb.		Cuba	— 22 a — 25
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75	St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45	Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26	Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
LIME—cask.		*WOOL*—lb.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —	Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 67
Camden	— — a — —	Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 60
LEATHER—lb.		Common	— 45 a — 50
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
MOLASSES—gal.		*CORN EXCHANGE.*	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 35	Flour, NY. bl.	11 — a 11 50
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 a — —	Troy	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36	Western	11 89 a 12 —
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38	Philadelphia	— — a 11 50
Orleans	— 37 a — 38	Georgetown	— — a 11 75
NAVAL STORES—bbl.		Howard st.	11 75 a — —
Tar	2 25 a — —	Richmond	— — a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —	Baltimore	— — a 11 25
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50	Rye Flour	9 00 a 9 25
Turp'tine Y.	— — a 3 62	Indian Meal	4 75 a 4 88
OILS—gal.		Wheat, Baltic	2 00 a 2 12
Linseed	— 98 a 1 06	Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Whale	— 45 a — 46	Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 47 a 1 50
Do. winter	1 — a — —	Corn, N. bu.	1 6 a 1 08
Fish, bbl.	20 — a 21 —	Do. South.	— — a 1 04
PROVISIONS—bbl.		Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Beef, mess city	— — a 14 —	Oats, North.	— 60 a — 62

Plainfield Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Commissioners for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Plainfield Bank, in the County of Essex, will open the books at Abraham Laing's, in Plainfield, on Thursday the 23d day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock *in the forenoon; and will continue to keep them open* for three days in succession.

JAMES LEONARD,
JACOB MANNING,
CORNELIUS BOICE,
NATHAN VAIL,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON,
JOHN W. CRAIG,
Commissioners.

Plainfield, March 3, 1837. 7 w3

Notice.

THE Members of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the election of fifteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at Abraham Laing's Tavern in Plainfield, on Monday, the 13th day of March, instant; the poll for election will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning, to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Directors' Report of the affairs of the Company, will be read at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BOICE, Secretary.
Plainfield, March 8, 1837. 8

Notice.

THE Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company are hereby notified to meet at Abraham Laing's Tavern in Plainfield, on Monday, the 13th day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. BOICE, Secretary.
Plainfield, March 8, 1837.

Fresh Milk.

ON or about the First of April the subscriber intends to supply this place with MILK.

JOHN EDGAR.
Plainfield, March 8, 1837. 8

News for Plainfield.

TO RENT.—From the first of April next—a Storehouse and Dwelling on the corner of Front and William-streets, opposite the subscriber's residence. If not rented together soon, the dwelling or store will be let separate. For particulars enquire of

JOEL DUNN, Jr.
Plainfield, March 4, 1836. 8

Rain or Shine!

PLAINFIELD AND RAHWAY STAGE

MAKES regular daily trips, in spite of the bad roads; and I hope that when I get my new and commodious Carriage on, (which will be in a short time,) the public will reward me by their patronage, when the travelling is good.

ASA T. WATERS.
Plainfield. 8

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kittles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, *&c. &c.* which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Eliptic Springs made and repaired.

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

Plainfield, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
NEW-YORK.
6tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed two good hands. To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Lehigh Coal.

THE subscriber offers to consumers, during the present month, (January,) the best Hard Coal, in clean unbroken Lumps, *for $9.00.—Broken and Screened,* for $10.00.

JOEL CLARKSON.
Rahway, Jan. 10. 1 w3

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfild, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.
34 Mechanic-street, Newark, N. J.
Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of *FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.*

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Lot for Sale.

THIS is to certify that I, Samuel Mullison, do authorise *Isaac Mullison* to sell my lot of Land, near Samptown, consisting of between two and three Acres and being a pleasant Site for Dwellings; and I wil, guarantee a good Title for the same.

If the above-mentioned Lot should not be sold by the 17th of March next, it will be offered at Public Auction

SAMUEL MULLISON.
Newark, February 21, 1837. 6 w3

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Girls to learn the Tailoring Business. Also—Two Boys, 14 or 15 years old, as apprentices.

JETHRO M. VERMULE.
Scotch Plains, February 18, 1837. 5w4

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respecfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—The subscribers will rent from the first of April next for one year, the House at present occupied by David Rogers, Gersham Manning, and others, either to one family or to a number. Any person or persons wishing to Rent said premises, will please to call on the subscriber, or on Cornelius Boice, at his office in Plainfield.

WILLIAM P. SHOTWELL.
December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WANTED.

A *SMART*, active Boy, *15 or 16 years of age*, to learn the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to

ERASTUS MILLER.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or of

JOHN W. CRAIG.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

Wanted,

A STEADY, American Girl, to take care of an Infant, and do the *Washing and Ironing* of a man and his wife at board. Good recommendations will be required. Inquire at this office.

March 2, 1837. 7 tf

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same on or before the *1st of April next.*

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Eardienware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Something Extra.

TO ALL—BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.

OPPOSITE Barkley's Hotel
Pruden's Store you'll find;
Where he intends to sell
Goods, of various kind;
Dry Goods, Groc'ries, and Hardware,
With Crockery—purchased new;
Also, Bread and Nuts there are,
And Cakes and Candies too.
If these to purchase you're inclined,
Please call before you change your mind.

IRA PRUDEN.
Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. *All* those that have accounts or notes which *have* been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.
Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have now in the River a large cargo of Lumber, per sloop Exertion, Captain Grant, from Troy and Albany, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

701 seasoned first quality Plank,
1000 large Hemlock Joists,
9335 feet Box Boards,
[illegible]
14,565 " " "
1500 feet 5-7th Box Boards,
6000 feet White Wood, suitable for coach makers,
1700 first rate Boards,
835 Common Boards,
16,032 feet 3-4 wide Box Boards.

Together with their stock on hand of the following articles, viz:

Good Boards, refuse do.,
Spruce Plank, planed do.,
Hemlock Joist and Boards,
Clear seasoned wide and narrow Boards,
Barn Floor Plank,
White Wood Boards,
Bass Wood Boards, Shingles,
4 by 6 Joist Timber,
Clear wide seasoned 2 inch Plank,
Cedar Company Shingles,
1 1-4 inch Ceiling Lath,
Lath, Clap Boards,
1 1-2 inch Ceiling Lath,
Cherry Boards, Ash Plank,
Spruce and Hemlock 2 inch Plank,
Common Shingles, refuse do.,
Cedar Paling, Cypress Shingles, 2 feet do.,
Thomaston and Athens Lime in casks,

Which composes as large and good a stock, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any yard in New-Jersey.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.
Rahway, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, [illegible] 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 [illegible]

Leaves New Y[illegible] M.

Leaves Newa[illegible]

☞ Passenger[illegible]k should be at the office adjoining [illegible] foot of Courtlandt street, five minu[illegible] above stated, to procure their ticket[illegible]

1 tf

W[illegible]AD.

FIVE hundre[illegible]d, for sale by

1 tf [illegible]Y & DUNHAM.

Washing Machines.

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.
Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering *its advantages to me worth $1 per week* or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. Waters,
James Leonard,
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,
Timothy Ross,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpool,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Bullman,
Ira Dunn,
Daniel Ceve,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lauterrette,
J. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Plaindealer.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE,
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

For the Plainfield Union.

THE AWAKENED LYRE: AN IMPROMPTU.

WRITTEN IN A YOUNG LADY'S ALBUM.

Why does the lyre in transport wake,
And sweetest notes its strings caress,
As if some whisp'ring Angel spake
In burning tones of happiness!

I saw *Love* lightly dance the chords,
I saw his flow'ry tresses play;
I heard the music of his words,
In soft response to Beauty's lay—

Then ask not why the wistful lyre
Breathed harmony in blissful mood;
When glowing Hope, and young Desire,
Its tones in joyous humor moved.

PLAINFIELD, March 2, 1837.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

REPLY TO THE QUESTION—"WHAT IS PLAINFIELD?"

Plainfield! methinks it is a name, familiar
With more States than one, of famed New-England:
But of these now, my muse hath sought to say.
The name itself, boasts not of much to charm
The ear of poesy! yet, if applied
So apt, as in the instance which my pen,
Would treat upon, 'tis not to be despised.

Distant eight miles from the Atlantic's tide,
Between two ranges of romantic hills—
Is sweetly spread a ville which bears this name.
New-Jersey tells of many a lovely
Town; and Essex county, too, perchance,
May show a spot more beautiful than this;
Yet may they own with pride, their title here.
From north to south, throughout this fertile vale,
The "Green-brook" (graceful stream!) doth glide, turning
Full many a busy wheel; thus mingling
Usefulness, with beauty, as might impart
A lesson to the idle passer by.
The wavy willow, and the verdant grove,
Adorn its beauteous banks, and variegate
Its tranquil bosom; where the diamond sun-beam,
Glistens at intervals, betwixt the shades.
West, comes the mountain-torrent "Stony-brook,"
Bursting from out the hills, in wild romance,
And dashing fearlessly along, to join
The central stream, and aid to fertilize
The vale below.—Then, the translucent rill,
The winding "Cedar-brook," skims o'er its its pebbly
Bottom on the east; ever defying
Winter's frost, one pearly drop of its pure
Water to congeal.
In balmy spring,
Nature between these streams, doth spread her carpet
Green, bedecked with blossoms of each varied
Hue; while here and there the rich plantation
Of the husbandman—the whitened cottage,
With its ample barns, and garden flowers,
Diversify the scene.
Just in the centre of the plain
The lovely village stands, skirting the eastern
Bank of famed "Green-brook," where, from the lofty
Hills of either side, it bursts with sudden
Transport on the traveller's view; its neat
White houses peeping through the shrubbery green;
While tow'ring cupolas hold out the sign
Of learning and religion.
Village of industry and peace!
In thee the merchant and mechanic can
Pursue their occupation with success;
Nor ask the aid of the distiller's draught.
Health and pure morals are thy blest reward,
While the rich "cup of kindness" all partake.
But Plainfield—
None may write perfection on thy borders;
Else would'st thou not belong to world like this:
Thou yet hast spots to mar thy loveliness.
Though rich thy soil, tenacious 'tis, and far
Too friendly to the step, when Winter yields
His icy bands, to the warm zephyrs
Of the blithe Spring time.—Nor is this all—
The pioneers planted their cottages
Where ease, their interest, or their fancy
Did direct, opening the lanes to meet
Each other's home—leaving posterity,
Alas! to travel still their roads circuitous.

But pass these minor evils by. To all
Who love retirement, and the country air,
Water from purest fountains, and the sweets
Of smiling health, kind neighbors, and, though "last
Not least," blessings of science, and the sanctuary,
Here in this little spot they blend in touching
Harmony.

CLEMENTINA.

Plainfield, N. J., February, 1837.

Literary and Entertaining.

POLITICAL ASPIRANTS.

In our country, too many young men rush into the arena of public life without adequate preparation. They go abroad because their home is cheerless. They fill their minds with the vulgar excitement of what they call politics, for the want of more genial stimulants within. Unable to sustain the rivalry of more disciplined intellects, they soon retire in disgust and mortification, or what is far worse, persevere after distinctions which they can now only obtain by artifice. They accordingly take refuge in leagues and factions—they rejoice in stratagems—they glory in combinations,—weapons all these, by which mediocrity revenges itself on the uncalculating manliness of genius—and mines its way to power. Their knowledge of themselves inspires a low estimate of others. They distrust the judgment and the intelligence of the community, on whose passions alone they rely for advancement—and their only study is to watch the shifting currents of popular prejudice, and be ready at a moment's warning to follow them. For this purpose, their theory is, to have no principles and to give no opinions, never to do anything so marked as to be inconsistent with doing the direct reverse—and never to say anything not capable of contradictory explanations. They are thus disencumbered for the race—and as the ancient mathematician could have moved the world if he had had a place to stand on, they are sure of success if they have only room to turn. Accordingly, they worship cunning, which is only the counterfeit of wisdom, and deem themselves sagacious only because they are selfish. They believe that all generous sentiments of love of country, for which they feel no sympathy in their own breasts, are hollow pretences in others—that public life is a game in which success depends on dexterity—and that all government is a mere struggle for place. They thus disarm ambition of its only fascination, the desire of authority in order to benefit the country; since they do not seek places to obtain power, but power to obtain places. Such persons may rise to great official stations—for high offices are like the tops of the pyramids, which reptiles can reach as well as eagles. But though they may gain places, they never can gain honors—they may be politicians, they never can become statesmen.—The mystery of their success lies in their adroit management of our own weakness—just as the credulity of his audience makes half the juggler's skill.—*Biddle's Address.*

From Wraxall's Historical Memoirs.

A TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

The vicinity of the northern provinces of the kingdom of Naples to the papal territories, and the ease with which malefactors of both countries, respectively gained an asylum, by passing the frontiers; opened a door to the commission of the most flagitious acts. Conversing one day, at Portici, on this subject, with Lady Hamilton, she related to me the following story, which I shall endeavor to give in her own words;

"About the year 1743, a person of the name of Ogilvie, an Irishman by birth, who practised surgery with great reputation at Rome, and who resided not far from the 'Piazza di Spagna,' in that city; being in bed, was called up to attend some strangers who demanded his professional assistance. They stopped before his house, in a coach; and on his going to the door, he found two men masked, by whom he was desired to accompany them immediately, as the case admitted of no delay, and not to omit taking with him his lancets. He complied, and got into the coach; but, no sooner had they quitted the street in which he resided, than they informed him that he must submit to have his eyes bandaged; the person to whom they were about to conduct him, being a lady of rank, whose name and place of abode it was indispensable to conceal. To this requisition he likewise submitted; and after driving through a number of streets, apparently with a view to prevent his forming any accurate idea of the part of the city to which he was conducted, the carriage at length stopped. The two gentlemen his companions, then alighted, and each taking him by the arm, conducted him into a house. Ascending a narrow staircase, they entered an apartment, where he was released from the bandage tied over his eyes. One of them next acquainted him, that it being necessary to put out of life a lady who had dishonored her family, they had chosen him to perform the office, knowing his professional skill; that he would find her prepared to submit to her fate; and that he must open her veins with as much expedition as possible; a service, for the execution of which, he should receive a liberal recompense.

"Ogilvie at first peremptorily refused to commit an act so highly repugnant to his feelings.—But, the two strangers assured him, with solemn denunciations of vengeance, that his refusal could only prove fatal to himself, without affording the slightest assistance to the object of his compassion; that her doom was irrevocable, and that unless he chose to participate in a similar fate, he must submit to execute the office imposed on him. Thus situated, and finding all entreaty or remonstrance vain, he entered the room, where he found a lady, of a most interesting figure and appearance, apparently in the bloom of youth. She was habited in a loose undress; and immediately afterwards, a female attendant placed before her a large tub filled with warm water, in which she immersed her feet. Far from opposing any impediment to the act which she knew he was sent to perform, the lady assured him of her perfect resignation; entreating him to put the sentence passed upon her into execution, with as little delay as possible. She added, that she was well aware no pardon could be hoped for from those who had devoted her to death, which alone could expiate her trespass; felicitating herself that his humanity would abbreviate her sufferings, and soon terminate their duration.

"After a short conflict with his own mind, perceiving no means of extrication or of escape, either for the lady or for himself; being moreover urged to expedite his work by the two persons without, who, impatient at his reluctance, threatened to exercise violence on him, if he procrastinated; Ogilvie took out his lancet, opened her veins, and bled her to death in a short time. The gentlemen having carefully examined the body, in order to ascertain that she was no more, after expressing their satisfaction, offered him a purse of *zechins* as a remuneration; but he declined all recompense, only requesting to be conveyed from a scene, on which he could not reflect without horror. With this entreaty they complied, and having again applied a bandage to his eyes, they led him down the same staircase, to the carriage. But it being narrow, in descending the steps, he contrived to leave on one, or both of the walls, unperceived by his conductors, the marks of his fingers, which were stained with blood. After observing precautions similar to those used in bringing him thither from his own house, he was conducted home; and at parting, the two masques charged him, if he valued his life, never to divulge, and if possible, never to think of the past transaction. They added, that if he should embrace any measures, with a view to render it public, or to set on foot an inquiry into it, he should be infallibly immolated to their revenge. Having finally dismissed him at his own door, they drove off, leaving him to his reflections.

"On the subsequent morning, after great irresolution, he determined, at whatever risk to his personal safety, not to participate, by concealing so enormous a crime. It formed, nevertheless, a delicate and difficult undertaking to substantiate the charge, as he remained altogether ignorant of the place to which he had been carried, or of the name and quality of the lady whom he had deprived of life. Without suffering himself, however, to be deterred by these considerations, he waited on the secretary of the apostolic chamber, and acquainted him with every particular; adding, that if the government would extend to him protection, he did not despair of finding the house, and of bringing to light the perpetrators of the deed. Benedict the Fourteenth, [Lambertini,] who then occupied the papal chair, had no sooner received the information, than he immediately commenced the most active measures for discovering the offenders. A guard of the *sbirri*, or officers of justice, was appointed by his order to accompany Ogilvie; who, judging from various circumstances, that he had been conveyed out of the city of Rome, began by visiting the villas scattered without the walls of the metropolis.—His search proved ultimately successful. In the villa Papa Julio, constructed by pope Julius the Third, [*del Monte*] he there found the bloody marks left on the wall by his fingers, at the same time that he recognised the apartment in which he had put to death the lady. The palace belonged to the duke de Bracciano, the chief of which illustrious family and his brother, had committed the murder on the person of their own sister! They no sooner found that it was discovered, than they fled to the city of London, where they easily eluded the pursuit of justice. After remaining there for some time, they obtained a pardon, by the exertions of their powerful friends, on payment of a considerable fine to the apostolic chamber, and under the further condition of affixing over the chimneypiece of the room where the crime had been perpetrated, a plate of copper, commemorating the transaction, and their penitence. This plate, together with the inscription, still continued to exist there till within these few years."

UNPARALLELED MAGNANIMITY.—During the first winter that I passed at Vienna, in 1778, I became acquainted with the count and countess Podotski. She was one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of high rank, whom I have seen on the continent. Her husband, a great Polish nobleman, hereditary cup-bearer, or 'grand echanson' of the crown, had become in some measure an Austrian subject, in consequence of the first partition of Poland, which took place in 1772. His patrimonial estates lying principally in that southern portion of the kingdom which fell to the share of Maria Theresa, he of course repaired frequently to Vienna; between which capital and Warsaw he divided his time. During the winter of 1776, as the count and countess Podotski were on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves which abound in the Carpathian mountains, rendered more than ordinarily bold and ferocious, in consequence of the severity of the season, descending in great numbers, began to follow the carriage between the two little towns of Oswiezk and Zator; the latter of which places is only a few leagues distant from Cracow. Of two servants who attended him, one had been sent forward to Zator, for the purpose of procuring post-horses. The other, a *Heyduc*, to whom he was much attached on account of his fidelity, finding the wolves rapidly gaining ground on them, rode up, and exhorted the count to permit him to abandon to these animals his horse; as such a prey would naturally arrest their impetuosity, and allow time for the count and countess to reach Zator. Podotski immediately agreed to the proposal; and the *Heyduc*, mounting behind the carriage, left his horse, who was soon overtaken, and torn in a thousand pieces.

They continued their journey meanwile with all possible speed, in the hope of getting to the town, from which they were at an inconsiderable distance. But their horses were bad; and the wolves, become more ravenous, as well as eager, by having tasted blood, already were nearly up with them. In this extremity, the *Heyduc* said to his master, "There is only one way to save us. We shall all be devoured in a few minutes. I am ready to sacrifice myself, by going to meet the wolves, if you will swear to be a father to my wife and children. I shall be destroyed; but, while they are occupied in falling upon me, you may escape." Podotski, after a moment's reluctance to accept such an offer, pressed nevertheless by the prospect of imminent destruction to them all, and seeing no prospect of any other means of extrication, consented; and assured him, that if he were capable of devoting himself for their common preservation, his family should find in him a constant protector. The *Heyduc* instantly descending, advanced to meet the wolves, who surrounded and soon despatched him. But his magnanimous sacrifice of himself, by checking the ardor of their pursuit, allowed count Podotski time to reach the gates of Zator in safety. I believe the count most religiously fulfilled his engagement to befriend the family of his faithful servant. I cannot say that I have heard him relate this story himself; but I have received it from those persons who knew its authenticity, and who recounted it to me at Vienna, while the count was engaged in the same room at play, in the hotel of the French ambassador, the baron de Breteuil, only about two years after it had taken place. An instance of more prompt, cool, and generous self-devotion, is perhaps not to be found in the history of mankind; nor ought its value to be in any degree diminished by the consideration, that even if the *Heyduc* had not acted as he did, they must all probably have perished.—*Ib.*

NAPOLEON'S TOMB.—The spot where the dust of Napoleon reposes on this desolate island, has almost become a Mecca or a Delphos to the countrymen of the departed Emperor. A gentleman who has recently returned from that region, informs us, that the grave of the First Consul is visited with almost as much devotion by Frenchmen, as the Holy Sepulchre is approached by pilgrims at Jerusalem. A small building like a sentry box, is situated near the tomb, which is surrounded by a dark iron paling; within this box is a book, where travellers record their names. The passionate feelings of the tourists from *la belle France*, here find vent in words; sentences of sorrow, and ejaculations of grief, mingled with the cooler observations of travellers from other lands, are found on every page.

Philadelphia Gazette.

AWFUL.—The editor of the Exeter News Letter having been imposed on by a fictitious marriage notice, revenges himself upon the unhappy wretch who brought it to his office, by publishing this description of his person. "A long-shanked, red-faced, snub-nosed, blear-eyed, ill-looking, worse-mannered, and unprincipled scoundrel."—The editor moreover gives notice, that no matrimonial notice will hereafter be deemed authentic, unless accompanied by a large slice of wedding-cake.

Some foolish fellows lately broke into the office of the St. Louis Republican, and stole a five dollar bill of a broken bank, which was the full amout of their spoils.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On assuming for the first time the management of a public journal, both justice and expediency, as well as custom, require a free and honest exposition of the principles and interests to which it is to be devoted, and the character which it is to maintain.

As a vehicle of News.—A leading object of this publication will be to lay before its readers, as comprehensive a view of domestic and foreign intelligence as our time and space will allow.—A list of prices current, corrected weekly from the New-York Journal of Commerce, will be included, together with whatever may appear as improvements and discoveries in science and the arts.

As an Advertising medium.—Peculiar facilities will be afforded to advertisers, in respect to altering, transposing, and renewing their advertisements, while special attention will be given to propriety and perspicuity of arrangement, and clearness of impression.

Its Political Character.—A studied impartiality with respect to the success of any party, *as such*, will be preserved, so far as our judgment, aided by a competent committee representing the several parties, may suffice to that end. This course, or position, we at the same time avow as in accordance with our prepossessions and most cherished principles, with regard to "party spirit" generally. The science of political economy, however, will receive a due share of attention, while the best writers on this subject, both of the past and the present, will be consulted, so far as our time and means will allow.

Its Literary Character.—We believe, notwithstanding our limited experience and multiplied engagements, that the selections in this department will be chaste, inviting, and instructive; and from such varied and eminent abilities as the list of our future contributors embraces, our readers may expect occasionally such original matter as will be both creditable to the paper and gratifying to them.

In its Moral Character we intend this paper shall sustain an elevated position; and while its columns will be open to the discussion of both political and moral subjects, both writers and readers will do well to bear in mind that an *opinion* is not an *argument*, nor an *assertion*, *proof*. If it was a maxim worthy of Dr. Franklin, "Never to contradict any body," it must be acknowledged that there is a large amount of unphilosophical as well impolite discussion at the present day.—We are nevertheless in favor of free discussion, "free as air," so long as the rules of courtesy and of logic are not violated. The spirit of bigotry and intolerance, we hope, will ever find in us an uncompromising opponent. We hold that the man who is unwilling that his neighbor should express or defend sentiments or principles differing from his own, is himself unworthy of the like privilege. In pursuing this plan it will be necessary to publish articles conflicting with, or contrary to, our views; and our readers are reminded that we are not to be considered as agreeing with every thing we publish; and in this respect will be considered responsible only for what is published in the *editorial department*, and that which may receive our express endorsement.

It is only by obeying the injunction "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," that we can "get wisdom" that will qualify man to be a blessing to himself and society, and at the last great audit to "give up his account with joy and not with grief."

JACOB OVERACRE, *Editor.*

Plainfield, January, 1837.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.
New-York, October 26th, 1836.

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.
New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blads, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, *of the firm of* Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious offection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do., wide do., clear Boards, first rate Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash, Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE.

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., for family use.

ALSO.

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

FINCH & HAYDOCK.

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1tf

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The New-York Mirror:

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings.—The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

NEW-YORK TRANSCRIPT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

SO many applications have been made to us for the publication of a semi-weekly paper, and the answer we give that we do not publish one, is so unsatisfactory to the applicant; the opportunity we possess of pleasing our friends in this respect, is so extensive, and our desire to gratify them so great, that we have determined to issue, forthwith, a paper twice a week, entitled the New-York Transcript for the Country. It will be of the same size as our daily sheet, but will be filled exclusively with reading matter, digested and arranged under appropriate heads, to the almost entire absence of advertisements, and other local circumstances, only of interest to the city reader. A price current and bank note table, corrected to the last hour, will form an important feature in this publication, joined to the various other valuable and interesting contents, which have gained for the Transcript its present popularity. It will be afforded to our country readers at $2 per annum, payable in advance, in all instances, and no attention shall be spared to render it one of the most interesting, varied, and valuable miscellanies of the day.

JANUARY, 1837. 1tf

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1837. NUMBER 9.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

We are determined not to deviate from these terms in any case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., Rev. Elias W. Crane,	*Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., William F. Pyatt, M. D., George Mather, Esq.,	*New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal,	*Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie,	*Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, Nathan Vail, Job Squier, Esq., Jos. L. Shotwell, Laing Webster, E. L. Sheppard, Robert Anderson,	*Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, JOHN LAYTON, ELIJAH SHOTWELL, DANIEL SHOTWELL, JARVIS B. AYRES, JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,	*Trustees.*

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—*where he is prepared to entertain in* a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of June, 1836.

Joseph L. Cory, acting executor of Joseph Line, deceased. } *Decree to limit Creditors.*

ON application of the above named Executor, It is ordered by the Court, that said Executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, within one year from this date [July 5, 1836,] by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex, for two months, and also by *advertising the same* in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period for one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor. By the Court,

12m JACOB O. DRAKE, *Surrogate.*

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

South Boundbrook, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch; by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the *N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Eliza*bethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1 tf

MADAME COTTIN,

OR, THE DEAD-LEAF COLORED ROBE.

[*Extract from "Stories translated from the French," now in Press: by a Teacher in New-York.*]

A great number of the Authors who wish to make their writings faithful pictures of nature, to point out the virtues and vices, the charms and follies of Society, are very often silent, misanthropic, and only appear in fashionable circles to make remarks and choose other models: they avoid all else that might occupy their minds, and have no wish to associate with the world. Such was Madame Cottin, whom it is sufficient to name, to bring to our recollection a soul the most feeling, talents of the highest order, which were accompanied by the greatest modesty. Indulgent toward others, she was only severe upon herself:—her greatest pleasure was to hear her works spoken of by strangers. The harshest censure interested her, because she said it was always profitable, but praise was painful to her, and she took every possible means to avoid it.

She very seldom appeared in the world, where her society was courted for her amiable manners and deserved celebrity. Being without children, she had adopted three daughters of a friend, who lost her husband and fortune in the civil wars. All the time that Madame Cottin could give, was devoted to the education of these charming orphans. To instruct by amusing them, to conduct them into the first steps of life, of which no person knew better the windings, to preserve them from the dangers of youth, in a word, to pour into their souls the treasure of her own. Such was the favorite occupation of this amiable and generous woman, such was her highest enjoyment. That she might be free from the necessity of spending too much time at her toilet, Madame Cottin had *chosen for her dress a dead-leaf coloured coat-*dress of taffeta, which she always wore; a large English black bonnet, under which were seen, the most beautiful light hair, and large blue eyes, the brightness of which were softened by a sweetness of expression which gave to them their first charm.

This uniform dress was the dearer to her, because it gave her the pleasure of offering to her adopted daughters materials for dressing and jewels in which it was her pleasure to see them attired—for their mother's income was very limited. To so many traits of goodness of heart, Madame Cottin joined a simplicity so great, that very often people took her for an obscure woman; and sometimes they attributed her silence and manners, to a want of knowledge of the world, sometimes to an inability of expressing her thoughts and feelings. These mistakes frequently amused this celebrated woman, and were the means of rousing her from those reveries, *into which her literary occupations had thrown* her, which have conducted her to the grave in the flower of her age, and which will transmit her name to posterity. One day the three sisters were invited to a brilliant assembly, to join a select company. Madam Cottin presided over their toilet, and adorned them with the most precious things she owned—but at the moment of entering the carriage, the mother of the young ladies was obliged to attend to unforseen business and could not accompany them. "I must say it is a great pity, after taking so much pains to dress," said the youngest, "and which has cost so much to our Bonne," added another, (for it was thus they called their amiable benefactress.) "Oh, if our Bonne ever went to parties," said the eldest of the sisters, "we would beg of her to add to her favours, by going with us to this brilliant fete." "Is it not to be at the house of one of the richest Bankers in Paris?" "It is," answered one of the girls. "They are going to have a ball, concert, and above all *those* charades, which *I* love so well." "It would be cruel to make you renounce so much enjoyment. I will accompany you, but it must be on condition that you do not name me—that you leave me to enjoy in my own way the animated picture, from which I shall be able, without doubt, to take several sketches, and beside, that you leave people to mistake me, and amuse themselves at my expense as much as they please." "We will promise," cried the three sisters all at once—each impatient to make one at the fete, which promised so much. As soon as possible Madam Cottin dressed herself in her robe *facillement*—and black bonnet, which was drawn over her eyes and went with her young friends to the rich Bankers, where she found a very numerous and imposing assemblage.

The three girls apologised to the lady of the house, in the name of their mother for her absence—and Madame Cottin with cast down eyes and timid voice, said that she was charged to accompany the young ladies, that they might not be deprived of participating in the pleasures of the fete. The expressive accents of the stranger made such a contrast with the simplicity of her dress, that it did not escape the notice of the lady who received them. She guessed at first sight without much trouble, that she was a woman of talent. It was not so with her only daughter, 17 years old, and the thoughtless young persons that accompanied her. They took Madame Cottin for a countrywoman lately arrived, or perhaps a confidential nurse, who would be delighted to find herself once more in the world. She was directed to a corner of the rich and spacious saloon, where she received only that politeness which they thought it an honor to bestow on any one in her station. As to the three sisters, brilliant with dress, grace, and beauty, they were overwhelmed with attentions and were soon engaged in dancing. That, which excited the severest criticisms of the silly young persons, who passed and re-passed before Madame Cottin, was the colour of her dress. Notwithstanding the feebleness of her vision, she *easily perceived that the dead leaf coloured robe* was the subject of general conversation. "Oh! what a fine colour!" said a young man, smiling with impertinence, "that it is not the fashion, is a thing unheard of." "If Madame should be presented," stammered another one yawning, "my word of honor, all the ladies of the Court, would have a dress like it. Every thing loses its colour near a robe feuille—morte. There is nothing so dry as a robe feuille—morte. Oh! what a beautiful dress is a robe feuille—morte." Madame Cottin laughed in her sleeve at these passing remarks, and took in secret a copy of the originals.

But that which caused the greatest mistake was the name, by which the three sisters addressed her. One of them was not able herself in the midst of pleasures the most intoxicating, to forget the complaisance of their benefactress—and seeing her confined to a corner and altogether isolated, said to her two sisters,—"We are amusing ourselves well, but I am afraid that la Bonne will be very tired." These words, were heard by several young persons, and particularly by the daughter of the lady of the house. She imagined, that the stranger was the nurse of these young people. Shocked, that any one should dare to introduce a woman of that description into a society si recherche, and fancying it should be known and displease the well bred persons who visited at her mothers, she took a seat by the robe feuille—morte, at which, she laughed in spite of herself, and thus began a conversation.

"You must be very much fatigued, my dear lady among so many people."

"I, Miss, I am never weary."

"If you will pass the first hall, you will find people there, and among them the chamber maid of my mother. She is a very good woman, very near your own age, and very much of your turn, and I know, she would be glad to see you."

"I would go with pleasure," said Madame Cottin, smiling, (and who guessed her intention,) "*but I find myself so well here.*"

"But you have been sitting so long, and you must be so unaccustomed to see these things."

"That does not hinder me from seeing all that passes here."

"Indeed, my Bonne, ah, you are an observer. In this case, you ought to have known, that your robe feuille-morte—"

"Is the only dress that suits me. I am dead to youth, to beauty, and I am dead to the art of pleasing."

"How! and what have you been!"

"Not as fine as you, perhaps, that would have been difficult, but as much sought for, and sufficiently caressed to remember it."

"What! have I been mistaken," said the young lady, struck with the answers of the stranger, and changing her tone, "but I heard distinctly the young ladies call you their Bonne."

"That title is too dear to me," replied Madame Cottin, gaily, "to deny it. I am their Bonne."

"Oh, Madame, I see now that it is only a name of friendship, you are, I am sure of it, you are *their instructress, the adviser of these young people.*"

"The adviser, they do not need an adviser, they are so good, so modest, and you will find, that candour in a woman, doubles all the attractions which nature has given to her."

The astonishment and curiosity of this young person were at their height, and might have led to a more serious explanation, when a fine young man took her by the hand and conducted her to a contra-dance, which she embellished by her talents and by her grace. But while dancing, she could not resist looking at the robe feuille-morte, and recollecting with what dignity and above all, with what charm, the stranger had given her the lesson, she had merited so well, she already repented of making the observation, and wished to find means to repair it.

When the contra-dance was finished, they passed into a second saloon, ornamented with flowers and leaves, under which was served a most splendid and costly supper. The ladies only were seated at table. Madame Cottin, after having placed those under her charge, and recommending them to those who sat next, returned to her corner, there forgetting and forgot by every one present. She was aroused from her reverie by the lady of the house herself, who came to offer her some refreshments, and by her three young frends, who in their turn offered their respects so tenderly, that those who perceived them, did not any more ridicule the robe feuille-morte, and began to fear they had been mistaken on her account. Notwithstanding, a great number passing before her, continued their railleries, and did not cease to laugh at the reverse—whilst a few learned men made remarks on the literature of the day. The conversation naturally fell upon a work of Madame Cottin that had just appeared, entitled Matilda. Some criticised it, others praised its originality, but all people of sense and known learning, agreed that it was the chef-d'œuvre of its author.

"How I love that pure and timid maiden, in the midst of camps and the conflict of passion," said a celebrated literary man in turning his back on Madame Cottin.

"How noble and touching!" cried a second, walking before the robe feuille-morte, "how venerable is the Archbishop of Tyre, who exposed his life to save the chief of Infidels. See how true piety is painted, how dear and respected she makes Religion."

Another admired the *arrangement of the plan*, another how the interest was kept up, and above all the morality of the denouement.

During this conversation the supper was finished, the lady of the house entered, and taking a part in the conversation, proved that she had taste, character and learning. They passed in view the different works of Madame Cottin. Each one gave his opinion, made his criticism, gave his reason for preference; but all agreed in placing her among those privileged beings who honour their country and the age in which they are born. The ladies did not withhold their praises, they repeated passages from Matilda and decided that this work could only be the production of a profound knowledge of the human heart, and the expression of a most tender soul. All were of this opinion, even the most superficial.

"I do not like learned women," said an affected young man, and one of those, whose pleasantries had been the most bitter upon the robe feuille-morte, "but Madame Cottin has subjugated me, and on my word of honor, she has made my eyes wet a hundred times."

"I would give all the world to see her, to be acquainted with her," said another, turning round *on one foot*, "*but no body can find her, she is like* those bright stars that are covered by clouds. How can she withdraw herself *from* society, where such a woman might do so much good and where her friendship would be so highly valued."

"O, yes, Madame," involuntarily replied the three sisters, who now surrounded their modest benefactress.

"What do you say? Have you the rare privilege of being acquainted with her."

The young lady was going to answer, but an expression from the eye of her sister and a rapid motion from Madame Cottin shut her mouth.

"What a thought," added the lady—"can it be she in this humble dress? Ah, I am no longer surprised at the irrisistible accents which struck me, when she presented the young ladies. Is it true that I have the honour of receiving Madame Cottin at my house? I must acknowledge that I am happy and proud of it."

"O, my Bonne! pardon me for betraying your secret, if I forgot my promise; but the transition so quick from bitter sarcasms to praises so well merited, has really made me beside myself, and I neither knew what I said or did."

"Yes," said the eldest, with as much emotion as dignity, "yes, it is the celebrated Madame Cottin; it is our good Bonne. You may praise her for her talents, but we know what belongs to her heart."

Notwithstanding all the efforts made by their generous friend to stop their speaking, notwithstanding the feelings which she expressed by signs and a word now and then, the three sisters were not able to resist the pleasure of avenging the contempt which she had received, and told them of all she had done for their family.

When they knew the meaning of La Bonne, as applied to her, and the honourable simplicity of her dress, all the company were transported with surprise and admiration, and came in crowds around her. The ladies took her hands and covered them with kisses, the gentlemen kissed the hem of that dress, which they and the thoughtless young people had ridiculed. To express their regrets and to make an amende honourable, each one sued for her attention the honour of a word! And this woman, who only a few minutes before they had regarded as an obscure being, upon whom they were pleased to throw sarcasm and contempt, appeared all at once transformed into a *tutelary divinity, whom they now lauded with* praises, and whose clemency they invoked. But the greatest penitent among them was the daughter of the lady of the house. Remaining near Madame Cottin, she said to her in a most touching voice, "It is I—yes, it is I—who am the most guilty! How could I be able to carry my mistake so far, as to think you unworthy of remaining in the saloon; how shall I make myself forget it. Oh, Madame, if your goodness is not equal to your celebrity, I shall lose forever that which it is my greatest ambition, to possess your esteem and friendship."

Madame Cottin raised and pressed the afflicted young person in her arms, and proved by the most affectionate expressions that she did not feel the least resentment. To convince her of this, she proposed that she should become the friend of her adopted daughters, whose indiscretion she excused; for, although they had caused her modesty to suffer, they had caused her a happiness that had no price. The mother of the young person who had first addressed her, took advantage of this circumstance, to destroy in her daughter, a thoughtlessness that might injure her reputation, and change the goodness of her heart, and counselled her *never to judge by appearances*; and to believe that true merit is often accompanied by great simplicity and sometimes by singularity. And pointing to the dress of Madam Cottin, she added, "you see my daughter, we may often find under a dead leaf, the most brilliant flowers and the most delicious fruit."

THE HUSBANDMAN.—There is one prevailing error among this class of society which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked that education is of little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial to the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science, the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the student experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly everything that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutiæ of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensive identity. Where then is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer, the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of nature to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his path, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the learned for ages are collected together, and made accessible to the the student.—To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times but has borrowed something of its proportions, or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is therefore not only wise and expedient to commence or rather carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed already to posterity; in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed to us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education to their children.—Give your sons and daughters not the less education because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuits. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science, though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the west; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine but rears finer and produces more where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved, and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties and the science of its developement.

Farmers, give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other good, negotiable; it is firm and unshaken by human vicissitude. It will be the enduring companion of your children through life—it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered county, beyond the land of death.—*Troy Whig.*

AGRICULTURE.—It is a lamentable fact that the people of this country, for several years past, have paid too little attention to agriculture, and as a consequence they are now compelled to rely upon the supplies from foreign markets. There has been too great a desire among the people of this country to become suddenly rich.—They in consequence have devoted their attention to manufactures and commerce, and have been caught by a thousand idle speculations, which promised the realization of immense wealth.—Farmers have been induced to leave the Atlantic States, because their badly managed farms did not produce as they desired, and emigrated to the west with the most sanguine anticipations of becoming suddenly rich. We are not content with the moderate but sure gains which are obtained by agriculture, and are ready to embark in any scheme, no matter how hazardous, which will promise us speedy return for the capital invested. We are now feeling severely the effect of such improvidence, and with a rich, fertile, and widely extended country, and with millions of acres of uncultivated land, we import from European States, whose territory is not equal to that of some of the larger States of our confederacy, and which have hosts of paupers, who must consume some portion of the soil. It is a well known fact, that many of the farmers of Essex county are under the necessity of purchasing flour, at some seasons of the year, for the use of their families. This is a state of things which should not exist, and the very excess of the evil will no doubt soon work a remedy.

Elizabethtown Journal.

EXPERIMENTS.—There is no way of making improvements in farming, but by experiments.—If the farmer is informed of, or has conceived a different and better method of culture, or management in any branch of his farming, he is to test the goodness of that method by experiments; and, if these prove successful, he may congratulate himself, on having performed an act which is serviceable to his country and honorable to himself.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

A LONG REASON.—The Portlander says that the reason why the Vermont and New-Hampshire boys are so tall, is because they are in the habit of drawing themselves up so as to peep over the mountains to see the sun rise. It is dreadful stretching work.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1837.

DIVORCES.—When Legislators transcend their sphere and interpose their authority in matters which invade the reserved privileges of individuals, or when they presume to dictate in matters of conscience, they exercise an odious and intolerable tyranny The matrimonial bond is the strictest voluntary connexion that exists among our social relations. It is divine in its origin; sacred in all its moral aspects, and possesses imprescriptible rights. The causes which dissolve the conjugal union are very few, and are most explicitly designated in the Oracles of Truth.—A divorce ought to be an occasion of affecting solemnity, and emanate from exalted judicial authority.

Among our legislative acts, we believe the majority are enactments affecting divorces. We are pained at this indication of disrespect to one of the holiest, and most beneficent ordinances that the Deity has established among mankind. The subject ought to be investigated by the jurist, the friend of social order, and the christian moralist. We designed to discuss this momentous topic with earnestness and deliberation worthy of its eventful nature, but are obliged to defer our observations to a more convenient season.

We are gratified to learn that the notice published in our last paper, inviting the citizens of this village to assemble in Plainfield Seminary for the purpose of forming a class in English literature, was nobly responded to. The meeting was composed of our most respectable citizens, and from the spirit and interest evinced by the various speakers, as well as from the pervading tone of satisfaction disclosed by the assembly, (the majority of whom were ladies,) we are justified in cherishing sanguine anticipations in regard to the advanced literary reputation of our town.

⁂ The Class in English Literature will be organized to morrow (Friday) evening, March 17, at 7 o'clock, in the Plainfield Seminary. Ladies and gentleman intending to join the Class, are respectfully requested to be punctual at that hour.

ERRATUM.—In the poetic communication published last week, entitled 'The Awakened Lyre,' the last line should have read

Its tones in joyous humor wooed.

☞ Correspondents who do not wish their articles published with the sense mangled, will be pleased to write so that the words may not easily be mistaken. Printers, like other men of business, are frequently subject to such a press of labor and anxiety, as forbids very nice distinctions and accurate criticism.

☞ We wish to say to those of our subscribers who belong to the Piscataway and Somerville route, that Mr. Ira Coriell, the agent for that district, did not call for the papers last Thursday. Having no knowledge of his intention to relinquish the business, we waited for him till Saturday, when we were informed of his being in town, though he did not call to see us.

Those who did not receive the paper of last week, will be served with both numbers this week, and we shall make every reasonable effort to have them punctually delivered in future.

LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE.—We are pleased to see that a committee has been raised in our Legislature to report some general rule in relation to the applications for the sale of the real estate of testators and minors. It is hoped the Committee will be particular to point out the authority of the Legislature to violate last wills and testaments, and change the purposes of the testators. To us the practice has always seemed highly objectionable, and altogether illegal. And such is the opinion of the bar generally. Yet lawyers in the legislature present these applications—urge them forward, and finally vote for them, as though it were perfectly proper for the Legislature thus to violate what the laws have ever held to be sacred and inviolate—a man's last will and testament.

If it is competent for our Legislature to alter a will in one particular, why may they not do so in another? If they may order real estate to be sold, which I bequeath in trust for my child, when he shall reach his majority, they may with equal propriety change my legatees, and give a totally foreign direction to my estate. The truth is the Legislature have no such constitutional power, and no title thus given under its authority to sell the legacy of a minor is worth a straw, if he chooses not to recognize it when he reaches his majority. It is possible the question may be submitted to the proper court for adjudication if all the applications which have been made to the present Legislature shall be granted. Viewed in its moral aspects, the subject assumes a still graver character.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

Those, who by noble acts, have acquired honor, or who by degrees, have risen to absolute command, frequently throw off the mask, and appear in their real character. Some sovereigns begin their reign with a show of moderation and clemency, but gradually assume their own proper disposition as the most despotic of tyrants. Nero, who had the advantage of an excellent education under the philosophic Seneca, was commended for his affability, generosity, and clemency; but after he ascended the throne, he exceeded all who had preceded him in profligacy and cruelty, and rendered his name proverbial in all succeeding ages as a detestable monster.

William IV. has so bad an ear for music as not to know God save the King from Yankee Doodle.

Domestic Intelligence.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS terminated its Second Annual Session and its legal existence on the night of Friday, the 3d instant. The Senate adjourned at one o'clock, and he House within the hour succeeding. Not more than one-third of the subjects before them received the final action of both Houses. The Senate, indeed, acted definitely on nearly every public measure of importance demanding its attention; but the case was widely different in the House. That body has become too numerous and unwieldy for the purpose it was designed to subserve. It should be reduced at least one-third at the next decennial adjustment of the representation. One Member to each hundred thousand inhabitants would be amply sufficient. But we pass to a brief statement of what has been done and what left undone at the late session:

The Currency Bill of the Senate, designed to revoke or supersede the famous Order of the Secretary of the Treasury requiring payments in specie exclusively for Public Lands, was destroyed by the act of the President, after having passed both Houses by very large majorities. The bill substantially provides that the notes of specie paying banks (issuing no small notes) which are equivalent to specie at the place where they are offered, shall be received from purchasers of Public Lands; and that at any rate the rules which govern the receipts for import duties shall also govern the receipts for Lands. This bill passed the Senate by a vote of 41 to 5, and the House by 143 to 59, and would probably have passed again by the constitutional majority of two-thirds of each House, had it been vetoed by the President. He, however, simply retained it in his possession without acting upon it; and, as less than ten days intervened betwen its passage and the adjournment—it was lost.

The Land Sale Restriction Bill intended to prohibit the future sale of Public Lands except in limited quantities to actual residents on the same, and for other purposes, which passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 23, was lost in the House on Wednesday evening, on a motion of Mr. Love of this State that it be laid on the table. On this motion, the vote stood—Yeas 107, Nays 91.

The Fortification Bill, with the amendment of Mr. Bell, providing for a *Distribution of the Surplus Revenue* above five millions of dollars which may remain in the Treasury on the first of January next, was lost by the disagreeament of the two Houses.

We believe every other regular Appropriation Bill was passed. The Independence of Texas was virtually recognized by a vote of the Senate, and partially or conditionally by the House.

The Tariff Bills of Mr. Wright in the Senate and Mr. Cambreleng in the House alike failed. It was pretty clearly evinced that Mr. Cambreleng's could not have passed under any circumstances That of Mr. Wright passed the Senate and might have passed the House had time permitted. Of course, the subject of an adjustment of the revenue to the reasonable wants of the Government, either by a reduction of the Tariff, a reduction of the price of Public Lands, a Distribution of the Surplus Revenue, or a Distribution of the proceeds of sales of the Public Lands, will demand the early attention of the next Congress. We believe the Surplus Revenue on the 1st of January next, notwithstanding the distribution already ordered, will exceed twenty millions of dollars. That such a Surplus is undesirable, corrupting, and dangerous, is admitted—nay, insisted on—by all parties.

Mr. Benton's Army Increase Bill was likewise lost—a very bearable loss, in our humble opinion. We cannot perceive the utility of creating new companies and regiments when it is found impossible to fill up those already in being. It were wiser to have less occasion for military force, if that be not impossible.

Here endeth the record of the more important doings and undoings of the Twenty-Fourth Congress.

P. S.—Gen. Jackson has published his reasons for neither approving nor returning the Currency Bill. They are based on the alleged obscurity and unintelligibility of its provisions. (If the objection be well founded, the censure falls on Mr. Rives, who drafted and introduced the bill, or Mr. Walker who reported it. We always apprehended it was not direct enough in its stipulations.)

The gist of this matter to our mind lies here: Mr. Van Buren's Administration comes in wholly uncommitted with regard to this same Treasury Order, and in a position to continue, to modify, or to revoke it, as circumstances shall render expedient and a full consideration shall determine.

New-Yorker.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JACKSON, on his retirement from public life, was issued from the Globe Office on Saturday of last week. Reaching us at the same time with Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural, the last proceedings of Congress, and other important intelligence, we are unable to make room for it in our columns. This is the less to be regretted since its doctrines and views have already been forcibly and repeatedly presented in the several Annual, Veto, and other Messages of the President during the last five years. We do not discover a single novel suggestion, though we observe that his hostility to all Banks, all incorporations, and all issues of paper money, has become strengthened and embittered.

The necessity of a general and fervent attachment to our Federal Union is most strongly insisted on. The efforts and objects of the Abolitionists are strongly denounced and stigmatized. The policy of the Removal of the Indians to the territory beyond the Mississippi is eulogized as just and philanthropic. Internal Improvements by the General Government are condemned as unconstitutional. The Distribution of the Surplus Revenue, or, as it is phrased, raising money for distributiou, meets with similar reprehension. A Protective Tariff is set forth as the prolific source of national evils, and a reduction of that now in force urgently suggested. The people are warned to be on their guard against the seductive influences of accumulated or associated wealth, and the doctrine that wealth is naturally if not inevitably hostile to the interests of the poorer classes is pretty broadly asserted. We believe these comprise all the leading propositions of the Address.—*Ib.*

THE INAUGURATION at Washington took place at the east front of the Capitol. The day was splendid, and the concourse immense. For some days, it had been impossible to obtain lodgings in Washington, or even in Georgetown. The oath was administered to Mr. Van Buren by Chief Justice Taney. After the ceremony had been concluded, the procession moved to the White House, where the new President held a levee, which was so fully attended that great numbers could not reach the door. Those who succeeded in entering, were entertained with munificent hospitality. The Inauguration Ball in the evening was the most superb affair ever got up at the Metropolis. Mr. Van Buren and the Heads of Departments attended; Gen. Jackson was unable.

Ib.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—Rumor for once spoke truth in her latest premonitions with regard to Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet. All the old Secretaries have been retained, and Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, of South-Carolina, has been called to the bureau of the War Department. The Cabinet will therefore stand, for the present—

Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, Secretary of State.
" Levi Woodbury, of N. Hampshire, Sec. Treasury.
" Joel R. Poinsett, of N. Carolina, Secretary of War.
" Mahlon Dickerson, of N. J., Secretary of the Navy.
" Benj. F. Butler, of New-York, Attorney General.
" Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, Postmaster General.

The new Senate was organised in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol on Saturday—51 Members present. Hon. Richard M. Johnson was inaugurated as Vice President, took his seat as President of the Senate, and acknowledged the honor in a brief speech.

On Tuesday morning, President Van Buren submitted the following nominations:

Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia.
Powhatan Ellis, Minister to Mexico.
Wm. H. Haywood, of N. C., Charge d'Affairs to Belgium.
Henry Wheaton, Minister to Prussia.

There is one nomination in this list which surprises us—that of Mr. Ellis as Minister to Mexico, when he has just returned from that country, in consequence of a direct and violent rupture with that Government. Of course, the matter is fully understood at Washington, and is doubtless all right; but if Santa Anna should not have overthrown the adverse order of things in Mexico, the re-appointed Minister will be apt to look three or four ways on landing, and come back 'with a flea in his ear.'

A great number of re-nominations of Collectors, Surveyors, &c. were likewise made—all of which with the above will doubtless be confirmed with little opposition.—*Ib.*

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

IN COUNCIL, March 7.

The following bills were passed: the supplement relative to verdicts and juries; the bill to incorporate the city of Trenton; the bill to incorporate the New-Jersey Agricultural Company; the bill to incorporate the Trenton Manufacturing Company; and the bill to enable the officers of the New-Brunswick Bank to settle its affairs.

In the afternoon, the Council spent some time as a Court of Impeachment, when it came to order, and the following bills were passed, viz. the Bergen Silk Co.; the Bergen Port Co.; the supplement to the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad Company, and the supplement for the preservation of deer and other game.

IN ASSEMBLY, March 7.

The following bills passed: to regulate the navigation of the Raritan River and Staten Island Sound; and the supplement to the act for the punishment of Crimes.

The supplement to the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad passed 35 to 11.

IN COUNCIL, March 8.

Mr. Kirkpatrick called up the supplement to the Lien law, when on motion of Mr. Parsons, it was so amended as to extend to Paterson and Manchester in Passaic county, and then passed.

The supplement from the House to the charter of New-Brunswick passed unanimously.

IN ASSEMBLY, March 8.

Mr. Willis offered a resolution that the House will not adjourn on the 9th instant, which on motion of Mr. Chetwood, was modified so as to resolve to adjourn on the 16th instant, and adopted.

The following is a supplement to the act for the instruction of indigent deaf and dumb persons, inhabitants of this State; and to the act to provide for the instruction of indigent blind persons, inhabitants of this State; passed March 8, 1836.

Be it enacted, That all the benefits and provisions of the acts to which this is a supplement, shall be extended to indigent blind children, and to deaf and dumb children, who shall have attained the age of six years; any thing in the said acts aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed February 2, 1837.

The Trenton Emporium in speaking of the bill to distribute the Surplus Revenue (a synopsis of which we published week before last,) says:

"We examine this bill in vain to find any security for the safe disposition of these funds, and their return when called for. The Treasurer of the State gives security to the amount of $50,000 for the faithful management of funds placed in his care—and cannot touch a dollar of them after all, without the counter signature of the Secretary of State. Yet this bill proposes to place a million of money—and *borrowed* money too—in the hands of from 250 to 600 different persons, chosen freeholders and township committees, who are changing every year, without exacting any security from them for the faithful performance of the trust. The United States has a *lien* upon every acre of land in New-Jersey for the payment of this money—and if it is lost *the land must pay it!* Our farmers are placed in the position of endorsers for the officers who are to handle this money. If with their consent—very well. Our settled conviction is, that this bill does not contain the necessary safeguards against the loss of funds—and any bill, in which such safeguard is wanting, would be, in our humble opinion, very unwise."

Eighty-one bills, including two joint resolutions, passed Congress at its late session—and most of these were private and unimportant ones. A vast amount of business remains not acted upon.

HORRIBLE MURDER!—Information was given to the Coroner on Tuesday of the death of a woman named Mary Wilkinson, who had been suffering for the last six months, in consequence of injuries she had received from a man named Jacob M. Burrows, in August.

A jury being empannelled, Catharine Alcock deposed, that Burrows entered the apartments of the deceased, who was *enciente* at the time, struck her violently, when she fell prostrate on the floor. He then stamped on and kicked her in a way too horrible to describe, leaving the unfortunate woman in such a state that medical assistance became necessary, when she was delivered of a dead child, and since that period has lingered in a state of great suffering, until Monday last, when she expired. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, and the accused was yesterday morning arrested.

SHIP CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.—After cutting the country up in every direction with canals and railroads, the unsatisfied enterprise of our people is now busy at work projectiug Herculean schemes of ship canals to unite the great lakes with one another, and with the Atlantic.—That of the Welland, in Canada, around Niagara Falls, is made; another, corresponding, is to be constructed on our side—and the Michigan Legislature are debating one around the Falls of St. Mary's, whereby we open to the chain of lower lakes the immense inland sea of Lake Superior, by a canal only one half a mile long, and a lockage of twenty-three feet. There will also one day be a ship canal directly across the Michigan Peninsula, to connect Lakes Erie and Michigan, and one also from those lakes by a common trunk, to connect with the Ohio river, to say nothing of Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi. Go ahead!—*Newbern Spectator.*

FREDERICKSBURG, March 8.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A circumstance of unusual character in this State took place on Wednesday morning last, about seven o'clock, within a mile or two of town—a highway robbery. Mr. Osgood, a contractor of the James river canal, being disappointed in getting a seat in the southwestern coach, and anxious to reach Washington as soon as possible, took the road on foot. He fell in with two men on Tuesday, with whom he travelled, and whose expenses at Aslop's tavern he paid, they being without funds. When near town, they demanded his money, which, after being severely beaten by clubs, and having his ear dreadfully lacerated by the blows, he was induced to surrender.—*Arena.*

The Metropolitan says the rogues and pickpockets were actively engaged during the whole time of the Inauguration, and the dense throng collected to witness the ceremony afforded them a good opportunity. We saw one gentleman from the country who had his pocket-book cut out of his pocket, containing a large amount of cash, and we have heard of sundry other such cases.

THE 'PLAINFIELD UNION' is the title of a respectable and neatly printed weekly newspaper, lately commenced at Plainfield, N. J., under the editorial superintendence of Mr. JACOB OVERACRE, formerly of this vicinity; and bids fair to become an useful and interesting public journal. Its *literary* articles, in particular, evince ability and good taste.—*Mohawk Courier.*

VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE.—In the year 1813 or '14, Ira Bingham was a school teacher in the then village of Utica, where he committed a forgery, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison at New-York. After his release, he assumed another name, and became a bookseller, in a small way, in some part of the State of Kentucky. We perceive by the New-York papers, that a law on the subject of slavery has been recently enacted in the *Nation of Texas*, and that one Ira Bingham has signed it as Speaker of the House of Representatives of that immaculate Republic.

Can any individual ascertain whether the graduate of our state prison, and the Honrable Speaker be one and the same individual?—*Ib.*

Extract of a letter, received from a gentleman of the U. S. ship Constitution, dated

LISBON, Jan. 17, 1837.

The Constitution has returned from a delightful cruise up the Mediterranean, having visited the most interesting ports on both sides. As she came down the Mediterranean she gave assistance to an English brig, in distress, in a gale of wind, and had to bear away for Cadiz, in order to insure the stranger safety. The act received the highest applause from the British residents.—*Delaware Journal.*

EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON left Washington on Tuesday morning of last week, on his journey to Tennessee, via Baltimore, and the Railroad. He was attended to the Washington depot by Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson, and was further accompanied by Chief Justice Taney.

The doors of a church in Dayton, Ohio, in which a Mr. Rankin was lecturing against slavery, were recently forced open by a mob and the lecturer carried to the water on a rail, where the more prudent of the multitude rescued him from farther violence. When and where is the spirit of mobocracy to be rebuked?

GRAZING.—The Romney (Virginia) Intelligencer of the 11th inst. contains the following notices:

"A South Branch farmer of this vicinity, sold on Wednesday last, *sixty-seven head of cattle*, at the handsome price of eighty-five dollars per head."

The Bridgeton Whig raises a note of exultation at the success of the Temperance cause in that quarter. They now go for total abstinence.

There have been large sales of Lots at Elizabethtown recently, at high prices. That ancient Borough is experiencing the benefits of the Railroad, and of her own industry and enterprise.

Commodore Hawkins of the Texian Navy, died recently at New-Orleans of small pox. This loathsome and pestilent disease is in all parts of the United States.

They are waging a war of extermination against dogs in Morristown, in consequence of an apprehension that some of them may become rabid.

The United States Senate adjourned on Wednesday of last week.

The Washington Telegraph has been discontinued. It had outlived its respectability and usefulness. It was the organ of the nullifiers and ultra state-rights politicians—and would not admit that slavery is an evil.

The Hudson River we learn was open to Sing Sing a day or two since. The recent rain will be likely to break it up still higher.

Gov. Poindexter is not dead, as the papers will have it, but is nearly recovered from the effects of his fall.

A line of Telegraphs, from one extremity of the United States to the other, is in the contemplation of a few spirited individuals in New-York. It would secure their fortunes, and be of the highest importance to the country. Such modes of conveying intelligence are in use on the European continent.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives by a vote of 57 to 32, have passed an act prohibiting the United States Bank from taking stock in the Internal Improvement Companies of that State.

Speculation in real estate is now raging in New-Orleans and its vicinity; and fortunes of from one to three hundred thousand are made in a day. The mania is also appearing in New-York again. It is impossible for money to be plenty and cheap, or business of any kind regular and safe, in such a state of excitement.

NEWARK prospers in all her enterprises, and well does she deserve success. One of her Whaling ships, the John Wells, has returned with a cargo of oil and whalebone, valued at near sixty thousand dollars—'all drawn from the great deep, and a clear gain to the interests of the place.'

By a record of the prices of flour for the last forty years, it appears that in 1796, 1800, 1801, 1805, 1811, '12 and '13, and in 1817, '18, the price was as high as it is now, and in two or three instances higher. In 1796, it was $15. The lowest price at which it has been sold within that time, is $3,75, in 1821.

It will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of our Legislature, that the Governor and Council have appointed the Commissioners of Pilotage, under the late law. The selections must be acceptable to all parties interested.

Upon motion of Mr. Parsons, the following persons were appointed by the Governor and Council, Commissioners of Pilotage, viz.

Capt. Wm. A. Hackstaff, and John F. Ellis, Jersey City, Bergen.

Capt. Lewis Bosworth, and Benjamin Beaston, Newark, Essex.

Lieut. Jonathan D. Williamson, U. S. Navy, Elizabethtown, Essex.

Capt. Lawrence Kearney, U. S. N., Perth Amboy, Middlesex.

Capt. Leonard Walling, U. S. N., Key Port, Monmouth.

THE DANGERS OF WHALING.—The ship John Wells, (the first Newark Whaler) has proved herself what she was represented to be, a first rate ship, and one of the fastest sailors ever employed in the whaling business—and she had on board as fine a crew of intelligent young men as ever went on a similar voyage. They have returned in good health and spirits, with only a few frost-bitten fingers. Mr. Stiles, a very attentive and valuable hand, on the passage out, fell from one of the yards on the deck, and sustained considerable injury. But the most serious calamity that befel them during the voyage, was the death of Mr. Davis, the first mate, by the stroke of a whale. There were three boats out at the time, and each had fastened to a whale. One of the hands on board the boat with the captain, discovered that something serious had occurred to Mr. Davis' boat, and remarked to the captain that he believed the mate was killed. The captain replied, "Oh, no, that cannot be." They, however, let go their whale, and pulled for Mr. Davis' boat; and when they came up to her, they saw floating on the water the mangled body of the first mate. The whale that he had fastened to, had swept its powerful tail over the boat. The boat was also capcised, and the other men thrown into the sea, but were all picked up. This was a disheartening circumstance to the whole crew, and especially to the raw hands, one of whom left the ship soon after.

On one occasion, a boat lodged on the back of a whale, and was conveyed some distance, when one of the boys shoved the boat off into the water.

NOTICES.

☞ The stockholders of the Printing Office of the "UNION," are requested to meet at Abraham Laing's, on Monday evening, the 20th inst. for special purposes. A general attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the members.

By order of the Committee.

Mr. IRA CORIELL is no longer an authorized agent for this paper. A substitute will be furnished forthwith.

☞ Mr. ISAAC DOTY is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

JACOB OVERACRE,
January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN Cabinet Maker.—A good workman can have steady employment. Apply to

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

ALSO.—A Boy, about 15 years of age, to learn the above business. None need apply except they can produce good recommendations.

Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 9

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.
WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1tf

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.		Do. country	13 50 a 14 —
Pot	7 — a —	Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Pearl	7 50 a — —	Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
BEESWAX—lb.		Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Yellow	— 28 a — 30	Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
White	— 38 a — 40	Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
CANDLES—lb.		Lard	— 14 a — 15
Tallow	— 11 a — 13	Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Sperm	— 32 a — 33	Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
COAL.		Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25	*RICE*—100 lbs.	
Scotch	10 — a 11 —	1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —	*SALT*—bu.	
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —	Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
Schuylkill	— — a — —	St. Ubes	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.		Cadiz	— — a — —
Cuba	— 11 a — 13	Lisbon	— — a — —
Brazil	— 11 a — 13	Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 14	Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
Laguira	— 11 a — 13	*SEEDS.*	
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11	Flax, ro. 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Java	— 13 a — 16	Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11	Timothy, tc.	14 — a 14 50
FEATHERS—lb.		Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
Foreign	— 14 a — 25	*SOAP*—lb.	
American	— 50 a — 55	Brown	— 5 a — 7
FISH—brl.		Castile	— 13 a — 15
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50	*SUGARS*—lb.	
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50	N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50	St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25	Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —	Havana, wht	— 11 a — 12
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50	Lump	— 14 a — 15
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —	Loaf	— 16 a — 19
FLAX—lb.		*TALLOW*—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12	American	— 10 a — 11
American	— — a — 11	Russian	— — a — —
FRUIT.		*TEAS*—lb.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25	Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88	Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42	Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45	Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Smyrna, lb.	4 — a — 5	Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10	Souchong	— 25 a — 50
HONEY—gal.		Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Havana	— 45 a — 50	Bohea	— 18 a — 20
HAY—100 lbs.		*TOBACCO*—lb.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —	Virginia	— 5 a — 8
HOPS—lb.		Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
First sort '36	— — a — 10	Ohio	— 9 a — 18
INDIGO—lb.		Cuba	— 22 a — 25
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75	St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45	Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26	Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
LIME—cask.		*WOOL*—lb.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —	Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 06
Camden	— — a — —	Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 67
LEATHER—lb.		Common	— 45 a — 50
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
MOLASSES—gal.		*CORN EXCHANGE.*	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 35	Flour, NY. bl.	11 — a 11 —
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 a — —	Troy	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36	Western	11 75 a 12 —
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38	Philadelphia	— — a 11 25
Orleans	— 37 a — 38	Georgetown	— — a 11 75
NAVAL STORES—brl.		Howard st.	11 50 a — —
Tar	2 25 a — —	Richmond	13 — a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —	Baltimore	— — a 11 —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50	Rye Flour	9 00 a 9 25
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 50	Indian Meal	4 75 a 4 88
OILS—gal.		Wheat, Baltic	2 00 a 2 12
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05	Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Whale	— 45 a — 46	Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 42 a 1 47
Do. winter	1 — a — —	Corn, N. bu.	1 6 a 1 08
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —	Do. South.	— — a 1 04
PROVISIONS—brl.		Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Beef, ms city	— — a 14 —	Oats, North.	— 65 a — 70

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs; railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.
Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT

OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs.
John T. Cook.
} In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Z. ROSSEL, Clk.
C. BOICE, Attorney.
March 16. 9—2m.

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL

Assurance Fire Company.

THE Directors of said Company at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, presented the following statement of the affairs and condition of the Institution.

It has been in successful operation since the year 1832.

It has sustained losses to the amount of	$2,426 08¼
The whole amount of expenses	389 60
	$2,815 68¼
The amount of Capital arising from mutual premiums	22,877 55
The amount of Interest &c. received from the Capital and yearly Insurances	8,169 49
There is still due for Interest this Spring	511 21
Which leaves a nett balance arising from the Interest above the expenses and losses, of	5,865 01¼

The Company have received no members since the 15th February, 1836, but Insure applicants by the year, upon as reasonable terms as others.

JACOB MANNING, President.
C. BOICE, Secretary.
March 15. 9—3w

FOUR TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR Lots in this Village for sale.—Terms: one-half cash, and the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage, if required.

For further information, enquire of

JOHN WILSON, Esq.
Plainfield, March 15, 1837. 9

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—
PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Rain or Shine!

PLAINFIELD AND RAHWAY STAGE

MAKES regular daily trips, in spite of the bad roads, and I hope that when I get my new and commodious Carriage on, (which will be in a short time,) the public will reward me by their patronage, when the travelling is good.

ASA T. WATERS.
Plainfield. 8

News for Plainfield.

TO RENT—From the first of April next—a Store-house and Dwelling on the corner of Front and William-streets, opposite the subscriber's residence. If not rented together soon, the dwelling or store will be let separate. For particulars enquire of

JOEL DUNN, Jr.
Plainfield, March 4, 1836. 8

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by
1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Lot for Sale.

THIS is to certify that I, Samuel Mullison, do authorise *Isaac Mullison* to sell my lot of Land, near Samptown, consisting of between two and three Acres and being a pleasant Site for Dwellings; and I will guarantee a good Title for the same.

If the above-mentioned Lot should not be sold by the 17th of March next, it will be offered at Public Auction.

SAMUEL MULLISON.
NEWARK, February 21, 1837. 6 w3

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.
PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. Waters,
James Leonard,
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,
Timothy Rose,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpoel,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Bullman,
Ira Dunn,
Daniel Cave,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lauterrette,
J. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

Bank Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Commissioners for opening the Books for subscribing to the Plainfield Bank, have decided to postpone the opening of the Books as heretofore advertised, to another time, of which time, notice will be given in the next Plainfield Union.

JAMES LEONARD,
JACOB MANNING,
CORNELIUS BOICE,
NATHAN VAIL,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON,
JOHN W. CRAIG,
Commissioners.
Plainfield, March 16, 1837. 7 w3

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.
PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

The Juvenile Lyceum.

Organized March 12, 1836.

The prosperity of the Society has encouraged its friends to make the exercises as useful and interesting as possible, and that others may participate with them in the instruction they receive, it has been determined to publish this sheet as the organ of the Lyceum.

The instructive part of the exercises of each meeting, are [is?] embraced in the number published the following day.

Children, especially those of New-Brunswick, are respectfully invited to write upon interesting and useful subjects and send them [?] in for publication.

This is the first experiment of the kind in the world. Shall it succeed?

Published every Saturday, at the office of *The Times*.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, or one cent a number, when delivered.

Lyceums and individuals that have duplicates of minerals, drawings, and other interesting objects, [subjects?] are invited to exchange with the Society.

Persons remitting $4 free of expense will be furnished with 10 copies of the Lyceum for one year, and in the same proportion for any greater sum.

All communications must be post paid, and addressed to the Juvenile Lyceum.

As two copies are printed on one sheet, the postage is but half the usual rates.

Subscriptions received at 190 Greenwich-street, New-York.

Wanted,

A STEADY, American Girl, to take care of an Infant, and do the Washing and Ironing of a man and his wife at board. Good recommendations will be required. Inquire at this office.

March 2, 1837. 7tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same on or before the 1st of April next.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kittles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

BLACKSMITHING.

ERASTUS MILLER would inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in this village, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, where they can have their work done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Eliptic Springs made and repaired.

☞ A share of public patronage is solicited.

PLAINFIELD, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.
Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1tf

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Girls to learn the Tailoring Business. Also—Two Boys, 14 or 15 years old, as apprentices.

JETHRO M. VERMULE.
Scotch Plains, February 16, 1837. 5w4

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 8tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Fresh Milk.

ON or about the First of April the subscriber intends to supply this place with MILK.

JOHN EDGAR.
Plainfield, March 6, 1837. 8

For the Plainfield Union.

RETROSPECTION.

BY O. A. BOWE.

I.

Sick of surrounding care and strife,
I turn away my mental gaze,
Flee for a time from actual life,
And hie me back to happier days;
When Childhood's sun upon me shone,
And lighted up a world of joy,
Where, clouds and shadows all unknown,
I was a merry-hearted boy.

II.

I tread my old familiar home,
And press again familiar hands,
Back from the grave the perished come
And wanderers, wide from distant lands;
The sun-rays tinge the neighboring hills,
As brightly as in days of yore,
And singing birds and laughing rills
My joyous morn of life restore,

III.

How truly *blest those Eden hours!*
How gay and gorgeous are their dreams!
How bright the hopes, how fair the flowers,
With which that age of promise teems!
Far in the depth of coming years
The varied scenes of Manhood lie,
Nor scarce a glimpse of age appears
To cast its shadow on the sky.

IV.

Anon there comes a rising cloud
The echoing thunder peals amain,
The lowering heavens in storm are bound,
And lo! the dash of Summer rain!
The fitful storm is overpast,
The gladdening sun his radiance darts,
And wide the beams of joy are cast,
And cheer again our sorrowing hearts.

V.

The years that slow in Youth recede
And linger long to Childhood's eye,
Gain, as they roll, increasing speed,
And rush at length in thunder by!
We miss the pleasures of our prime,
As round us fancy vainly steals;
We feel the burdens brought by Time,
Nor care to stay his chariot-wheels!

New-York, March, 1837.

For the Plainfield Union.

SCRAP

From an unpublished Journal of Travels, in the State of New-York: addressed to a Friend.—Written after visiting the Cahoes Falls.

* * * * * * *

Here—the wild Mohawk! rolled in savage
Majesty—through forests, hills, and ragged
Cliffs! *now*, peaceful like the mirrored bosom
Of a lake, and decked with diamonds stolen
From glist'ning sunbeams: *then* changing *placid*—
Beauty, for the foam of rushing waters!
Drawn by the magnet to the brink of tow'ring
Rocks—thence falling headlong down the abyss,
Foaming with rage, and roaring like the lion
In his might!—

There too, the *Hudson* with majestic sway,
Pursued in graceful forms, its winding way!
Bordered by cities, towns, and villas neat,
And—(if to make the picture more complete)—
Studded with craft, whose swelling sails spread wide,
Floated like fairy visions on the tide.—
Ah! 't was a scene such as the *Poet loves*—
And such as 'fit the Painter's pencil *moves*!
But to *describe* it'l powers like mine must fail—
So let *imagination* tell the tale.—

CLEMENTINA.

Plainfield, March, 1837.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

On Saturday last, "the 4th of March," at noon, this simple and august ceremonial, was performed in the presence of assembled thousands; when Mr. Van Buren delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The practice of all my *predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully* fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, we recognize the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and, whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow-citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever-watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad; yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy, and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly but efficiently, performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we *present an aggregate of human prosperity surely* not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger the blessings *we enjoy. The thoughtful framers of our con*stitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the resources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union were essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic *institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might en*danger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new Government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the power of the rest were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the States was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting *such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns* of the whole confederacy, its intercourse, as a uniform community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home; and, while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed far from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced us, in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. *We have learned by* experience a fruitful lesson: that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has attended our great experiment, is, in itself, a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow-citizens, looking forward to the far-distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on my mind a firm belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that, if we *maintain the principles on which they* were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations yet to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof, that a popular Government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience, during the struggles *of the revolution was supposed* to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of Government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burden will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognised the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment, that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death, nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self-government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been favorably exemplified in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true, the ardor of public sentiment outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence, it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence. The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow-citizens, will assuredly, in time, produce this result; for as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great land-marks of social order, and maintaining, on all occasions, the inviolability of those constitutional and legal provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed unfitness of our institutions for those hostile emergencies, which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of appehension, their enemies of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in Governments differntly formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us *war could never be the result of individual or ir*responsible will, but must be a measure of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing, gave new confidence to our Government; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for the want of it; but, among ourselves, all *doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a* salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory the multiplication of States, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its ancient, than it is at its present limits; new and in*exhaustible sources of general prosperity have* been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is *the confidence of future safety* imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every State has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in *prosperity* and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit *of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that* of humanity included? Amidst the violence of excited passions, this general and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded; and standing, as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of slave-holding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the U. States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional *sanction. These opinions have been adopted in* the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this! We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realised, and prosperity perfectly secured.—To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution surmount every adverse circumstance, dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy must *teach us that none more threatening than the past* can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that, if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them; to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

For myself, therefore, I desire to declare, that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is, a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it. Look*ing back to it as a sacred instrument carefully* and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise; viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the states all power not explicitly parted with; I shall endeavor to preserve, protect, and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provisions for direction in every action. To matters of domestic concernment which it has intrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as shall relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously devote myself; beyond those limits I shall never pass.

To enter, on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpected. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted to them, with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them, in their actual state, as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valour of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and, in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which, I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his councils, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments, which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him I but express, with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors and with length of days; may her ways be the ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise ar*terial action—and to aid all the different organs of se*cretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enody's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved *more by the use of them than by all the means she has* ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,
Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. *Having for several years been acquainted with* Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.
JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.
PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have on hand Boards of various qualities and prices, Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch Joist, 2 inch clear Plank, 1 1-2 inch do., 1 1-4 inch do., wide do., clear Boards, first rate Clap Boards, White Wood Boards, White Wood Plank, Bass Wood Boards, 5-8 clear wide Boards, Box Boards, Cherry Plank, Black Walnut Boards, Cedar Posts, Ash Plank, Ladders, Spruce and Hemlock Timber, Hemlock 2 inch Plank, White Pine Plank planed, Spruce Plank, Bunch Shingles.

LIKEWISE.

100 casks Thomaston Lime, Ceiling Lath, 40 barrels Taylor's superior Albany Ale, 30 half barrels do. do., for family use.

ALSO.

Just received from Virginia, a cargo of Cedar Shingles, consisting of Companies, Common and Culls.

☞ The above articles make a general and good assortment, which they offer for sale at their Yard, formerly occupied by Jacob Parker.

PINCH & HAYDOCK.

RAHWAY, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Something Extra.

TO ALL—BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.

OPPOSITE Barklew's Hotel
Pruden's Store you'll find:
Where he intends to sell
Goods, of various kind:
Dry Goods, Groc'ries, and Hardware,
With Crockery—purchased new;
Also, Bread and Nuts there are,
And Cakes and Candies too.
If these to purchase you're inclined,
Please call before you change your mind.

IRA PRUDEN.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1837. NUMBER 10.

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We are determined not to deviate from these terms in any case, so long as we shall fulfil them on our part.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object, and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained, and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. Elias W. Crane,
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., }
William P. Pyatt, M. D., } *New York City.*
George Mather, Esq.,
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, }
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell, } *Plainfield.*
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, }
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL, } *Trustees.*
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

December 30, 1836. 1tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF ANDREW JACKSON,
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

Fellow-Citizens:—Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune, in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interest of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered; and it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial. My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country I so anxiously endeavored to serve; and, at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave the people prosperous and happy; in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace; and honored and respected by every nation of the world. If my humble efforts have in any degree, contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honors you have heaped upon me; and, above all by the generous confidence with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns; but the recollection of the many past favors you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgement of the gratitude I owe you. And if I use the occasion to offer you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness which you have so often extended to me; and will, at least, see in them an earnest desire to perpetuate, in this favored land, the blessings of liberty and equal laws.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period; the spirit in which they waged war against each other; and our intimate commercial connexions with every part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of much difficulty for the Government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried Government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; and at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is every thing to encourage us; and if you are true to yourselves, nothing can impede your march to the highest point of national prosperity. The States which had so long been retarded in their improvement by the Indian tribes residing in the midst of them, are at length relieved from the evil; and this unhappy race, the original dwellers in our land, are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization, and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the states; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that ill-fated race has at length been placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our relations with foreign powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness, and I take pleasure in saying that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just; and the claims of our citizens, which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and I trust, temporary exception, our relations with every foreign power, are now of the most friendly character—our commerce continually expanding and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

These cheering and grateful prospects, and these multiplied favors, we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under our present form of government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it; and has proved that in the union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hope of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow citizens by the Father of his Country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that "while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds;" and he has cautioned us, in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties, or geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our Union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this valuable legacy of Washington to his countrymen, should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address; but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more and more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord in the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the *south* against the *north*, and the *north* against the *south*, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics; topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can never speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of a Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfiling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have the designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride, and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissentions? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may afterwards be repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would be found here, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic; if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would be soon broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harrassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look upon the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self-interest—but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power, not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the Government as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or to offend the just pride of the people of other States, and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race, but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord, are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages.

Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed; for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them, and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be state or national.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous: and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the taxgatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity in the consumer; and, as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imports is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of this Government to reduce them, *for no circumstance can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.*

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many heavy duties on commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up, in various quarters, to squander the money, and to purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed, when the Executive Department of the Government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries prescribed by the constitution. The good sense and practical judgment of the people, when the subject was brought before them, sustained the course of the Executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purposes of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government, is not abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters: and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government and annually distributed among the States. And if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to character-as every republican government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will, before long, find themselves oppressed by debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens to be misled on this subject.

(Concluded next week.)

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1837.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS.

"Gen. Jackson has issued a *Farewell Address*, what none of the Presidents, except Washington, ever attempted. The address is quite long, and that is all we know of it, as we have neither read or published it, nor do we intend to. The public have had quite enough of his documents while in office, without being bored with them after he retires. Those who have read the address, pronounce it a *parody* on Washington's."

Such is the language of one of the most talented and valuable weekly papers, devoted to party interests, that come under our notice. True, the "Farewell" is "quite long," and on that account it had well nigh been excluded from the columns of this paper; and we had about concluded that the brief synopsis we gave last week from the New-Yorker, must answer as an apology. Party prejudice, however, (thanks to the spirit of free discussion and candid investigation,) did not deter us from giving it a perusal, nor prevent our discovering much sound doctrine, accompanied with salutary advice respecting what the Ex-President regards as several great evils; some of which, in our opinion, are real, and others imaginary. Of these, it is not our design at present, to point out the one or the other. But for a public journalist to dispose of a document so interesting as the present, with an ill-natured flaunt, we conceive to be at variance with the dignity and nature of his vocation, and what is due to the public mind, and necessary to public virtue—*free investigation*.

Far from being a prodigy either in depth or originality, the former part of the Address is clothed in a style of dignified simplicity; while as a whole, being an elaborate repetition of views officially expressed on former occasions, its length and prolixity are its most striking characteristics. Indeed, it is by no means difficult for a strong mind, long occupied with governmental affairs, to say a great deal about them; but to be thoroughly consistent, while expatiating on such a variety of matters is another thing. For instance, he says: "In our domestic concerns, there is *every thing* to encourage us; and immediately after adds: "Amid this general prosperity, the *dangers* of which he (Washington) warned us are becoming *every day* more evident, and the signs of *evil* are sufficiently apparent to awaken the *deepest anxiety* in the bosom of the patriot.

With reference to what appears to be a growing evil with our public servants, and indicating a defective moral and intellectual preparation for high stations and responsible trusts, we quote the language of an eminent jurist and scholar:

"Our institutions require and create a multitude of public speakers and writers—but, without culture, their very numbers impede their excellence—as the wild richness of the soil throws out an unweeded and rank luxuriance. Accordingly, in all that we say or write about public affairs, a crude abundance is the disease of our American style. On the commonest topic of business, a speech swells into a declamation—an official statement grows to a dissertation. A discourse about any thing must contain every thing. We will take nothing for granted. We must commence at the very commencement. An ejectment for ten acress, reproduces the whole discovery of America—a discussion about a tariff or a turnpike, summons from their remotest caves the adverse blasts of windy rhetoric—and on those great Serbonian bogs, known in political geography as constitutional questions, our ambitious fluency often begins with the general deluge and ends with its own. It is thus that even the good sense and reason of some become wearisome, while the undisciplined fancy of others wanders into all the extravagances and the gaudy phraseology which distinguish our western orientalism. The result is, that our public affairs are in danger of becoming wholly unintelligible—concealed rather than explained, as they often are, in long harangues which few who can escape will hear, and in massive documents which all who see will shun. For this idle waste of words—at once a political evil and a social wrong—the remedy is STUDY. The last degree of refinement is simplicity; the highest eloquence is the plainest; the most effective style is the pure, severe and vigorous manner, of which the great masters are the best teachers."

A distinguished journalist, friendly to the Ex-President, expresses his opinion of the Farewell Message in the following terms:

"It is replete with admonitions of the sagest political wisdom, expressed with the genuine eloquence of earnest and ardent patriotism. This admirable paper will be read with profound attention and respect, not merely by existing millions of freemen, but will coexist perdurably with the farewell address of Washington, and will be referred to in ages yet to come, for the inestimable counsels it furnishes to those who would preserve the blessings of equal freedom."

The Hudson River is open to Newburg.

POETRY.—There is not a more explicit index of genuine refinement of taste, than the just appreciation of sterling poetry. We always find a moral elegance in the perceptions, and an intuitive sense of social propriety and delicacy in the mind of the lover of that beauty, pathos, energy, and literary gracefulness, which ought to be the essence of metrical compositions. The presence of genius like electricity, will arouse the torpid emotions of the spirits within its sphere of influence, and direct them with autocratical power, in subservience to its own designs, if it discreetly employ the peculiar abilities, for the use of which its possessor is made responsible, by the God of nature, in the mode which common sense (the highest system of intellectual philosophy) clearly indicates. Genius often dissipates its powers by wayward eccentricities, and although it may sometimes, in contemning the ordinary sympathies of our nature, excite to action, yet it will in the end disgust and repel by its arrogance. It frequently happens, that poets, who assume that they are inspired by the lyric god, disdain to respect the claims of syntax and metre, as entirely too insignificant for the attention of the mind which is filled with glowing thoughts and lofty imaginings.

It sometimes happens that a self-esteemed bard whose illumination is a very feeble reflection of some brilliant poetic star, in his endeavors to be the perfect counterpart of his gifted prototype, copies most religiously all his errors and extravagancies. In blank verse especially, our minor poets, and even some of rather enviable notoriety, often disclose a negligence of metre, a total disregard to rhythm, a carelessness in the selection of terms, an utter forgetfulness of poetic pauses, and frequently terminate a line with *of*, *the*, *from*, *a*, or some other inexpressive word. It is by no means rare to find on the editor's table, the most vapid and soporific prose, separated into lines, each containing ten syllables, with scarcely a reference to metre. This effusion the writer, with the most agreeable self-complacency denominates *pentameter verse*.

We publish the following communication, as it illustrates our antecedent remarks, with the intimation, that it would not have been admitted into our columns, but for the purpose to which it has been assigned. It is evidently an imitation of the celebrated Wordsworth, but it has no more relation to the glorious efforts of his muse, than "Hyperion to a Satyr."

In the first line, there are ten syllables, but the accents and particles are so arranged, that the metre is totally destroyed. The second line partakes of the same defect, and makes an impotent attempt at figurative embellishment. The third line is unmetrical. The fourth line contains eleven syllables. The tenth line is a finished specimen of absurdity, and the whole is an abortive essay to be superlatively fine.

For the Plainfield Union.

MORNING.

O morning, with eye of light, and breath of
Balm, whose glorious harmonies from nature's lip,
Of her sylvan music, the soul enchants
With luxury sublime of musings high,
And rapt'rous, betokening of the human soul
The origin divine. Blest morning, I,
Thy radiance pure adore; for worshipper
Of holy sentiment, and sympathy,
And beauty in the scenic works of God,
Myself I proclaim, for oft have I when
Glorious sun, his rosy harbinger,
Has like a splendid shawl of fervid Ind,
With purple azure wrought, its florid grace,
Spread o'er the liquid sky, with brow upraised
Admir'd the Deity benign of feeling bland
Rich poesy of heart, and precious love.

FRESHET.—A storm of rain, which commenced rather moderately on Tuesday about 5 o'clock P. M. increased in violence at such a rate during the night, that more or less damage was seen to be inevitable on Wednesday morning. About one third of the dam belonging to the upper flour mill, gave way between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the foundations were torn up to a considerable depth. Damage not estimated, but probably three or four hundred dollars. From the nature of the storm, we shall expect to hear of more extensive damage in other places.

"NO RAG MONEY, GIVE US GOLD AND SILVER!"

Who that has a good $5 Safety Fund bill in his pocket, and knows what a good dinner and other good things it will buy, would imagine it? Nevertheless so it is. Your Loco Foco turns up his honorable nose at it, and says, "Give us Gold and Silver." This sounds very pleasant, truly. Yet there is something in the imperative style about it. "Give us Gold and Silver," says the Loco Foco. "Bread or blood," says the Parisian. "Blood and mud," says Paddy. The Loco Foco's is clearly the best: it covers the whole ground—bread, blood and mud, all included.—"Give us Gold and Silver," is very concise, cogent, and comprehensive. Nothing more so, unless it be a civil request that used to be made on the English roads, "your purse, if you please, *sir*." Still there is a difficulty about the matter.

"*Owen Glendower.* I can call spirits from the vasty deep.
Hotspur. Why so can I, or so can any man,
But will they come when you do call for them?"

Now gold and silver wont come for the calling any more than potatoes; and the only return they make to these imperative calls, is an equally imperative answer, "you must hoe and dig for me."—*Journal of Commerce.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Plainfield Bank," (A Citizen of Plainfield,) was handed in too late for this number. We shall cheerfully give it a place next week.

"The Angel," (*,) will embellish the poetic department of our next.

Domestic Intelligence.

The Legislature adjourned last Thursday morning. The bill to oblige the United Companies to pay transit duties on the railroad from Trenton to New-Brunswick has passed; also a bill to reduce the way fare for passengers to three cents per mile on their several railroads, and allowing them to charge $4 by day and $5 by night for a passage from Philadelphia to New-York, and vice versa; of which one half of the amount over $3, is to be paid into the State Treasury.

The Legislature have levied no State tax.

New-Jersey State Gazette.

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.—Our merchants have gloomy news from the South. The Express Mail of Thursday, from New-Orleans, brings intelligence of extensive failures in that city, amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. Throughout the whole South-Western country, the scarcity of money is felt severely, as well as in the upper West. Protests come back to this city thick as Autumn leaves. Hard times these, my masters; what Loco Foco cataplasm shall work out our deliverance?

New-Yorker.

The Rockland County Coal has proved a humbug. The editor of the North River Times recently paid a visit to the mines, and found the boasted coal to consist of slate-stone and plumbago, tinctured with carbonate of lime!

PERPETUAL MOTION seems to be a perpetual lie. The last discovery was in Georgia; but it did not stand inspection for the usual nine days. The discoverer was evidently no Yankee.

[We are inclined to suspect that it will require even more than a Yankee to change or reverse the laws of nature; and that without this, perpetual motion will continue to be a "perpetual lie.]

THE CREEK TROUBLES are said to be now fully put at rest, and the entire remainder of the tribe will be sent off to the Far West in the course of three months.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—The Bellfonte Patriot of the 10th inst. says: "Pursel, the murderer of Casey, has been taken, and is now in jail awaiting his trial, which will perhaps take place in April."

Among the items in the appropriation bill is one of $20,000 for exploring and surveying the North East Boundary line of the United States, and establishing monuments thereon agreeably to the Treaty of 1783—to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

NEWARK JAIL.—The number of persons who have been confined in the county jail at Newark, in this State, from the 1st of November, 1834, to the 1st November, 1836, is 1824, of whom 534 were debtors; that is, men who were punished with the loss of their liberties for the crime of being poor.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Sylvanus Waters was instantly killed in a grist-mill, in Green county, N. Y., a few days since. While engaged in doing something near two heavy iron cog wheels, his clothes were caught, and he was instantly forced between them in such a manner as to cut his body nearly in two. One faint scream was heard and all was over.

ANOTHER POST OFFICE RAT.—The following we publish from the Vevay (Ia.) Times:

"How has the mighty fallen!" We regret to learn that our neighbor of the Weekly Messenger, Gen. Wm. C. Keene, Postmaster at Printers' Retreat, in this county, was arrested on Saturday evening last, immediately after the adjournment of the Probate Court, (over which he presided as Judge) on a charge of having secreted a letter containing money; and after undergoing examination before Squire Dufour of this place which closed last evening, he was recognised in the sum of $1000, to appear before the Circuit Court of this county, at the next April term.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—Major Packard, of Brimfield, Ohio, died of this terrific disease February 22d. The Ohio Star says it has caused great sensation. Two boys, also, of Springfield, in the same state, have been bitten. One of them is dead, and the other has been taken down with the symptoms of the disease, and of course has perished, as a case of recovery never occurred. Cattle and sheep in that neighborhood to the value of several hundred dollars, have also been bitten. War was declared against the dogs at Ravenna, Feb. 27.

It is said that Mr. Adams, on his return to Quincy, will engage in writing for an abolition paper, which is to be established there, by the American Anti-Slavery Society. It is asserted also, that he will be their candidate for President if he lives.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Pittsburg Times states, that the other evening, just after an alarm of fire had subsided, the Neptune Fire Engine was passing along St. Clair street rapidly on its return, when one of the members of the company, Mr. Griffin, ran from the side walk, and attempted to seize the extended rope, but missing his aim, he fell, and was run over by the Engine and instantly killed, two of the wheels passing over his breast. Mr. Griffin was an estimable and intelligent young man, about 24 years of age, and had been admitted as a member of the Neptune Company only about an hour before the accident which terminated his earthly career. The funeral of the deceased was attended by the different Fire Companies, and a numerous concourse of other citizens.

We are gratified to learn, by the Princeton Whig, that the Hon. Samuel L. Southard has been selected to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the College of New Jersey on the day preceding Commencement in September next.

Fifty-four new Post Offices were established last week. Among the new Postmasters appointed, is H. B. Welling, Bennington, Hunterdon county, in this State.

NOT BAD.—The towns of Haverhill and Newport in New Hampshire, have voted to receive their share of the Surplus in *specie*.

JOSEPH'S BANK.—Tuesday we mentioned the fall of the greater part of this edifice. Workmen were the same day engaged in pulling down the remainder. The building must go up anew from the foundations. It was not finished within, although the walls were up and the roof on. The plan was, to make it incombustible; and accordingly the floors were made of stone, resting on arches. These arches, particularly those sustaining the second floor, appear to have been too flat, so that the pressure, instead of being chiefly perpendicular, was much of it horizontal; and the exterior wall being insufficient to sustain it, gradually pressed out, and in spite of the certificate of experienced builders that all was safe and well, finally gave way, and the greater part of the building tumbled into ruins. Many thousands of spectators were attracted to the spot yesterday, to see the wreck. The loss of property must amount to $20,000 or $30,000. Perhaps more.

It is remarkable that three buildings in this city, should have fallen within the space 24 hours. And still more remarkable that many others do not keep them company.—*Jour. Com.*

FAILURES IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The correspondent of the Courier states, that great failures have taken place at New-Orleans. That the houses that have actually stopped are three in number, but so intimately connected that they may be considered as in fact constituting one establishment; their names are, Herman & Son, Herman & Briggs, and Thomas Barrett & Co.—one of the partners in the latter being a son of the elder Mr. Herman. Great exertions were made to sustain the house of Barrett & Co., but its connexions with the other two were so intimate, that it was found impossible to keep it up. The liabilities of the three establishments are variously stated at from eight to ten millions, more than a million being in accepted drafts from New-York, which will come back protested; but it is believed that they are secured by shipments of cotton to Liverpool. The house of Barett & Co. is expected to resume payments next month. The house of Lee, Maddox & Wood suspended payment, but for one day only, it being found that their means are ample.

There were reports on the 6th and 7th instant, unfavorable to the stability of other firms, but they proved to be unfounded. The effect of the real and reported failures was naturally a feeling of great alarm and insecurity, rendering it almost impossible to obtain discounts, either from the banks or from individuals, and the general aspect of affairs was very gloomy.

COST OF GREATNESS.—The expense of being President is not by any means met by the salary that the incumbent of that office receives, and with which he has to entertain so many thousands. Mr. Adams, by his rigid system of economy, was able to live upon his salary, though not without difficulty. The foreign functionaries at our court, the members of both houses of Congress, heads of departments, and strangers and citizens of distinction, throng the portals of the palace, and consume more than the $25,000 per annum will pay for or purchase. The salary ought to be raised, as the following will prove.—The Globe of Monday states that when General Jackson came from the Hermitage to Washington, he took an outfit from his private means of $5000. This he expended, and lost a large additional amount by his eight years' absence from his estate in Tennessee, and the burning of his house and furniture. On squaring his accounts in this city, he had scarcely as much money left of his eight years' salary as would pay his expenses to Tennessee.

The Harrisburg Chronicle mentions that an outrage of the most unprecedented character occurred in that town on the night of February 20. An innocent young country girl, aged 14 years, from Carlise, looking for work, was decoyed into a dancing brothel, kept by a negro, where amidst her shrieks, a gang of ten or twelve desperate villains successively and infamously abused her. Five of the wretches have been arrested. The Governor has offered $100 a-head for the rest.—The girl is now in the alms-house.

[A heart-sickening instance of the corruption of our cities, especially seats of Government, and a thrilling warning to parents and females. Will they profit by it?]

HYDROPHOBIA.—A boy living in Factory-street, New-York, died a few days since of Hydrophobia, who was bitten by a dog last summer.

General Jackson attained his 70th year on the 15th instant. He expected to celebrate the anniversary of his birth at the Hermitage.

VALUABLE PRESENT.—The Catholics of Cincinnati have presented Bishop Purcell with a pair of silver table pitchers, as a testimony of their approbation of the manner in which he defended their religion in the late debate.

A BATCH OF MONSTERS.—A bill for the incorporation of 29 new banks, and the extension of the charters of 32 old banks, has passed the Senate of Ohio.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A bank of earth in Thirteenth-street, fell on Friday afternoon on two laboring men, who were at work near there, and killed them on the spot.

THE FIRST SHAD.—Commodore Simonson, the old and well known fisherman, caught a shad on Thursday night last which weighed six pounds. He sold it on St. Patrick's Day for $5 to the gentleman who furnished the entertainment for the friendly sons of St. Patrick, who fed upon this new luxury at the anniversary of their patron saint.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening last, the fur store of Messrs. L. Barror and Co., No. 185 Water-street, New-York, was discovered to be on fire, which, with its valuable contents—valued at $40,000—were destroyed. It was partially insured.

SUGAR FROM CHESNUTS.—They make sugar out of almost everything now-a-days, and the sugar-maple, sugar-cane, and beet-root, are no longer the only sweeteners of life. A French paper says the manufacture of sugar from chesnuts, will probably soon become an object of as much importance as that from the beet-root. Some processes of extraction have already yielded 14 per cent. which is more than equal to the average produce of the beet-root.

ANOTHER MONSTER.—A bill is about to be introduced into the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to charter a bank of five millions capital, to be located at Pittsburg.

POLL TAX.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a bill to repeal the Poll Tax in that State.

Flour is selling for $20 per barrel at Mount Pleasant, Wisconsin Territory.

A locket, set round with large brilliants, containing a lock of the hair of General Washington, has been presented to Lord John Russell, by John M. Barclay, Esq. of Philadelphia.

The 6th day of April next has been appointed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, by the Governor of Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA ICE BOAT.—The corporate authorities of Philadelphia have passed an ordinance making the very liberal appropriation of $70,000 for an ice boat to keep the harbor open during the winter season, and an annual appropriation of $12,000 for the expense of keeping it in operation.

UNANIMITY.—Gentlemen of both parties, at Norwich, Conn., signed a subscription to buy powder to burn on the 4th instant.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—An accident happened on the 2d instant, at the house of Mr. Jones, of Spencer county, Indiana. A keg of powder was kept under the bed, and a little son of Mr. J. having poured some of it out to flash, the fire communicated to the keg, which blew up and killed the boy and two other children. The house with its contents, including one thousand dollars in money, was burned to the ground.

Vernon, Vt. is getting to be a Gretna Green. The priest, Cyrus Washburn, Esq. has a world of custom. The last Brattleboro Phenix contains a list of six marriages, the parties all from a distance, and some even from distant States.

SPERM OIL.—The New-Bedford Mercury states that the whole quantity of sperm oil recently arrived there—amounting to about 7000 barrels—has been taken up at ninety cents per gallon. There is now none in the market.

The National Intelligencer mentions that 120 bills passed the Senate during the late session of Congress, which were not acted upon by the House. Among the number is that increasing the military establishment, and the bill respecting the Judicial system.

Of the private bills, not acted on, the number is, we believe, beyond all former example. The number reported in the House of Representatives, and never acted on in any manner, amounted to several hundred.

The Boston Atlas says that at the strong solicitations of his friends, Mr. Webster has consented to postpone his purpose of leaving the Senate.

There is not a single vacant house in Rochester to let.

The Plattsburgh Republican says that Flour has fallen in Montreal and is now sold at $8 per barrel. As soon as the navigation is open, it will doubtless fall in New-York.

The Governor of the State of Maine has been advised by Council to pardon *William* Lambert, a merchant of that State, who having killed Henry Shattuck, a cooper, was tried last October, and found guilty of manslaughter.

The Bank of America at New-York has received by a late arrival from Havre, seven hundred and nine thousand francs, on account of the fifth instalment of the French Indemnity.

PRINTERS CONVENTION.—A Convention of Printers is to be held at Trenton on the 10th of May next, the object of which is to settle upon a scale of prices, which will in some measure correspond with the increased value of every other purchaseable commodity. The farmer *will* have more for his bread and beef than formerly—the shoemaker, the tailor, &c. &c. have *struck* for advanced prices—the merchant has put 20 per cent. upon ribbons and groceries—and even the price of making laws has increased from three to four dollars per day; why then should not the pitiful stipend of the printer be "*chalked up*" also?

Somerset Messenger.

Of the acts passed by our late Legislature, SIXTY-EIGHT are for creating new Incorporations, or supplements to those already in existence—and among these are bills for SEVEN NEW BANKS! Of the remainder, no less than TWENTY are DIVORCE BILLS! We honestly think that services like these are not worth $4 per day to the people of New-Jersey.—*Ib.*

A second Presbyterian church is about to be erected in New-Orleans. A church is also to be erected at Houston, Texas. Ex-President Burnet is one of the largest subscribers.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

More packets from England and France than we have time to enumerate, have arrived at this port since our last. Among these, are the Silvie De Grasse, from Havre, February 3, the Oxford, from Liverpool, February 2, and the Poland, from Havre, February 8, with Liverpool papers to the 4th.

The general news is not of great importance. Cotton and stocks have experienced a slight decline, but the demand for money has not increased. There have been few failures of consequence.

The influenza rages beyond precedent all over Western Europe. All classes are alike afflicted by it. It is fearfully prevalent in Prussia.

A British merchant vessel has been captured in the Euxine, for some infraction of the Russian restrictions on commerce in that quarter. The circumstance has excited some feeling in England, but is not viewed as an outrage by the Government.

Later.—The Liverpool packet Virginian, arrived on Thursday afternoon, having sailed on the 8th ult. She brings little news. The Money Market was still depressed, and the Cotton Market along with it—very few sales making at Liverpool. The great moneyed interest of England would seem to be exerting itself to reduce the price of Cotton in order to prevent a balance of trade in favor of this country, and a consequent exportation of specie. An attempt has likewise been made, apparently with the countenance of the Bank of England, to shake the credit of American Securities, and cause a general return of stocks to this country, by asserting that the charter of the United States Bank would be repealed, and that the doctrine of the absolute right of Legislatures to repeal charters had been established by the result of our late elections. A counter manifesto has however been put forth by the agents and friends of the United States Bank in London, which seems to have had the effect of allaying apprehension.

The British Government are rigidly inquiring into circumstances attending the Russian seizure of the British brig Vixen, and the affair seems to assume a formidable aspect. It is warmly discussed in the London journals.

The plague has recently made dreadful ravages in Turkey, especially at Constantinople, where 60,000 persons are said to have fallen victims within six months. New difficulties have arisen between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, which demand the interference of the Christain powers.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

MANCHESTER, [England,] Feb. 7, 1837.

Those engaged in great mercantile concerns are daily pressing their local stocks on the market, and a great fall has been the consequence, especially in Rail Roads. The trade of this town, Birmingham, and Sheffield, is now suffering most grievously by the times, and failures are announced every day. One in the sugar trade was reported at Liverpool, owing 200,000*l.* and short by representations, 70,000*l.* Occurrences of this kind aggravate the evil. To one floating about and hearing daily recounted the troubles of all mankind, it requires some philosophy to resist the conclusion that a vast disaster is impending over the kingdom.

The great staple of the United States too has fallen within a week, it is said two cents per lb. This event is hailed as an achievement, and one more likely to bring back specie than any other. If so, it will also react upon England; for our (the U. S.) means of import will be in like proportion diminished, and I hope our prudence will dictate the curtailment of the usual orders for goods, without which we shall not find safety.

About twenty-five cotton mills are out of work at Oldham. Contentions between the owners and workmen are common events, and the streets are thronged with people of dirty and wretched appearance, ignorant and sad, and calculated to move one to sympathy. All the manufacturing towns that I have seen, present the same aspect, and confirm me in the belief that agriculture is not only by nature our lawful pursuit, but calculated to render mankind most healthy, independent, cheerful and intelligent. Then let England be our workshop, and agriculture our glory.

The King's Speech has been so worded as not to contain matter on which the great parties could dispute, and therefore amounts to just nothing. It is a document indeed, from which nothing of interest was expected, and created no curiosity. (A high contrast to our President's Message, as admitted *even on this side.*) The echo to this Speech commonly tests the strength of the ministry in the House of Commons.

Yours, NAUTILUS.

The ship Oxford arrived at New York on Saturday from Liverpool with papers to the 3d inst. The session of Parliament had been opened.

We notice that Lord Lovat (the late Rev. Mr. Fraser, long and well known in this vicinity as a Presbyterian Clergyman, at different times the humble pastor of the churches at Westfield and Bottlehill,) took his seat and oaths of office at the opening of the House of Lords, on the first day. There are strange somersets in life!—*New-York Daily.*

EARTHQUAKE.—A letter from Beyrout, of January 11th, gives the following particulars of an earthquake which occurred on New-Year's day: Accounts from Saffet are most distressing. Only two hundred, out of all the inhabitants—amounting it is believed to nearly 15,000!—have escaped with their lives. At Sour and Sidon several persons were killed. Naploos is said to be destroyed. Acre has suffered a great deal. We wait with much concern to hear from Aleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem, and Cyprus. Vessels two hundred miles distant felt the earthquake at sea.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.—By the Quebec Mercury of March 7, we learn that the building once known as the Emigrant Hospital, and latterly used as a House of Refuge for destitute individuals, was destroyed by fire the previous night.

RAILROADS IN ENGLAND.—There are published in the English papers, 118 official notices of railway bills to come before Parliament at its present session. Of fifteen of this number, the aggregate capital proposed is £18,000,000. Supposing the rest to average £250,000 each, the aggregate will exceed £46,000,000.

NOTICES.

☞ Such of our subscribers as have made payments to Mr. Coriell, are specially requested to give notice of the same through the present Agent, MR. ELISHA RUNYON, or otherwise, together with the evidence of such payment.

JACOB OVERACRE, *Publishing Agent.*
March 23, 1837.

☞ The Annual Meeting of "The Young Men's Temperance Society of Plainfield, will be held at the Methodist Church, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Business and discussion of unusual interest will occupy the meeting.

"UNION."

☞ The inhabitants of Plainfield are respectfully informed that the Class in English Literature will be finally organized for the course, tomorrow (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Plainfield Seminary. The principles of the mode of instruction will be thoroughly illustrated, and its results will be detailed.

Mr. IRA CORIELL is no longer an authorized agent for this paper. A substitute will be furnished forthwith.

☞ Mr. ISAAC DOTY is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

JACOB OVERACRE,
January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Isaac Doty's Agency.—Moses H. French $1,00, Daniel Carle $1,00.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.		Do. country	13 50 a 14 —
Pot	7 — a —	Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Pearl	7 50 a — —	Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
BEESWAX—lb.		Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Yellow	— 28 a — 30	Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
White	— 38 a — 40	Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
CANDLES—lb.		Lard	— 14 a — 15
Tallow	— 11 a — 13	Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Sperm	— 32 a — 33	Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
COAL.		Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25	*RICE*—100 lbs.	
Scotch	10 — a 11 —	1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —	*SALT*—bu.	
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —	Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
Schuylkill	— — a — —	St. Ubes	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.		Cadiz	— — a — —
Cuba	— 11 a — 13	Lisbon	— — a — —
Brazil	— 11 a — 13	Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 14	Do. do. sack	1 90 a 2 00
Laguira	— 11 a — 13	*SEEDS.*	
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11	Flax, ro. 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Java	— 13 a — 16	Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11	Timothy, tc.	14 — a 14 50
FEATHERS—lb.		Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
Foreign	— 14 a — 25	*SOAP*—lb.	
American	— 50 a — 55	Brown	— 5 a — 7
FISH—brl.		Castile	— 13 a — 15
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50	*SUGARS*—lb.	
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50	N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50	St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25	Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —	Havana, wht	— 11 a — 12
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50	Lump	— 14 a — 15
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —	Loaf	— 16 a — 19
FLAX—lb.		*TALLOW*—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12	American	— 10 a — 11
American	— — a — 11	Russian	— — a — —
FRUIT.		*TEAS*—lb.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25	Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88	Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42	Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45	Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Smyrna, lb.	4 — a — 5	Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10	Souchong	— 25 a — 50
HONEY—gal.		Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Havana	— 45 a — 50	Bohea	— 18 a — 20
HAY—100 lbs.		*TOBACCO*—lb.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —	Virginia	— 5 a — 8
HOPS—lb.		Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
First sort '36	— — a — 10	Ohio	— 9 a — 18
INDIGO—lb.		Cuba	— 22 a — 25
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75	St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45	Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26	Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
LIME—cask.		*WOOL*—lb.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —	Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 06
Camden	— — a — —	Do. Merino	— 50 a — 67
LEATHER—lb.		Common	— 45 a — 50
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
MOLASSES—gal.		*CORN EXCHANGE.*	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 35	Flour, NY bl.	10 50 a 11 —
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 a — —	Troy	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36	Western	11 75 a 12 —
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38	Philadelphia	— — a 11 —
Orleans	— 37 a — 38	Georgetown	— — a 11 75
NAVAL STORES—brl.		Howard st.	11 50 a — —
Tar	2 25 a — —	Richmond	13 — a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —	Baltimore	— — a 11 —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50	Rye Flour	8 50 a 9 00
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 50	Indian Meal	4 75 a 4 88
OILS—gal.		Wheat, Baltic	2 00 a 2 12
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05	Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Whale	— 45 a — 46	Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 15 a 1 25
Do. winter	1 — a — —	Corn, N. bu.	1 a 1 00
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —	Do. South.	— — a 95
PROVISIONS—brl.		Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Beef, ms city	— — a 14 —	Oats, North.	— 65 a — 70

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL

Assurance Fire Company.

THE Directors of said Company at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, presented the following statement of the affairs and condition of the Institution. It has been in successful operation since the year 1832.

It has sustained losses to the amount of	$2,426 08¼
The whole amount of expenses	389 60
	$2,815 68¼
The amount of Capital arising from mutual premiums	22,877 55
The amount of Interest &c. received from the Capital and yearly Insurances	8,160 49
There is still due for Interest this Spring	511 21
Which leaves a nett balance arising from the Interest above the expenses and losses, of	5,865 01¼

The Company have received no members since the 15th February, 1836, but Insure applicants by the year, upon as reasonable terms as others.

JACOB MANNING, President.
C. BOICE, Secretary.
March 15. 9—3w

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT

OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs. } In case.
John T. Cook.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Z. ROSSEL, Clk.
C. BOICE, Attorney.
March 16. 9—2m.

FOUR TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR Lots in this Village for sale.—Terms: one-half cash, and the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage, if required.

For further information, enquire of
JOHN WILSON, Esq.
Plainfield, March 15, 1837. 9

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN Cabinet Maker.—A good workman can have steady employment. Apply to
MIRON G. OLMSTED.

ALSO—A Boy, about 15 years of age, to learn the above business. None need apply except they can produce good recommendations.

Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 9

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Fresh Milk.

ON or about the First of April the subscriber intends to supply this place with MILK.

JOHN EDGAR.
Plainfield, March 8, 1837. 8

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.
Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 23m

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1tf

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Girls to learn the Tailoring Business. Also—Two Boys, 14 or 15 years old, as apprentices.

JETHRO M. VERMULE.
Scotch Plains, February 16, 1837. 5w4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1tf

Rain or Shine!

PLAINFIELD AND RAHWAY STAGE

MAKES regular daily trips, in spite of the bad roads; and I hope that when I get my new and commodious Carriage on, (which will be in a short time,) the public will reward me by their patronage, when the travelling is good.

ASA T. WATERS.
Plainfield. 8

News for Plainfield.

TO RENT—From the first of April next—a Store-house and Dwelling on the corner of Front and William-streets, opposite the subscriber's residence. If not rented together soon, the dwelling or store will be let separate. For particulars enquire of

JOEL DUNN, Jr.
Plainfield, March 4, 1836. 8

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Course Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Commissioners for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Plainfield Bank, in the County of Essex, will open the books at the house now kept by Abraham Laing, in Plainfield, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and will continue to keep them open for three days in succession.

JAMES LEONARD,
JACOB MANNING,
CORNELIUS BOICE,
NATHAN VAIL,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON,
JOHN W. CRAIG,
Commissioners.
Plainfield, March 16, 1837. 7w3

Wanted,

A STEADY, American Girl, to take care of an Infant, and do the Washing and Ironing of a man and his wife at board. Good recommendations will be required. Inquire at this office.

March 2, 1837. 7tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same on or before the 1st of April next.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by
1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.
New-York, October 26th, 1836.

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.
New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.
New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.
Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.
PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M., and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.
Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1tf

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on seasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.
PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. Waters,
James Leonard,
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,
Timothy Ross,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpool,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Bullman,
Ira Dunn,
Daniel Cove,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lanterrette,
I. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

WANTED.

SIX men to work on women's morocco and stuff shoes. Rahway prices will be paid. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

For the Plainfield Union.

PENCILLED IN A YOUNG LADY'S ALBUM.

In the meek, azure sky of thy mild Summer's prime,
No envious cloud shall bedim thee with sorrow;
E'en the tear-drop that moistens the blightings of time,
Soft hues of delight from Hope's rainbow shall borrow.

Plainfield, March, 1837.

SONG.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

The bird, let loose in Eastern skies,[*]
When hastening fondly home,
Ne'er stoops to earth her wing, nor flies
Where idle warblers roam.
But high she shoots through air and light,
Above all low delay,
Where nothing earthly bounds her flight,
Nor shadow dims her way.

So grant me God, from every care
And stain of passion free,
Aloft, through Virtue's purer air,
To hold my course to Thee!
No care to cloud—no idle stay
My soul, as home she springs;
Thy sunshine on her joyful way—
Thy Freedom in her wings!

I shake the dust from off my wing,
I soar once more to Thee,
I tune my voice thy praise to sing,
For Thou hast set me free.
I could not brook the spell that bound,
I would not rest, till thou unwound
That magic charm for me—
My bounding, joyous heart once more,
Would breathe its incense, and adore,
For Thou hast set me free.

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[*] The Carrier Pigeon, it is well known, *flies at an elevated* pitch, in order to surmount every obstacle between her and the place to which she is destined.

Literary and Entertaining.

From the Knickerbocker for March.

OLLAPODIANA.

'Give you good den,' Reader. We have been deprived of each other's companionship for several weeks, and for my part I am becoming lonesome without your eye. I love that you should scrutinize my sentences—appreciate a good thing, if I happen to acquit myself thereof—and use that *thrice* blessed quality of *forgiveness* with respect to a bad one. It pleases me to think that eyes whose mortal glance will probably never meet my own, may linger for a moment on my page, and that some thought may be conveyed, through *those starry* and *lustrous media, to* a spirit *not* displeased. * * * *

Old JOHN MILTON, whose pale statue looks down upon me with 'ful gret solempnite' from his niche, as I write, enlarges with gusto upon the married state, and his verdict has been quoted a thousand times; but I believe that respectable gentleman, and tolerable author, found at last that the state matrimonial, as far as himself was concerned, was not so delectable as the airy tongue of fancy had syllabled to his ear. But the truth is, Milton was not a fair judge. He was no more fitted to possess a wife, than Richard the Third was. The reason is obvious. He was engaged in the construction of gorgeous castles in the air: spirits that 'play i' the plighted clouds' were his familiars; and the battles that he superintened in heaven, and the hot work that he had of it in the other place, were enough to keep him in a perfect and constant fever. *How could* such a man come down to the bread-and-butter concerns of every day life?—the gentle hint of Mr. Russell the tailor, with whom he boarded in Bunhill Fields, that it was about time to elevate the pecuniary *quid pro quo* for victuals and drink that had fulfilled their offices in his incarnate tabernacle? How could he go to the green grocer's, and get a cabbage for Mrs. Milton, or any thing of that sort, when he was busy in populating Pandemonium? or see about procuring for himself a new pair of unwhisperables from his host, when he was engaged in arranging a throne for Apollyon, and drawing the convention of his peers together, to make speeches, and discuss matters of public interest? Indeed, his kingdom was not of this world; his mind soared away from the dim dust and smoke of London, up to the gates of Paradise to pastures of eternal verdure; rivers of refreshing waters, and thoroughfares of bullion, glistering in the violet and golden radiance of an unfading sky. Supposing that one of his little responsibilities had bawled in his ear for a sugar-plum, just at the moment when he had got Satan into one of his heaviest fights, a kind of gravy running from his wounds? Would he not have exclaimed, petulantly, (in the identical words which he puts into the mouth of the Arch-fiend,) 'Oh hell!' It is quite likely—and perhaps followed up the ejaculation with a box upon the ear of the young offender. The truth is, he was always *in nubibus*, or else above them; his mental retina expanding, and drinking in the imperishable and glorious prospects of the upper world. He had not the *serenity of Shakspeare.* His wing was not *so* strong; but like 'the sail-broad vans' of the Great Enemy, he waved them as if they were moved by the impetuous rush of a whirlwind.—For the common things of this work-a-day world, *he cared little or nothing. He was among men*, but not *of* them. The only woman that he ever sincerely loved, was Eve. He attended to her with constant devotion. He prankt her pathway with roses; he spread around her amaranth bowers and banks *of Eden and Asphodel; and the* land which he bequathed her was, to use the language of an auctioneer's advertisement, 'well watered and timbered.' He hated Satan 'as he did the devil;' and I am inclined to think that he has exaggerated the demerits of that famous individual.

But I am wandering. I demand back my spirit for other matters.

READER o' mine, have you been sleighing this winter? There were some three days of the genuine weather for that object, in the Philadelphia meridian, and the improvement thereof was great. Every one partook of the general joy.—Little dogs run like mad through the streets, and their barks were a mingling of laughter and yell, evidently the produce of excessive *animal* spirits. It was delightful to embark in a full sleigh, bells ringing cheerfully in the ear, the city lessening in *the distance* at one's back, and the broad white waste of the country expanding to the eye!—There is a sense of chastened solemnity about the dull brown woods, mingling afar with the pale blueness of the distance, and the crimson of an evening sky, fading gradually *behind their* branches,

> 'While soft, on icy pool and stream,
> Their pencilled shadows fall.'

I hardly know of any thing which carriers me more forcibly back *to younger and purer days*, than a winter's scene. There is something in sleigh-ride remembrances that stirs a potent witchery of pleasure in the very depths of the heart. Sometimes when, after a heavy fall of snow, a southern wind has arisen, bringing *rain upon its* wings, and when the breath of Boreas has afterward breathed over it, in competition with his *opposite* neighbor, a gloss shines over the whole face of the earth; and, as the sun rises or goes down, the entire radius of the horizon seems *like* a waving ocean of blue and gold! *Then* to see the sun go down, or to see it rise! *Then* to see the large dazzling stars in the vault of midnight, or the moon walking in brightness, suspended like a vast balloon of transparent light in heaven! Then the soul goes up to GOD: there is an eloquence in the stillness of the night; the ear *hums with silence*, and fairy voices seem breathing from the snow. The unclouded grandeur of Omnipotence kindles the mind: there is solemnity in the bowl of the watch-dog from the hill-side—in the sluggish clouds, rolling their languid and fleecy skirts upward from the horizon.

SLEIGH-RIDING and skaiting are my delights. Give me a satisfactory pair of *high-dutchers*, curled fantastically over the toe of my boots the straps nicely adjusted, the line of steel ringing and thrilling along my *sole*, the Delaware or Fair-Mount dam for my theatre, and I can enact more wonders than a man—playing such tricks before high heaven, that a disinterested angel might bend complacently from his pavilion in the upper air, to scrutinize my gyrations, and see how I performed.

Sliding down hill, on the other hand, is an eminent bore. I wonder at my urchin infatuation in having ever patronized it. There is such a world of labor, and such a meagre amount of pleasure. *One-half of it, to* use an appropriate phrase, is 'up-hill business.' If there are any young countrymen among my readers who have a lake in their neighborhood, I can tell them of a system greatly in vogue when I was a student. The *following is the recipe:*

Take a pole, say twenty feet long; place it on a little upright stick of wood, cut so that at the top too branches may be removed, so as to be something in the shape of a letter Y: let this be *fastened in solid ice, when the lake is right firmly* encrusted, and safe as a floor: then place the pole at the bottom of the triangle described by the branches of the upright stick; let a long rope be at the end of the pole, and at the end of the rope a sled, *with runners that cross each other at right* angles, under a high box, filled with boys and girls, properly seated. Two stout fellows can easily turn the pole in the cavity of the Y, something in the way in which an oar is pulled in a regatta. *Wait a moment, reader, I* beseech you, and see the effect, when the impulse has crept to the rope's end. The sled starts like a comet behind time: it describes a far-off circle, widening and widening; the passengers can scarcely see; they breathe quickly but happily; and *I verily believe that*, (being conscious of safety, even where the ice is as thin as a wafer,) any goodly company of young people thus engaged can enjoy a very satisfactory prologue to the sensations of an æronaut on a trip, and feel as Virgil did when he begged Mæcenas to rank him among the lyric poets:

> 'Sublima ferriam sidera vertice.'

Well, after all, life itself is but a dim prologue to that day of days, when the curtain of eternity will be lifted, and 'the swelling act' begin! The thought is a deep one. Here, we are begirt with mystery. The Past rises with its shadows, only to the eye of Imagination: of the Wrong that has flourished and been successful, we know not yet the destiny; of the Right that has suffered, in weariness and painfulness, we know not the reward. Who shall unravel the marvel, or dispel the illusion? *Of the events which happened*, reader, when we were yet 'in the dark night of our fore-beings' or even the stars, or the moon walking in brightness, or the sun—glorious shadow and faint type of GOD!—had touched our *mortal vision, who shall tell? The time gone is a* dream—the time to come, unknown. Truly did one of yore, as he discoursed of sepulchral mementos, and turned his thoughts to the lofty structures of Egyptian ambition: 'Time sadly over*cometh all things, and is now dominant*, and sitteth upon a sphynx, and looketh upon Memphis and old Thebes; while his sister Oblivion, reclineth semi-somnous on a pyramid, making puzzles of Titanian erections and *turning old glories into dreams.* History sinketh beneath her cloud. The traveller, as he paceth amazedly through those deserts, asketh of her, who builded them, and she *mumbleth something*, but what it is he heareth not.' Thus it is, that the position of our being defies all primary or ultimate inquiry. If we look back, there is a point where knowledge fades into conjecture; if onward, we stand upon the border of a sea which has but *one shore*, and whose heavings beyond are infinite and eternal! Of what avail is it, then, that we bend over the lore of antiquity, or wax pale over the lamp of midnight: that we walk in the fields catching the faint utterance of the voice of God? We spend our strength for nought; the clouds roll with an uncomprehended impulse; the wave heaves, the verdure brightens, the wind turneth in its circuits—but what are we? We drink the sunshine and the breeze; passions warm us—doubt overshadows—hope inspires—fear haunts us: but we are still in mystery. Pleasure and pain are equally uncertain; the morrow is in a mist, and yesterday is nothing. Our friends die—God changes their countenance and takes them away—and where *is the balm for so bitter a sting? It is to consider* the earth as no abiding place; to rely on a power beyond our own; to disdain the sneer of the bigot, the hot language of the zealot, and to cherish in one's heart of hearts that essence of the beatitudes—*the religion of life.*

Let no vain hopes deceive the mind;
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day:
Our golden dreams of yore were bright—
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall:
The sea of death—whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all!

Alike the river's lordly pride,
Alike the humble rivulet's glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side,
Within the grave!

To *this* complexion, at last, must we come: and our questionings of the elements, or of the mind, are alike in vain. How often has passionate Grief invoked the hosts of heaven to restore the lost! Yet when the clod has once fallen with its hollow sound upon the coffin-lid; when its melancholy echo has sunk unheard over the tuneless ear of Death, who that has stood by, and heard the requiem for the departed soul, but has wondered for its flight? Where is the heart that has not poured fourth its plaint, amid the stillness of the night, when the ear

> 'From echoing hill or thicket, oft has seemed
> To hear celestial voices?'

It is then that the soul longs for *the astrologer's power*—the consultation of the stars. Among those orbs, gemming the night with lustre, where do the departed dwell? Who can pierce the blue mystery above, to tell? There they shine from age to age—glorious clusters, flooding the empyrean with paths of light, and looking down in beauty on the mutations of a 'wicked and perverse world!' Is it among those *floating jewels*, scattered from the crown of the Almighty, where the prismatic light gleams from the gates of Paradise, and the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest?

> *'Answer me, burning stars of night,*
> Where hath the spirit gone,
> That past the reach of human sight
> Even as a breeze hath flown?
> And the stars answer me: 'We roll
> In light and power on high,
> *But of the never-dying soul,*
> Ask that which cannot die.''

By the way, I would not speak too reverently of astrology; for I consider it a mythological humbug, which was exploded at Belshazzar's feast. When that distinguished personage was in the midst of his entertainment—when the lamps shone brightly over fair women and brave men—there came a passage of supernatural chi*rography over against him on the wall of his* palace, which he could not decipher. Scratching his royal head, in grevious doubt, he called unto him his astrologers and soothsayers, (celestial proof-readers,) but 'they could not make known *unto him the interpretation of the thing.' Ever* since reading this sketch of that princely dinner, I have had a great distrust of your star-gazers. I am of this mind with Browne: 'We do not reject or condemn a sober and regular astrology; in some more than many allow, yet in none so much as some pretend. We deny not the influence of the stars, but often suspect the due application thereof; for though we should affirm that all things were in all things; that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven terrestrified; or that each part hath an influence upon its divided affinity below, yet how to single out these relations, and duly to apply their actions, is a work oft-times to be effected by some revelation and *cabala* from above, rather than any philosophy or speculation here below. What power soever they have upon our bodies, it is not requisite they should destroy our reasons—that is, to make us rely on the strength of Nature, when she is least able to relieve us; and when we conceive heaven against us, to refuse the assistance of the earth, created for us.'

* * * * * *

But I forbear. I am at my sheet's edge.—Hereafter I will seize the theme, now but begun,

> ———'and bear it with me, as the storm
> Bears the cloud onward.'

Till then, gentle reader, *I* am wholly thine.

OLLAPOD.

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.—As the ostrich uses both legs and wings when the Arabian courser bounds *in her rear—as the winged lightnings leap* from the heavens when the Eternal has unbound the bolts, so does a little nigger run like the deuce when a big dog is after him.—*Eglantine.*

A SMART RETORT.—Lord Erskine declared in a large party, in which Lady Erskine and Mr. Sheridan were present, "that a wife was only a tin canister tied to one's tail;" upon which Sheridon presented Lady Erskine with the following lines:

> "Lord Erskine at woman presuming to rail,
> Calls a wife, a 'tin canister tied to one's tail;'
> And the fair Lady Anne, while the subject he carries on
> Seems hurt at his Lordship's degrading comparison.
> But *wherefore degrading? considered aright*,
> A canister's polished, and useful, and bright;
> And should dirt its original purity hide,
> That's the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied."

To say nothing but good of the departed is an amiable maxim; but to say nothing but the *truth*, of either the living or the dead is better—for it is just, expedient, and right. To adopt the former as a rule in relation to public men, is to sacrifice the country *for the sake of individuals.*

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—A nameless French author, truly says: The modest department of those who are truly wise, when contrasted with the assuming air of the ignorant may be compared to the different appearances of wheat, which while its ear is empty, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly down, and withdraws from observation."

A BULL.—At a Court of Common Pleas, recently held in N. H. a witness being called upon to testify, respecting a horse that had died suddenly, answered with the utmost coolness, "he was taken sick all one as to-morrow, and died yesterday!"

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.—In the town of *Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee*, widow Rachel Dickson is clerk of the Common Pleas Court. The same paper states that one Mary Porter is nominated for the Legislature of Kentucky, in M'Cracken county.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, *Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices.* They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

SOUTH BOUNDBROOK, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

Something Extra.

TO ALL—BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.

OPPOSITE Barklew's Hotel
Pruden's Store you'll find;
Where he intends to sell
Goods, of various kind:
Dry Goods, Groc'ries, and Hardware,
With Crockery—purchased new;
Also, Bread and Nuts there are,
And Cakes and Candies too.
If these to purchase you 're inclined,
Please call before you change your mind.

IRA PRUDEN.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life *right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick*, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kittles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; *within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the* latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within *5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired.* There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, *Corn Crib, and other out-buildings* suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1 tf

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, *that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating* Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been af*fected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended* with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has *ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the a*cidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the *whole system.* JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in *my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in re*commending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation *which Mr. Sears has given of them.* I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

The Juvenile Lyceum.

Organized March 12, 1836.

The prosperity of the Society has encouraged its friends to make the exercises as useful and interesting as possible, and that others may participate with them in the instruction they receive, it has been determined to publish this sheet as the organ of the Lyceum.

The instructive part of the exercises of each meeting, are [is?] embraced in the number published the following day.

Children, especially those of New-Brunswick, are respectfully invited to write upon interesting and useful subjects and send them [?] in for publication.

This is the first experiment of the kind in the world. Shall it succeed?

Published every Saturday, at the office of *The Times.*

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, or one cent a number, when delivered.

Lyceums and individuals that have duplicates of minerals, drawings, and other interesting objects, [subjects?] are invited to exchange with the Society.

Persons remitting $4 free of expense will be furnished with 10 copies of the Lyceum for one year, and in the same proportion for any greater sum.

All communications must be post paid, and addressed to the Juvenile Lyceum.

As two copies are printed on one sheet, the postage is but half the usual rates.

Subscriptions received at 190 Greenwich-street, New-York.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, *January 4, 1837.* 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they *have cost to pay.*

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1837. NUMBER 11.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage-road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. Elias W. Crane,
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq.,
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, } *Plainfield.*
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, } *Trustees.*
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for all qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS H. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF ANDREW JACKSON,
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
(*Concluded.*)

The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin.—The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring classes of society: but will they receive it when distributed among the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians, who have friends to favor, and political partizans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and have the most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise revenue or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution; and if its income is found to exceed those wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burthens of the people so far lessened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of Government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evils as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper, and we ought not, on that account, to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system.—Honest, and even enlightened men, are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence, and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations: thereby rendering property insecure, and the wages of labor unsteady and uncertain. The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount. In times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted by the prospect of gain, or by the influence of those who hope to profit by it, to extend their issues of paper beyond the bounds of discretion and the reasonable demands of business. And when these demands have been pushed on, from day to day, until public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place, and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given; suddenly curtail their issues: and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community. The banks, by this means, save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here. These ebbs and flows in the currency, and these indiscreet extensions of credit, naturally engender a spirit of speculation injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen it in the wild speculation in the public lands, and various kinds of stock, which, within the last year or two, seized upon such a multitude of our citizens, and threatened to pervade all classes of society, and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry. It is not by encouraging this practice that we shall best preserve the public virtue and promote the true interests of our country.

But if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor; it will multiply the number of dependents on Bank accommodations and bank favors: the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your public counsels, and destroy, at no distant day, the purity of your Government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper, press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it. A portion of this currency frequently becomes depreciated or worthless: and all of it is easily counterfeited in such a manner as to require peculiar skill, and much experience, to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. These frauds are most generally perpetrated in smaller notes, which are used in the daily transactions of ordinary business: and the losses occasioned by them are commonly thrown upon the laboring classes of society, whose situation and pursuits put it out of their power to guard themselves from these impositions, and whose daily wages are necessary for their subsistence.

It is the duty of every Government so to regulate its currency as to protect this numerous class as far as practicable, from the impositions of avarice and fraud. It is more especially the duty of the United States, where the Government is emphatically the Government of the people, and where this respectable portion of our citizens, are so proudly distinguished from the laboring classes of all nations, by their independent spirit, their love of liberty, their intelligence, and their high tone of moral character. Their industry in peace, is the source of their wealth: and their bravery in war, has covered us with glory: and the Government of the United States will but ill discharge its duties if it leaves them a prey to such dishonest impositions. Yet it is evident that their interests cannot be effectually protected unless silver and gold are restored to circulation.

These views alone, of the paper currency, are sufficient to call for immediate reform; but there is another consideration which should still more strongly press it upon your attention.

Recent events have proved that the paper money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions; and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few, and to govern by corruption or force, are aware of its power, and prepared to employ it. Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty or scarce, according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capitals not greatly disproportioned to each other they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and although, in the present state of the currency, the banks may and do operate injuriously upon the moral tone of society; yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they cannot combine for the purpose of influence; and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them, their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space, and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods.

But when the charter for the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress, it perfected the schemes of the paper system, and gave to its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain, from the commencement of the Federal Government down to the present hour. The immense capital and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it, enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength, it could seriously injure, if not destroy the business of any of them which might incur its resentment; and it openly claimed for itself the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted, (and undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce, at its pleasure, at any time, and in any quarter of the Union, by controlling the issues of other banks, and permitting an expansion, or compelling a general contraction of the circulating medium, according to its own will. The other banking institutions were aware of its strength, and they soon generally became its obedient instruments; ready at all times to obey its mandates,—and with the banks necessarily went, also, that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities, who depend altogether on bank credits for their solvency and means of business; and who are, therefore, obliged, for their own safety, to propitiate the favor of the money power, by distinguished zeal and devotedness in its service. The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly, was to concentrate the whole monied power of the Union, its boundless means of corruption, and its numerous dependents, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head; thus organizing this particular interest as one body, and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and enabling it to bring forward upon any occasion, its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was placed the unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the Union: and to bestow prosperity, or bring ruin upon any city, or section of the country: as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized, and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole communities and cities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed on the minds of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet if you had not conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the few: and this organized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your Government might for a time have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank, are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as was the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare to influence in any degree, our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the constitution as it is written, or amend it in the usual mode, if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessings. It behoves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the U. States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and policians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious, and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one moneyed institution, with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operation of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to accomplish any object it may wish to attain.—You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade render them dependent on bank facilities, the dominion of the state monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present sytem of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits, and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in small districts of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence; they have no crowd of dependants about them who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty, and desire nothing but equal rights and laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our natural wealth although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But with overwelming numbers and wealth on their side they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency which they are able to control: from the multitude of corpations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will in the end find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government, as well as in the States, and will seek by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hand is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monoply and other abuses which have sprung up with it and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over without notice, the important considerations which should govern your policy toward foreign powers. It is unquestionably our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid by every honorable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best obtain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of sea coast indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence. It will in the end be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in the season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that we can, year after year, add to its strength, without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency, by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible, by any line of fortifications, to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object: but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment, dockyards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war, and to single ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, and our naval force sufficiently strengthened, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities. We shall more certainly preserve peace, when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you, my fellow citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of this republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilised world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst of power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the favors he has bestowed, and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands, and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run: advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude to your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Scientific.

Recipe for a Cold.—Take a large tea-spoonful of flaxseed, with two pennyworth of stick liquorice, and one quarter pound of new raisins, put them in two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire until it is reduced to one quart; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy, pounded—a table spoonful of white wine vinegar, or lemon-juice; the vinegar is best to be added only to the quantity you are going immediately to take. Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome.

This recipe generally cures the worst of colds in one, two, or three days, and if taken in time, is said to be an infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which engendar fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds that have almost settled in consumption in less than three weeks.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

BRIEF HINTS FOR SPRING WORK.

Apply manure to corn and potato crops, and not to grain crops.

Let manure be buried as soon as possible after spreading.

When *rotted or fermented* manure is applied, let it be as thoroughly mixed with the soil as possible.

Wheat thrown out of the ground by frost, should be pressed in again by passing a roller over it.

Ploughing heavy soils when wet, does more injury than if the team were standing idle.

In ploughing green sward deeply, the furrows must always be at least one half wider than deep, else the sod will not turn well.

New meadows should now be rolled.

All grain fields seeded to grass should also be rolled.

Barley should be sown as early as possible, upon a light and moderately moist soil, at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre, according to the size of the seed.

A roller should be passed over it as soon as it is harrowed, to press the soil round it, and smooth the field.

Barley seed may be freed from intermixed oats by pouring water upon it, when the oats will float, and may be skimmed off.

Oats require strong rich soil, good culture, and early sowing.

Preserve leached and unleached ashes which have accumulated during the winter, to be applied to corn, *in* the hill.

To prevent corn being touched by crows, stir the seed with a sufficient quantity of heated tar, and then roll it in plaster, lime, or ashes.

After each hill of corn is dropped, put in a small handful of a mixture of plaster and leached ashes.

Plaster is always most efficacious on light and thin soil—on meadow and clover ground, the earlier it is sown the better.

Plaster when applied to cultivated ground, is best when worked into the soil.

Sowing it broadcast upon Indian corn after it is up, *has increased the crop 25 per cent.*

Every farmer should attempt the field culture of root crops—he may raise as much cattle food from one acre, as from five acres of meadow.

Farmers who have rich soil, will succeed best with margel wurtzel; those who have sandy soil, the ruta-baga. They should try both.

Sow garden crops in drills where practicable, in order that the weeds may be cleared with a hoe.

Different varieties of melons and squashes should be planted at the greatest possible distance, in order to prevent intermixing and crossing.

Loosen the soil with a spade round fruit trees growing in grass land.

Examine the roots of the peach trees and remove all the grubs. Their presence is shown by the gum oozing out.

Take every opportunity of setting an ornamental shrub or tree round your house or door yard—now is the time—if you have any taste you will never regret it.—*Genesee Farmer.*

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.—The difficult and exceedingly hazardous operation of amputation at the hip joint has lately been performed with complete success, at Chicago—by Dr. D. Brainard.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1837.

TEMPERANCE.—In the progress of moral reform, it is necessary that the intellectual powers of those who control the machinery of benevolent operations, should always be in a state of chastened and vigorous discipline, in order that they might convert the peculiar tone and disposition of society, at any given epoch of its perpetual revolutions, into a tendency to moral truth and excellence. The Temperance Cause has lost the attractive novelty of its original excitement, and many who predicted the utter subversion of intemperance in a few years, by the unconquerable spirit of abstinence, and the sovereign influence of example, are declining into a state of passive indifference and apathetic calmness, and affect to believe in the hopelessness of the enterprise. The enthusiasm of the first glorious vision of success is past, but its grandeur and feasibility are as magnificent and certain, as when the subject of temperance was first announced to the world. We have now arrived at a crisis in the process of its operations which require the combined sagacity, eloquence, strength and perseverance of its advocates. They must be united in counsel; unflinching and discreet in their intercourse with the wavering, the disaffected, the moderate drinker, the drunkard, the manufacturer and vender of the subtle poison; ever ready to devise measures to ascertain the pulse of society with respect to their schemes of progressive advancement; systematically engaged in studying the habits and propensities of the immediate objects of their solicitude; and disposed to make temperance in all its aspects a paramount object of thought and action.

A feeble, undecided and desultory series of efforts will insure, in this age of insatiable excitement, an utter defeat. We must be perpetually vigilant; uncompromising but courteous; zealous but docile; unpresuming but invincible in all our movements. The least desire to screen ourselves from the labours and frequent obloquy which attend a judicious actor in the cause of Temperance, is unalloyed treason to the community. There is not an individual among us who does not exert all his talents and capabilities in planning and executing measures to counteract, nay absolutely to *exterminate* the habitual use of intoxicating liquors in this town, but that incurs a responsibility as fearful, as the vice is destructive. There is a species of luxurious indolence in human nature, which delights to [illegible] upon [illegible] toilsome exertions, and to dream that their influence is eternal. *This principle is the grand obstacle to the progress of philanthropy in any of its great departments. The delusion must be dissipated.*

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE REQUIRES THAT ITS FRIENDS BE CONTINUALLY INTENT ON THEIR ULTIMATE OBJECT; IFLEXIBLE, LABORIOUS, DECIDED AND SINGLE-HEARTED.

These thoughts, suggested by the aspect of the public mind in relation to this highly important subject, it is fervently hoped may find their way to the conscience, and excite to efficient action, the members of the Young Men's Temperance Society of Plainfield. On the occasion of their Annual Meeting for the election of officers for the year, held last Thursday evening, the business of the Society was necessarily postponed,* because there was not a quorum of its members present. An interesting audience of young men and others, who like us convened to witness and encourage the proceedings, were disappointed; while some, it is feared, who have not yet believed that "Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging," congratulated themselves on account of the failure.

"I write unto you young men, because ye are strong."—*St. John.*

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* See notice of the Adjourned Meeting in another column.

During the severe thunder-storm of last evening, the house of Mr. Abraham Cadmus situated about a quarter of a mile from this village, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid passed down the west chimney of the main building, precipitating the bricks of which it was composed, together with several large pieces of timber into one of the lower rooms. Such was the force of the shock, that the glass in the windows was shattered into pieces, and the doors leading from the apartment instantly forced open. We are extremely happy to state, that all the inmates of the house, (with the exception of one lady who was stunned by the concussion) escaped without injury. From a view of the premises, it is a matter of astonishment and gratitude that no serious injury was sustained by the occupants of the building, and that they escaped unscathed from the effects of the lightning and tempest.

FORESIGHT.—"Be aye stacken' in a tree, Jock: It 'ill be growin' when ye're sleepin'," was the dying advice to his son, of an old Scotch farmer, proverbial for his shrewdness and success. Such of our readers as may wish to test the advantage of a wise maxim will be pleased to consult the advertisement in another column, headed "Locust Trees." Next week we propose to say something more respecting the peculiar excellencies of this kind of timber.

Next week we expect to resume the publication of the series on Education. Those of our readers, who have found these articles comparatively uninteresting, will please to bear in mind that hereafter they will be practical, more simple and intelligible. No doubt they are willing that so small a space should be occupied with matter of the first importance to teachers and men of letters, of whom our list embraces a respectable proportion. If we have any who are afflicted with a fault-finding disposition, we would bespeak their candid attention to the antidote on our fourth page—"Newspaper Readers."

John Woodward, appointed Consul General of the Republic of Texas, for the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, has been recognised in that capacity by President Van Buren.

For the Union.

PLAINFIELD BANK.

MR. EDITOR.—I am one of a large number who rejoice that a chartar has been obtained for a Bank in our village, believing that if administered with common prudence, it will be both of public *and private advantage; and supposing that there* may be many very worthy and prudent men both in the village and surrounding country, who, from not having had occasion to transact business with Banks, are but partially acquainted with the advantages to be derived from holding stock, I have thought it might be of some service to such, to make some suggestions on the subject. I am the more induced to do this from the opinion that it will be of advantage to the Bank and to the public, that the stock should be chiefly held by those resident in the village and adjacent country, in moderate amounts, rather than to have it held in large masses by persons at a distance, having no special interest in the prosperity of our Community.

In the first place I would observe that as far as my knowledge extends, the Banks in this state pay *over* six per cent interest to their stock holder, I believe generally, seven or eight, and not unfrequently more. This interest is paid every six months, and regularly the day it is due, without any other trouble than calling or sending to the Bank for it. It is well known that there are frequent disappointments in collecting the interest of money loaned out in other modes, which occasions at times much inconvenience and some loss to the lender.

Another advantage generally accrues to every original subscriber for Bank-stock, indeed, as far as I have known invariably, and that is, that as soon as the stock is all taken, it rises in value; it is for this reason there is such a rush and scrambling for it in our cities and large towns where such matters attract more attention than in the country. Consequently, should a stockholder, from any cause wish to sell his stock, he may count on getting more for it than it cost him, and there is no species of property so easily sold for cash at any moment as Bank stock, where the business of the Bank is prudently conducted. I see no reason to doubt that the Bank at Plainfield will be as carefully managed as others who are doing well and making money.

Our location is a good one. Plainfield is a very thriving and industrious place, and from the nature of the principal manufacturing and mechanical business carried on here, a large amount of foreign banking paper is received; this is the best kind of paper for banks, and this with a moderate proportion of accommodation paper, will no doubt give employment to all our capital.

The outlet for the circulation of our notes is good. The Oil Mill and Grain Mills at Scotch Plains, the Grain Mills at Plainfield, Brooklyn and New Market, and Mr. Stelle Randolph's at Greenbrook, would, taken together, be able to dispose a large amount of our notes through the interior of the country in various directions, in payment for the grain &c. they are constantly purchasing.

The facilities we possess for circulating our notes, is I apprehend, better than those of Rahway, and our amount of foreign discountable business paper greater than that of New Brunswick, so that with a Bank of only one hundred thousand capital, I see no reason to doubt but our Bank *may yield as good a profit as the Banks in those* places, or indeed, the generality of the best Banks in our State. A CITIZEN OF PLAINFIELD.

March 22, 1837.

CIRCULAR.

BLOOMFIELD, Feb. 1, 1837.

SIR:—We presume it needs no apology, for introducing to your notice a subject so deeply involving the interests of the community, both in a moral and pecuniary point of view, as that of the unfortunate class of our citizens: the Paupers of the County of Essex.

At the last Annual Town Meeting of the Township of Bloomfield, the subscribers were appointed a Committee to ascertain the best plan of supporting the poor; and if they should think it advisable, to visit and correspond with other Townships and places, to obtain information and make such arrangements as they may think proper to effect the object desired, in the welfare of the poor and economy in their support.

In New Jersey there is every variety of proceeding in the disposition of this unhappy class of mankind. In some townships, they yet have the inhuman practice of selling their poor at auction. In other townships they have the better, but in some cases defective, system of town-houses. In some counties they have the best system yet adopted, that of county-houses and farms.

In Gloucester a county pauper establishment has been in operation thirty-two years: their average number of paupers in the year 1834, was 180, which cost the county $3,800, besides the produce of the establishment and interest on the money it cost, including six per cent on the value of the places; the average expenses for each pauper was about 55 cents per week.

Burlington county has likewise a fine farm and house for its poor, that has been in operation thirty-four years, with results nearly similar to those in Gloucester.

Sussex county has within a few years purchased a large farm, and erected on it a commodious house, which is in operation to the entire satisfaction of those concerned.

In the State of New York the County plan is resorted to as the best and most economical. Mr. Powell, one of the superintendents of the poor, in the county of Saratoga, writes the Committee, that they have an establishment that has been in operation about nine years, consisting of a farm of 112 acres of very ordinary land, with the necessary buildings. The number of poor for the last two years has averaged about 145, and their average support is about 65 cents per week, which includes all expenses, transportation of paupers to the poor houses, compensation of superintendents, and interests on 7,000 dollars, being the estimated cost of the establishment. A gentleman from the county of Washington in the same State, informs us, that he resides near an excellent establishment of the kind belonging to the County, which he has frequently visited; he says, they have a building for the insane, and apartments for the sick and infirm; a school room in which the children are regularly instructed the year round; and a more obedient, clean and well behaved set of children of their age can nowhere be found." To which we could add many more facts of the kind were it deemed necessary. It is supposed that there are about 200 paupers in the county of Essex, on an average the cost of supporting them on the plan of selling them from year to year at 90 cents per week, would be 9,360 dollars the year. The cost of supporting the same number on Township farms at 82 cents per week, would be 8,538 dollars the year. If the same number were supported on the County plan at 62 cents per week, they would cost 6,448 dollars per year.

It will be seen by the above statement, (founded on documentary evidence in the hands of the Committee,) that there would be a saving to the county if they were to adopt the county plan in preference to the township poor house plan of 1,880 dollars per year; and of the county plan over the method of selling the poor of 2,912 dollars per year, to which might be added a probable saving of 500 to a 1000 dollars per year expended in law suits between the different townships.

The above statements are taken from authentic reports, as far as practicable, and furnish satisfactory evidence to the Committee that the County plan is far preferable to the others named, in a pecuniary point of view.

In the county of Essex we adhere to the [illegible] that of our fathers, without troubling ourselves to enquire whether they were either economical or salutary. It is truly lamentable, that we read, think, and act so superficially on the subject; saying by our conduct at least, be ye warmed, be *ye fed:* without making any effort for the accomplishment of the object: opposed to innovations on established usages, and leaning too much to parsimony in the administration of our laws—content with informing ourselves whether our agents have been economical in the appropriation of the public money.

Many of our townships pursue the unhappy practice of selling their poor at auction from year to year; a practice occasioning extreme anxiety and frequent suffering on the part of the paupers, especially the aged and infirm, the sick and lame, which is occasioned by hard usage from masters, and but few or no apartments suited to their wants. Nor is the poor house plan as in operation in some of our Townships without its serious exceptions—in them, the insane, the sick, the aged, and infirm cannot receive that attention and accommodation which they require.

The dissipated, abandoned, and profane male and female, together with the children, are commonly suffered to reside in the same apartments manage for themselves, and control one another as strength or temper may prevail. And that we we expect of children whose first impressions are obtained in such a place? The poor-house, the jail, the penetentiary will too often furnish the answer.

The results of all our investigations on this subject, is the decided opinion that a county house for the poor should be called for by the people of the County of Essex; and that the Chosen Freeholders in the county should decide upon the measures, and see that it is carried into execution.

And we are particularly impressed with the importance of having the system brought to as great perfection as possible by suitable and wholesome labor on the part of the paupers—and by every kind attention, with decision of character on the part of the keeper, but especially by the education of the children, and giving moral instruction to all.

The object of the Committee in issuing this, is to direct the attention to this subject, of those whose duty it is to watch over and provide for the poor of the different Townships; and if it meets with their approbation, it is proposed to have the question of County Poor House and Farm submitted to the next annual Town Meetings of the different Townships in the County of Essex, and if approved of by them, to instruct their Chosen Freeholders accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN MUNN,
JOHN LEE,
DUREY BROMLEY, } Committee.

Domestic Intelligence.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the building used by the Academy of Fine Arts, which but for the prompt attendance and exertions of the firemen, and many of the citizens, would very soon have consumed, not only the building, but also all the valuable paintings and models which it contained. As it is, the greater portion of the third floor and the roof are destroyed, beside which the quantity of water which was thrown in, has done considerable mischief on the other lower floors. The paintings have been all saved, although the frames of many of them are entirely consumed. No cause whatever can be assigned for the origin of the fire, as, although there was a stove in the room in which it first broke out, yet it is said there had not been a fire in it for upwards of a month. The entrance to the building was by a passage leading out of Barclay street and the building itself was situated immediately in the rear of the Astor House, which was at one period considered in imminent danger. There is an insurance on the building sufficient to cover the whole value of it and its contents.

AFFAIRS IN NEWARK.—A large new two story house, belonging to Mr. Whittemore, occupied as a cabinet maker's shop, was lately consumed in Newark, N. J. William Johnson one of the constables of Newark, suddenly disappeared from his residence last week, leaving his securities in the lurch about two thousand dollars. It is supposed he carried with him a considerable amount of tax money that he collected. A gentleman of Essex county, lately sold a farm to a foreigner of Newark, who gave him in part payment a check for $500 on the State Bank. When the gentleman presented the check he was told that it was good for nothing there—that the drawer had never had any money in that bank. So the sale was no go.

DARING MAIL ROBBERY.—We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette, that the mails from Louisville, Ky. for Philadelphia and all towns to the eastward, dated on the 2d instant, have been plundered; the letters broken open, and such of their contents as consisted in money abstracted. Many mutilated letters have been found in the hold of the steamer Benjamin Franklin, running from Louisville to Cincinnati, the mate of which craft had been arrested, and upon whose person $1200 were found. The mail between those two places met a similar fate. A large package of the torn letters has reached the Philadelphia office, from the Postmaster at Cincinnati. The robber above mentioned, is now imprisoned in that city. The losses sustained are not yet fully discovered, though it is believed that they are very heavy.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.—The bill authorising and requiring the construction of the State Railroad from New-Brunswick, via Princeton and Trenton to Bordentown, connecting there with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and also connecting at Trenton with the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, has passed the Legislature by a nearly unanimous vote, and is now a law. The last section requires the Strait Railroad to be constructed as soon as the branch at or west of Spottswood is required to be made, and by so doing the construction of the branch is repealed. This branch, or lateral Railroad is required to be constructed as soon as the New-Jersey Railroad is made to New-Brunswick, which can be accomplished during the present season, hence the Strait Road must be finished in the same time.

We congratulate our citizens upon the removal of all doubt as to this vexed question by the late act of the Legislature, and upon the prospect of an early enjoyment of the long desired Railroad communication directly across New-Jersey, through her most populous cities and towns.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

USEFUL INSTRUMENT.—A self-registering Anemometer has been constructed in England, by means of which a constant registry is kept, not only of the direction, but also of the force and velocity of the wind. A self-registering rain guage is also attached to it, which notes the quantity of rain, and the precise time at which it falls.

WHEAT FLY.—The following process is recommended to destroy this troublesome insect.—One bushel of unslacked lime, ground fine like Gypsum (Plaster of Paris) to the acre, and sowed in the spring just as the wheat begins to grow.

JUSTICES.—The jurisdiction of the Justices in this State has been so extended as to embrace debts not exceeding $200. The authority of these in "Courts for the trial of Small causes" has heretofore been limited to $100.

MONEY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The True American says, good paper running 60 or 90 days, commands from one to one and three quarters per cent. per month, and ascribes the failures there, to the wild and grasping avarice of those who failed, to speculation in cotton, by attempting to monopolize the article.

SOLICITED RELIEF.—A representation is circulating and receiving the general approbation of the merchants, addressed to the U. States Bank, recommending that that institution should take the merchants' paper, and issue Post notes, payable at a future day. This arrangement seems to meet the emergency, by furnishing such security to money lenders as will amply satisfy them and draw out their dormant resources.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR YATES.—We understand that private letters were received in town on Wednesday, stating that Governor Yates expired at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday the 19th inst. at his residence in Schenectady.

JUSTICE.—A resolve has passed, unanimously, both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, allowing Henry Gates, the last surviving soldier who was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and now over 80 years of age, $200 per annum, during life, to be continued to his wife, who is also over 80, if she survive him.

GAMBLING.—Rumor says that a distinguished anti-masonic politician won eighteen hundred dollars at a gambling table in Harrisburg a few nights since. The seat of government is increasing its moral reputation.

MISSING SHIP.—The Bremen ship Phœnix, Capt. Baltman, sailed from Bremen Dec. 24th, for New-York, with a full cargo of dry goods and wheat. Mr. Charles Starcke and family, of Baltimore, are among the cabin passengers. The Phœnix was built in Baltimore, and heretofore has been remarkable for her short passages.—*Balt. Patriot.*

NEW-JERSEY FREE FROM TAX.—It is perhaps worthy of remark that in consequence of the abundant resources of the Treasury from the public works, bank tax, &c. the Legislature has this year authorized no State tax, which has usually amounted to about $40,000.

COUNTERFEIT CASE.—The Portland, Maine, Advertiser, states, that counterfeit Mexican dollars and halves, so well executed, that few can detect them, are in circulation in considerable numbers, in that place.

SPECIE.—The ship Albany brings 1,000,000 francs in specie consigned to the Bank of America, being part of the French indemnity money.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—On the 14th inst., *William H. Roane, Esq. was elected by the Legislature*, a Senator of the U. States in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Richard E. Parker, Esq.

LIGHTING HAVANA WITH GAS.—It is said that Governor Tacon of Cuba, has closed with the proposal of James H. Caldwell, of New Orleans, to light Havana with gas. An agent of Caldwell is now in Cuba.

A PIRATE CAPTURED.—Captain Carter, from St. Thomas, arrived at Baltimore, reports that a piratical vessel had been captured off St. Domingo, and ordered for Jamaica.

The National Intelligencer says, that in thirty years acquaintance with Congressional proceedings, it has never known a session so barren of valuable results as the last one.

A bill is before the Legislature of New-York to secure to married women all the property they may have had before marriage, or which may come to them by heirship or devise after marriage; and also to prevent them from conveying such property to their husbands, except by order of the Chancellor. This last provision is outrageous.

The Davenport from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with iron, hardware, &c. went ashore on Sunday morning last, and bilged, on Hazard's Island, about 18 miles south of Cape Henlopen. She was insured in Liverpool.

A paragraph in the London Morning Herald goes to shew that Richard Carlile, the famous skeptic, had renounced his opposition and embraced Christianity.

A little girl living with Mr. Stebbins, 81 Norfolk street New-York, was burnt to a crisp on Thursday evening, by her clothes taking fire from the grate—she being left alone in the room.

The peach trees were in full bloom in Georgia, on the 11th inst.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The last Legislature passed 209 Acts, from the list of which we extract the following:

To provide for the appointment of electors of next President and Vice President of the United States, and Representatives of the next Congress.

An additional supplement to the act respecting conveyances, and the act to register mortgages.

For reception of the Surplus Revenue.

For the support of Government.

A supplement to the act relative to juries and verdicts.

Fixing the time at which public laws shall go into operation. (Fourth of July.)

Supplement to the charter of the Phenix Manufacturing Company of Trenton.

To incorporate the Globe Mill Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the New-Jersey Gum Elastic Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the Paterson Machine Co.

To incorporate the Sparta Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate the Raritan Manufacturing Co.

An additional supplement to the act incorporating the Belvidere Bank.

Supplement to the charter of the Camden Oil Manufacturing company.

Relative to the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation company.

To incorporate the United Mining and Manufacturing company.

Supplement to the act for the instruction of indigent deaf, dumb, and blind persons.

To incorporate the Canton Silk Manufacturing company at Spottswood.

To incorporate the Trenton Flax company.

Supplement to the charter of the Rahway Steamboat company.

To incorporate the Plainfield Beneficial Society.

Supplement to the charter of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad.

To erect the counties of Passaic and Atlantic.

For the more easy recovery of debts against non-resident debtors.

To establish and regulate Pilots.

Supplement to the act erecting the counties of Passaic and Atlantic.

To authorise Limited Partnerships.

To compel appearance of corporations to indictments and informations.

To incorporate the Rahway and Elizabeth Port Railroad and Transportation company.

To incorporate the Monmouth Purchase Co.

To incorporate the Middletown Point Navigation company.

To incorporate the Washington Mining Co.

To convert the Old State Prison into an arsenal.

To incorporate the Orange and Hanover Railroad company.

To incorporate the Washington Chemical Co.

To incorporate the Bank of New-Jersey.

To incorporate the Sidney Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate the Citizens' and Mechanics' Bank of Elizabeth.

To incorporate the Millstone and New-Brunswick Railroad company.

To incorporate the Port Colden and Morris Railroad.

To incorporate the Burlington County Bank at Medford.

To incorporate the Plainfield Bank.

To incorporate the Port Elizabeth Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate Somerville Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate the Passaic Steamboat Co.

To incorporate the Burlington Silk Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate the Columbia and Delaware Railroad Co.

To incorporate the Weehawken Turnpike Co.

To incorporate the Trenton Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate the Mine Brook Railroad Co.

To incorporate Woodbridge Manufacturing co.

To incorporate the Springfield and Elizabeth rail road Company in Essex.

To enable the President and Directors of the Bank of New-Brunswick to settle the affairs of said bank.

To incorporate the Perth Amboy, Woodbridge and Rahway Railroad Co.

To regulate the navigation of the Raritan and Staten Island Sound.

To incorporate the city of Trenton.

To incorporate the Bergen Port Co.

To incorporate the Bergen Silk Co.

To authorise Middlesex to borrow money.

A further supplement to the charter of the Elizabeth and Somerville Railroad Co.

A further supplement to the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes.

Supplement to the charter of New-Brunswick.

Supplement to the charter of the New-Brunswick Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate the Taunton Manufacturing co.

To incorporate the Hamburg Bank.

Relative to the distribution of public arms.

To incorporate the Morris and Easton Railroad.

Further supplement to the act securing to mechanics and laborers payment for labor and materials.

Making provision for the distribution of the surplus revenue.

A supplement to the act relative to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies.

An act respecting taxes.

To incorporate the Silesian Beet Sugar Co.

A further supplement to the act for the punishment of crimes.

An act for the regulation of the State Penitentiary.

A supplement to the act for abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

A supplement to the act for the support of government.

Supplement to the act making provision for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue.

An additional supplement to the act relative to the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad.

An act to incorporate the Paterson Iron and Steel company.

An act to incorporate the Delaware Manufacturing Company.

MARRIED.

On 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Mr. Jacob V. Coles, of Westfield, to Miss Christiana B. daughter of Thompson Crowell, Esq. of Rahway.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. John Buckley, in the vicinity of Rahway, Mr. Isaac Shotwell, Jr., to Miss Catharine F. Roll.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Hill, Mr. Ezra Hand, of Short Hills, to Miss Mary Newmans, of same place.

At New-Brunswick, on the 15th, Samuel O. Crane, of Newark, to Miss Clara, daughter of Moses Willcox, of the former place.

On the 21st, John Castree, of New-York, to Miss Clarissa, daughter of Timothy Baldwin, of Newark.

23d, Samuel B Brittain, to Elizabeth C. Lyon. Also, Mr. W. G. Lord, to Miss Anna M. Beach. Also, Nicholas I. Fredericks, to Ann E. Concklin.

On the 20th, Alexander Brown, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Cathrine A., eldest daughter of A. S. Nelson, Esq. of New-Brunswick.

On the [illegible] inst. by the Rev. Mr. Van Arsdale, Mr. Peter Rockafeller, to Miss Jerusha Yauger, all of Readington township, Hunterdon county.

DIED:

In Newark, on the 23d, James Beardsley, Esq. one of the Alderman of that city, aged 58.

At Frankfort, (Pa.) on the 19th, Hon. Francis J. Harper, Member of Congress, aged 38.

A CARD.

The Principal of the Plainfield Seminary would always be gratified with the presence of as many ladies as could attend his Class in Composition, on Friday of each week, the lesson beginning at half past 10 A. M. and half past 1 P. M.

NOTICES.

☞ The Class in English Literature will meet in the Plainfield Seminary, on Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock, and not this evening, (Thursday) as previously announced.

The Young Men's Temperance Society of this town, will hold its Annual Meeting for the election of officers &c., agreeably to adjournment, on Thursday evening of next week, in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ Wm. D. Stewart, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Jacob Overacre,
Publishing Agent.

January, 1837.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.	
Pot	6 — a 6 50
Pearl	7 50 a — —
BEESWAX—lb.	
Yellow	— 29 a — 30
White	— 38 a — 40
CANDLES—lb.	
Tallow	— 11 a — 13
Sperm	— 32 a — 33
COAL.	
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25
Scotch	10 — a 11 —
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —
Schuylkill	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.	
Cuba	— 11 a — 13
Brazil	— 11 a — 13
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 13
Laguira	— 11 a — 13
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11
Java	— 13 a — 16
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11
FEATHERS—lb.	
Foreign	— 14 a — 25
American	— 50 a — 55
FISH—brl.	
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —
FLAX—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12
American	— — a — 11
FRUIT.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45
Smyrna, lb.	— 4 a — 5
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10
HONEY—gal.	
Havana	— 45 a — 50
HAY—100 lbs.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —
HOPS—lb.	
First sort '36	— — a — 10
INDIGO—lb.	
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30
Caraceas	1 40 a 1 45
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26
LIME—cask.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —
Camden	— — a — —
LEATHER—lb.	
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24
MOLASSES—gal.	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 35
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38
Orleans	— 37 a — 38
NAVAL STORES—brl.	
Tar	2 25 a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 50
OILS—gal.	
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05
Whale	— 45 a — 46
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —
Do. winter	1 — a — —
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —
PROVISIONS—brl.	
Beef, ms city	— — a 15 —
Do. country	13 50 a 14 50
Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
Lard	— 14 a — 15
Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
RICE—100 lbs.	
1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
SALT—bu.	
Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
St. Ubes	— — a — —
Cadiz	— — a — —
Lisbon	— — a — —
Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
SEEDS.	
Flax, ro. 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Timothy, te.	14 — a 14 50
Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
SOAP—lb.	
Brown	— 5 a — 7
Castile	— 13 a — 15
SUGARS—lb.	
N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Havana, wht	— 11 a — [illegible]
Lump	— 14 a — 15
Loaf	— 16 a — 19
TALLOW—lb.	
American	— 10 a — 11
Russian	— — a — —
TEAS—lb.	
Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Souchong	— 25 a — 50
Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Bohea	— 18 a — 20
TOBACCO—lb.	
Virginia	— 5 a — 8
Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
Ohio	— 9 a — 18
Cuba	— 22 a — 25
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Do. No 2,	— 10 a — 12
Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
WOOL—lb.	
Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 66
Do. Merino	— 50 a — 67
Common	— 45 a — 50
Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
CORN EXCHANGE.	
Flour, NY. bl.	10 50 a 11 —
Troy	— — a — —
Western	11 75 a 12 —
Philadelphia	— — a 11 —
Georgetown	— — a 11 75
Howard st.	11 50 a — —
Richmond	13 — a — —
Baltimore	— — a 11 —
Rye Flour	8 50 a 9 00
Indian Meal	4 75 a 4 88
Wheat, Baltic	2 00 a 2 12
Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 15 a 1 25
Corn, N. bu.	1 a 1 00
Do. South.	— — a 95
Barley,	1 10 a 1 12
Oats, North.	— 65 a — 70

Locust Trees.

FOR sale by the subscriber, about ten thousand Locust Trees, from 4 to 8 feet high, very valuable to fill up vacancies where there is a young growth of wood, or to set out on from five to ten acres of rough, broken and mountain land, where they can be fenced by themselves. Locust timber will soon be very valuable for fencing, for Rail Roads, and for many other purposes; and any five or ten persons joining and taking the lot, shall have them a great bargain. For further particulars enquire of the Editor, or of ROBERT LEE.

Leesville, March 30. 11

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

TOWN SETTLEMENT.

THE Annual Settlement for the Township of Westfield, will be held at the house of John M. Clark, in Westfield, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning. All persons having demands or claims against said Township, will present them on that day. JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Clerk.

Scotch Plains, March 29, 1837. 11

TOWN MEETING.

THE Annual Town Meeting for the Township of Westfield, will be held at the house of James Frazee, Scotch Plains, on Monday the 10th day of April next, and open at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Clerk.

Scotch Plains, March 29, 1837. 11

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper, for sale here.

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL

Assurance Fire Company.

THE Directors of said Company at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, presented the following statement of the affairs and condition of the Institution.

It has been in successful operation since the year 1832.

It has sustained losses to the amount of	$2,426 08¼
The whole amount of expenses	389 60
	$2,815 68¼
The amount of Capital arising from mutual premiums	$2,877 55
The amount of Interest &c. received from the Capital and yearly Insurances	8,169 49
There is still due for Interest this Spring	511 21
Which leaves a nett balance arising from the Interest above the expences and losses, of	5,865 01¼

The Company have received no members since the 15th February, 1836, but Insure applicants by the year, upon as reasonable terms as others.

JACOB MANNING, President.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

March 15. 9—3w

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT

OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs.
John T. Cook.
} In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. Z. ROSSEL, Clk.

C. BOICE, Attorney.

March 16. 9—2m.

FOUR TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR Lots in this Village for sale.—Terms: one-half cash, and the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage, if required.

For further information, enquire of

JOHN WILSON, Esq.

Plainfield, March 15, 1837, 9

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN Cabinet Maker.—A good workman can have steady employment. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

ALSO.—A Boy, about 15 years of age, to learn the above business. None need apply except they can produce good recommendations.

Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 9

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK

Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 1tf

Washing Machines,

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1yl

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. Waters,
James Leonard,
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,
Timothy Ross,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpoel,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Ballman,
Ira Dunn,
Daniel Ceve,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lauterrette,
J. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

Milk! Milk!!

ON or about the First of April the subscriber intends to supply this place with *MILK*.

JOHN EDGAR.

Plainfield, March 6, 1837. 8

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
34 Mechanic-street, Newark, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1tf

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Girls to learn the Tailoring Business. Also—Two Boys, 14 or 15 years old, as apprentices.

JETHRO M. VERMULE.

Scotch Plains, February 16, 1837. 5w4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1tf

Rain or Shine!

PLAINFIELD AND RAHWAY STAGE.

MAKES regular daily trips, in spite of the bad roads; and I hope that when I get my new and commodious Carriage on, (which will be in a short time,) the public will reward me by their patronage, when the travelling is good. ASA T. WATERS.

Plainfield. 8

News for Plainfield.

TO RENT—From the first of April next—a Store-house and Dwelling on the corner of Front and William-streets, opposite the subscriber's residence. If not rented together soon, the dwelling or store will be let separate. For particulars enquire of

JOEL DUNN, Jr.

Plainfield, March 4, 1836. 8

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Commissioners for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Plainfield Bank, in the County of Essex, will open the books at the house now kept by Abraham Laing, in Plainfield, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and will continue to keep them open for three days in succession:

JAMES LEONARD,
JACOB MANNING,
CORNELIUS BOICE,
NATHAN VAIL,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON,
JOHN W. CRAIG,
Commissioners.

Plainfield, March 16, 1837. 7w3

Wanted,

A STEADY, American Girl, to take care of an Infant, and do the Washing and Ironing of a man and his wife at board. Good recommendations will be required. Inquire at this office.

March 2, 1837. 7tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same on or before the 1st of April next.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 26, 1836. 1tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar: Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards: Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsical affection, and her health otherwise much improved. JAMES ROBBINS,

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 16th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

For the Plainfield Union.

A SONNET.

That man is wise who has a well laid plan;
An object that will call forth all his powers,
Wake up his soul and occupy his hours,
'Till he has run the allotted race of man:
'Twill give him pleasure while the goal's in view,
Teach him to place a value on his time;
From day to day his strength he will renew,
And realise a noble life sublime.
Each day should be a life in miniature;
Survey the task on each succeeding morn,
A happy day if done it will secure;
And thus along through all life's journey borne.
Sweet is the retrospect as eve draws nigh,
And when a life's well spent, 'tis sweet to die.'

THE LAND OF LOVE.

"Oh, Love!—no habitant of earth thou art!"
And dost thou ask where Love is found
Unchangeable and pure,
And free from Passion's rankling wound—
From human ills secure?
If there's a land where Love's sweet lot
Forever smiles, and changeth not?

Oh! do not ask—but look, and see
If thou cans't find a place,
Where love lives on in purity,
Without a darkening trace
Of selfish feeling on its name—
Of sorrow's mists, to dim its flame.

Turn thee to the far southern land:
Say, hast thou found it there?
Boast THEY Love's smiling, rosy band,
Without a thorn of care?
No!—Passion's steps have o'er them been
To mar the beauty of the scene.

As flows the lava's burning waves,
As bursts the earthquake-shock,
So comes the passions o'er their slaves,
E'en like their own siroc—
Blasting each flower its breath goes o'er,
Breathing destruction to the core!

And search through the luxurious East—
Hast thou YET found the gem?
Smiles it amid yon costly feast?
Decks it that diadem?
No! here the tyrant man looks down
On woman, who should share his throne.

Gaze on the regions of the North:
And in that chilly clime,
Mark if the seraph shineth forth,
Untinged by wo or crime:
Ah! here, too, often sorrow flings
Her gloomy fetters o'er his wings.

Not even in our own sweet-isles
Can we the spirit-claim;
Sometimes o'er us he gently smiles,
With pure and holy flame:
'Tis but the glory of his eye,
That looks on us in passing by.

Pure love is not of mortal birth,
Nor oft to mortals given:
Sometimes it waves its wings o'er earth,
But oh! its home is heaven!
There—human care and change above—
There is the land of deathless love!

MARY ANNE BROWNE.

Miscellaneous.

A WINDFALL.—We were informed a few days ago by a gentleman on board the Brooklyn ferry boat, of a poor man with a large family, who was raised from poverty to wealth and affluence, under the following circumstances:

A Mr. T——n emigrated to the western country some ten years ago, accompanied by his wife and one child, and having some few thousands in cash, he invested it in government lands, which, in process of time, increased fourfold, and made him quite independent. During the last year the wife of this gentleman was taken from him by death, and soon after the two children. After remaining some few months at his abode, lonely and melancholy, he resolved to come to New-York, and give his property to some humane or deserving family, and take up his abode with them, as he had no relative living. On his arrival in this city, he contrived to disguise his dress, in order that he might more effectually ascertain how a man without money could manage to subsist in this great metropolis. It was late in the evening when he arrived. He applied at a boarding house for lodgings for the night and breakfast in the morning, but when he informed them that he had no means to pay them, they very deliberately kicked him out of doors. Not in the least daunted at this, his first reception, he applied at another house: after remaining some time, he informed the landlord he had no money, when he was very deliberately told he must clear out immediately. After going from place to place, and meeting with no better reception than he did at the first place, he finally concluded to leave the country for Europe, when accidentally he called at the house of a poor man in Brooklyn, with whom he staid a few days. He told the poor man he was a stranger in this part of the country, and that he had no means to recompense him for his kindness towards him. The poor man interested himself much in his behalf, and finally told him he was welcome to remain at his house until he could get some employment for him. He said—"I will call on a gentleman to-day, and as you seem to be a man of good education, I will endeavor to get a situation for you. The western gentleman thanked him, and said he was willing to turn his hand to almost anything. They both called upon this gentleman in reference to the situation spoken of, but a person had applied a few moments before and engaged the birth, and consequently he was thrown out of it. "Never mind," said the poor man to the Western gentleman, "return home with me, and no doubt I shall in a few days succeed in finding a situation for you. Such as I have, you are welcome to partake of." "*I am satisfied*," exclaimed the Western gentleman; "that I have found ONE in whose bosom dwells compassion for the poor and needy." He put his hand in his pocket and drew out a $500 note, and handed it to him, saying "take it, I am a wealthy man, you and your family shall become my heirs. I have travelled through New-York night after night, and could not find a solitary being but what would shun me when I told them I was moneyless. Now then, said he, I want you to sell all your effects, and go with me to the Western world, and to quote your own words—'Such as I have I give unto you,' which I think you will have no cause to complain of."

Perhaps it is needless to add that the poor man sold off his little furniture, and they all set off for the Western country, fully satisfied that each had fully realised his most ardent desires.—*N. Y. T.*

AN ANTIQUARIAN WONDER.—RUINS OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF AZTALAN.—We recently copied a paragraph from one of the Western papers, containing an account of the discovery of an ancient city in the far west. At the time we considered the whole affair as bordering too much upon the marvellous to be worthy of implicit credit; but it now appears in so very authentic a form in the columns of the Chicago American, that we can no longer withhold our belief. It will doubtless provide abundant speculation for the learned of every country. Babylon, Balbec, Palmyra, Thebes and Memphis present ruins that were once inhabited by people who are well known to us by the records of history. But here, in the back and beautiful wilds of North America, has been discovered the ruins of a large and half buried city, of the population of which *nothing whatever is known*. They were probably a race of men who have entirely passed away from the face of the earth. Certainly the Indians of the present day and their forefathers never dwelt in cities, and while the mounds of Missouri and Illinois, particularly that singular structure, Monk's Mound, bear evidence of having been constructed by a totally different and more civilized people than any of the (so-called) aboriginal tribes—this city of Aztalan, the discovered parts of which are built with brick, is evidently the work of men who well understood the arts of masonry, surveying and fortification.

By whom Aztalan was built, and by whom peopled—we leave to the learned in Archaeology, merely remarking that some of the more remote Indian Tribes are said to have traditions of another nation having once existed in North America. In the Chicago American newspaper, there is a drawing of the supposed citadel of Aztalan as it now stands. It is of great extent, the wall about five feet high, and regularly fortified by strong abutments resembling such as are used in the walling of both ancient and modern towns. The space thus employed is entirely circummured, of large extent, and containing four square mounds for defence, placed in advantageous positions. There are the remains of a road, and the mouth of a sewer formed of stone masonry, which debouches on the river. Outside the walls of the citadel are numerous mounds, evidently intended for warlike purposes, and varying from 3 to 25 feet in height. The walls and buttresses are of brick and 23 feet in breadth; and the entire plan of the citadel is evidently formed on mathematiaal principles.

The drawing to which we refer, as well as the descriptive particulars accompanying it are the results of an actual survey by N. F. Hyer, Esq. who states and confirms some of the strange theories and opinions of scholars, in relation to the early character of our Western Territory. Will *the mysteries of Aztalan ever be unveiled?* Of a truth, the far west is rich in wonder, and in all probility this is only the first in a train of discoveries for future record and admiration. This ancient metropolis of a by gone world has left traces of being some miles in extent. It is situated in the township of Jefferson, west of Milwachie, and on the west side of the west branch of Rock River.

ANCIENT BELLES.—In 1607, one Wilkinson published a sermon on Proverbs xxxi, 41: 'She is like a merchant's ship, she bringeth her food from afar.' It contains the following passage: But of all qualities, a woman must not have one quality of a ship, and that is too much rigging. Oh! what a wonder it is to see a ship under saile, with her tacklings and her mast, and her tops, and her top-gallants, with her upper decks, and her lower decks, and so bedecket with her streamers, flags, and ensignes, and I know not what; yea but a world of wonders is it to see a woman created in God's image, so miscreate oft times and deformed with her French, her Spanish, and her foolish fashions, that he that made her, when he looks upon her, shall hardlie know her, with her plumes, her fannes, and a silken vizard, with a ruffe like a rainbow, with a feather in her cap, like a flag in her top, to tell, I think, which way the winde will blowe." p. 15.

NEWSPAPER READERS.—How endless is the variety of newspaper readers—and how hard is it to satisfy their wants.

A believes he shall discontinue his paper because it contains so little political news—and
B is decidedly of the opinion that the same sheet dabbles too freely in the political movements of the day.
C don't take it because it is all on one side—and
D whose opinion it generally expresses does not like it because it is not severe enough upon the administration.
E thinks it does not pay due attention to fashionable literature—and
F cannot bear the flimsy notions of idle writers.
G will not suffer a paper to lie upon his table which ventures to express an opinion against Slavery: and
H never patronizes one that lacks moral courage to expose the evils of the day.
I declares he does not want a paper filled with the hodge podge doings and undoings of the Congress and the Legislature—and
J considers that paper the best which gives the greatest quantity of such proceedings;
K patronizes papers for the light and lively reading which they contain—and
L wonders that the press does not publish Dewey's sermons and such other "solid matter."
M will not even read a paper that will not expose the evils of Sectarianism—and
N is decidedly of the opinion that the pulpit and not the press should meddle with religious dogmas.
O likes to read police reports—and
P, whose appetite is less morbid, would not have the paper in which these silly reports are printed, in his house.
Q likes anecdotes—
R won't take a paper that publishes them, he says that murders and dreadful accidents ought not to be put into papers—and
S complains that his miserable paper gave no account of that highway robbery last week.
T says the type is too small—and
U thinks it is too large.
V stops his paper because it contains nothing but advertisements—and all that
W wants it to see what is for sale.
X will not take the paper unless it is left at his door before sunrise.
Y declares he will not pay for it if left so early that it is stolen from his domicil before he is up.
Z says there is not enough in it about temperance.
& says there is quite too much of it, as temperance in his opinion ought not to be encouraged.

And last of all come the complaints of some of the ladies—who declare the paper is uninteresting because it does not every week contain a list of marriages—just as if it were possible for the poor printers to marry people whether the parties will or no.

INTERESTING FACTS.—A correspondent of the New-York American furnishes the editor with the following interesting statistics:

"The cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the villages of Williamsburgh and Jersey City, according to the recent census, contain a population of three hundred thousand souls. This number of persons, on the foregoing estimates, would daily consume one thousand five hundred and thirty barrels of flour, or seven thousand six hundred and fifty bushels of grain; and in one year five hundred and fifty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty barrels of flour, or in grain two millions seven hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and fifty bushels.

Now it is stated on authority which has never been called in question, that the distilleries in the places above mentioned, consume at least ten thousand bushels of rye and corn daily, or three millions of bushels yearly, beside the immense quantities of nutritious grain destroyed by the breweries. Astounding therefore as is the fact, it is now demonstrated that the distilleries and brewers in this city and vicinity, destroy more grain, created for purposes of sustenance, than would suffice for the support of the entire population."

WAR.—Prince Eugene, who was one of the very ablest among the renowned Generals of his day, and who gained honor in many a well-fought field, made the following remark in relation to war:

"The thirst of renown sometimes insinuates itself into our councils under the hypocritical garb of national honor. It dwells in imaginary insults: it suggests harsh and abusive language: and people go on from one thing to another, till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men. The call for war proceeds generally from those who have no share in its toils, as ministers, women, and the lounging politicians of a large town."

SECRESY.—Alexander once told an important secret to one of his attendants, with strict charge not to talk of it, but in a little time the secret got abroad. Alexander was greatly offended, and consulted one of the sages of Greece as to how he should punish the man who had betrayed him. The sage replied, "Do nothing to him; it is you that have betrayed your own secret; if you could not keep it yourself, no wonder that it was too much for another.—*Persian Tales.*

FATE OF A KING.—The last accounts from Europe furnish us a salutary lesson on the instability of human affairs in the person of a former monarch of Sweden, who though born a King and the inheritor of a throne, was permitted to die almost a beggar.

The ex-king Gustavus IV., better known of late years as Col. Gustafson, died at St. Gall on the 7th of February. He was born in 1778, and while yet a minor, succeeded his unhappy father Gustavus III., abdicated in favor of Bernadotte the present king, in 1809, and passed the ensuing years until 1834, alternately in Holland, Germany and Switzerland. Since 1834 he has resided at St. Gall, poor and lonely. His disease was an affection of the lungs.

STRIKE FOR DINNERS.—The passengers on board the steamboats between New York and Philadelphia, have had meetings, and resolved not to give 75 cents for their dinners, to which price the meal had been raised from fifty cents. On board the Swan, were between 200 and 300 passengers, only about 30 of whom would dine at the price charged. Here is war to the knife.

A meeting has been held at Aleppo, Greene county, Penna., to discountenance the practice of treating at elections, and resolving never to support any candidate for any office, who may either directly or indirectly use ardent spirits to promote his success.

GAMBLERS.—A meeting of citizens has been held in Bellefonte, Pa. and a committee of seven appointed for the suppression of gambling and the *execution of the laws, with all their rigor, against* gambling, and black legs, and every person who permits gambling in his house. It would take a committee of 7000 to suppress gambling here, nor is it possible to do it while the penalty is only a ten dollar bill—a mere flea bite.—*N. Y. Trans.*

PACKET SHIP ERIE.—This ship, as by miracle, almost, escaped being burnt on her passage, as a vessel of aqua fortis in a box in the bottom of the hold, was placed cork downwards, leaked out and set the wood on fire; but for want of air, extinguished itself, without being discovered until the cargo was taken out.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers have just opened a new Lumber Yard at the Basin, on the south side of Bound Brook, and near to Mr. James Cox's store, where they have on hand a large and general assortment of

ALBANY AND DELAWARE LUMBER,

including Boards, Plank, Joist, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, &c., which will be sold at liberal prices. They will also continue to keep their usual assortment at New-Brunswick, and will be happy to see their friends at either of the above places.

☞ Building Frames will be procured at short notice.

VAIL & ACKEN.

SOUTH BOUNDBROOK, January 3, 1837. 1tf

FALL & WINTER STRAINED SPERM OILS, of good quality, for sale by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will *please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes;* the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account *are requested to make immediate settlement*, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; *within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the* latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This *Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several* Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1tf P. CORIELL.

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the *Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until* the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate *the whole system.*

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and *has used no other medicine. Her health has* improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from; I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years part Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,
Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington street.

The Juvenile Lyceum.

Organized March 12, 1836.

The prosperity of the Society has encouraged its friends to make the exercises as useful and interesting as possible, and that others may participate with them in the instruction they receive, it has been determined to publish this sheet as the organ of the Lyceum.

The instructive part of the exercises of each meeting, are [is?] embraced in the number published the following day.

Children, especially those of New-Brunswick, are respectfully invited to write upon interesting and useful subjects and send them [?] in for publication.

This is the first experiment of the kind in the world. Shall it succeed?

Published every Saturday, at the office of *The Times.*

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, or one cent a number, when delivered.

Lyceums and individuals that have duplicates of minerals, drawings, and other interesting objects, [subjects?] are invited to exchange with the Society.

Persons remitting $4 free of expense will be furnished with 10 copies of the Lyceum for one year, and in the same proportion for any greater sum.

All communications must be post paid, *and addressed* to the Juvenile Lyceum.

As two copies are printed on one sheet, the postage is but half the usual rates.

Subscriptions received at 190 Greenwich-street, New-York.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1tf J. R. DUNN.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS G. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1837. NUMBER 12.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

The Female Department, being furnished with a Boarding House exclusively for themselves, is under the charge of Mrs. Wood.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

December 30, 1836. 1tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object, and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference, to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. Elias W. Crane,
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq.,
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, } *Plainfield.*
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, } *Trustees.*
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

For the Plainfield Union.

GEORGE AND THEODORE,
OR THE TWO EDUCATIONS.

[*Extract from "Stories translated from the French," now in Press: By a Teacher in New-York.*]

"You wish then to make your son a savant, a philosopher?" said Robert to his comrade Gervias, both being seated upon their crotchets, at the corner of the Rue de la Monnaie, and that of Fosse's St. Germain.

"Indeed," replied the latter, "I would rather have Theodore go to school, than to stand gaping all day in the street, or upon the wharf, as your boy does, who will be ruined."

"You only say so, because your boy was beaten by mine, the other day."

"But Theodore defended himself bravely, and if they had not been separated, George would have repented attacking him."

"Why is Mr. Theodore so haughty with his equals—with his old friends?"

"He haughty! he is as mild as a lamb, but they wish to quarrel with him, because he attends to the instruction which his godfather, who owns the house I live in, is willing to give him."

"Gervais, if I were in your place, I would not suffer them to make my son a coxcomb, because he learns to write and cipher; for me, I do not understand either the one or other, and I am not willing that George should be more learned than his father. He shall follow the same occupation that I do, and, if he is faithful, he will merit the esteem and confidence of all good people."

"I hope that Theodore will not be the less worthy, because he studies: I do not think that will degrade him; on the contrary, Robert, I have seen you embarrassed because you could neither read nor write."

"I do not deny it, but George shall never be more learned than his father; because, I have seen children that knew more than their father and mother, finish by despising them—and I am not of a temper to suffer that."

"There you are right; but I think that the better our children are taught, the more they will feel what they owe their parents. I sbeak from experience—for Theodore was never so good, so gentle, and so respectful toward his mother and myself, until he went to the noble institution for mutual instruction, where they read good books and are taught principles of submission and politeness; in a word, all that can form the heart of youth, and teach them to become good members of society."

"Am I not a good man, although I do not know how to read or write? But it is as we feel; I do not intend that George shall be educated above the class in which he was born, I only wish him to be a porter."

"Well! as for me, I shall aid Theodore all I can, in profiting by the bounty of Mr. Perrieu, and to raise himself as much as he can. Each one to his system."

"And when he is somebody he will despise and blush for his father."

"We shall see that; but for the present you will do well to advise your son to let mine alone when he comes from school, for, I tell you, as a friend, I have directed Theodore not to take an insult from him."

"That is just—when attacked it is right to defend ourselves. But let us leave them to settle their own affairs, and take care of each other's knocks."

Here the conversation was interrupted by an employer of Gervais, who wished to give him an important commission. The next day George came home, with a swelled eye, a torn vest, and his clothes in great disorder. He told his father that Theodore had thus treated him. You attacked him then, said Robert. It is true father. Well, then, you have only received what you merited. This lesson was a profitable one, and delivered Theodore, for a time, from the frequent attacks of that bad boy, who learned, at last, if goodness and timidity prevented Theodore from entering the lists and attacking people in the streets, there are moments when the soul gathers all its energies and employs all its force to repress humiliating aggressions. At this time George left Theodore alone, and contented himself by calling him the savant—the free school boy! To which he only replied by a smile; but it was not long before he proved that instruction, so far from separating, us from equals, only renders us more capable of serving them on important occasions. They were not ignorant at the institution that Theodore, who had become monitor, and from his office beloved by his companions, had been frequently attacked, when he returned from school, and that he had been lately exposed in a fight, in which he had come off conqueror. The scholars of the institution formed a company to watch over the members who composed it. It was determined then, without the knowledge of Theodore, that they would find out the cause of the attacks that had been made on him. When they were assured that it was jealousy, they resolved to avenge the honour of their corps of students, and each one offered to watch at the different alleys of the neighborhood to find out who had dared to insult Theodore. One evening, returning from the institution, five or six rude boys came out, at the head of whom was George, who cried, see the savant—the free school boy! At the same instant a dozen scholars came from their hiding places, and rushing upon the aggressors, put them all to flight except the chief, who was seized by them, and would have been paid for all, had not Theodore, who saw it was George, thrown himself forward, and kept off the blow by crying he is my friend—the son of a friend of my father! I shall not permit him to receive any injury. This generosity disarmed the scholars—they released George, and recommended him never to attack in that way any member of their school, for they would always maintain their rights and avenge the least insult.

George, bad as he was, was touched at the magnanimity of Theodore, and promised never to attack or trouble him on his way. Gervais heard of this noble action and was proud of having such a son—George was not able to hide it from his father—and when the latter had occasion to find fault again with his comrade for the pretensions he had for his son—Gervais answered him:—You must confess, notwithstanding, if Theodore had been as bad as George, you would have had perhaps a few ears less in your family, and all this only confirms me in the opinion that a proper education will make us better. There was soon after this a meeting of the public schools in Paris. The society wishing to give every encouragement to that which might be useful to the pupils, had promised to give a medal of 600 francs to that pupil of the public school who should obtain the highest prize; and it was Theodore Gervais who had that honour. Mr. Perrieu, his godfather, and an old lawyer, first assistant of the mayor, were invited by them to come and crown the interesting boy who promised so much; and this touching solemnity only augmented the interest which the honorable old man felt for his protege. The first use that Theodore made of his prize, was to present his mother with a golden chain, on which was inscribed "Filial Homage."

He then made a present to his father of a small hand cart, which he had desired a long time, to transport more easily the heavy burdens which he had to carry, and which assisted him in moving them, and enabled him to do a larger business.

"Well, George," said Gervais, "you now see the value of instruction; if your son had had so great a sum, I do not believe he would have made so good a use of it. I am sure he would have spent it in some nonsense; for me, I do not interfere, neither does my wife, so that Theodore uses his 600 francs as he pleases."

The young Laureat, after having made the first offering to his parents, wished with the money he had left to regale his old friends, and invited them to a feast: George was among the number. But his clothes bore evidence of the many quarrels in which he had been engaged, and he felt humiliated among the well-dressed pupils of the school—whose sarcasms would have been felt, had not Theodore treated him as an old friend. But that which, perhaps, humbled poor George still more, was the total ignorance in which he found himself by the side of these intelligent boys, who amused themselves by reciting some historical trait, some geographical fact, or in repeating the sayings of some celebrated personage. How mean and stupid did George feel among these free school boys! With what regret did he make the painful comparision! He felt it so much, that he solicited his father to send him to the public school; but Robert, faithful to his system, and believing that better educated children would consider themselves above their parents, who were not as well informed, answered his son, that he was not going to make of him what Gervais had made of Theodore; that he would take good care how he stuffed his head with such things, as would unfit him for the office of porter, to which he was born. George who, naturally, had no great inclination for study, conformed without much pain to the wishes of his father, and assisted him in his work. Mr. Perrieu, the benefactor of Theodore, had placed him in the lyceum at Paris, where he made rapid progress. Each year he gathered fresh laurels, from which his parents invariably reaped the first fruits. But these honors were far from inspiring Theodore with pride; indeed, all the natural simplicity of his character was preserved. When he came to pass his vacation at his father's house, he laid aside the costume of the lyceum, and renewed that which he had worn at home. He replaced his uniform hat by an old cap, and drew, after his father, the hand cart, which was the gift of his first triumph—and proved by this touching humility how much he respected him. The latter, far from hindering his son, now fifteen years old, from aiding him in his work, was proud of his doing so, and when in the course of his business he met Robert, he said to him with joy, "Well, you see whether education makes us despire our parents."

Another day, when Robert and his son were engaged in drawing their cart, containing a heavy load, they were stopped in a steep street, panting and sweating. Theodore, with his crotchets empty, was returning from taking a trunk to a stage, when he perceived them. He drew near and said to George, "You have not strength enough to move this; let me take your place, and do you regain your breath." At these words, he took the leather straps, placed himself side by side with Robert, and hoisted the heavy burden to the end of the street. "Give me your hand," said the father of George, giving his own. "I would not have believed that of you! Are you no longer at the Lyceum?" "Pardon me," answered Theodore, gaily; "but every Thursday I return to my old occupation, and become a porter."

[To be continued.]

Correct Views.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, the better.

Scientific.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

We learn, with pleasure, that a second edition of the "Discourse pronounced by the Rev. C. S. Henry, Professor" &c., and from which we gave some extracts several weeks ago, has been published, at No. 8 Astor's building, New-York.

We take the following review of the above-named publication from the Sentinel of Freedom:

I give the title of this pamphlet in full; for it better deserves such honor than some large volumes, from which it could not be decently withheld. It is pleasing to see a second edition, and in type and paper so fit for the eye. The discourse is mainly a good one: in some instances we may safely question a sentiment, and occasionally remark a fault in the style, but the production is eminently worthy of currency. It bespeaks a healthy condition in the spirit whence it emanated, and it is hoped may contribute in no small degree to confirm its readers in a true position, if they have attained it, or lead them aright, if they have wandered into the paths of radicalism in policy, or utilitarianism, "falsely so called," in learning and morals.

It is not too much to say, that if this single discourse were duly regarded, our nation might be spared a host of evils that now stand in our path, and which can only be avoided by a real change in our course.

The following paragraph may impart sufficient information as to the general scope of the pages before us:

"We want an order of men, surrounded with all needful appliances, and left with a free mind to follow the impulses of their nature in the highest spheres of science and letters.

Such an order of men is a component part of every sound and perfect body politic. It is indispensable to its highest welfare. Man liveth not by bread alone," any more as a nation than as an individual.

> We live by Admiration, Hope and love,
> Even as these are well and wisely fixed,
> In dignity of being we ascend.—Wordsworth.

National well-being consists in the development of the proper humanity of a nation—in the cultivation and exercise of the reason and moral nature, and in the subordination to these of all the lower principles. It is found in the wisdom, the intellectual elevation, and the virtuous energy of a people; and of these, the light of pure and lofty science is the quickening impulse and the genial nutriment. All pure and elevated truth is in itself good, and it does good. It is of God, and it leads to God again. Without its noble inspiration we may indeed serve the turn of this world's lowest uses; we can gain money, grow fat, and die; but we are not fit for better ends even in this world. "He," says Bishop Berkley, "who hath not meditated much upon God, the human soul, and its chief good, may possibly make a shrewd and thriving earth-worm, but he will indubitably make a blundering patriot and a sorry statesman." As the well-being of individuals is in proportion to the culture and right exertion of those rational and moral faculties which mark and distinguish our humanity, so the welfare of a nation requires that the select number of those who are endowed with pre-eminent gifts of intellectual power, should be left free, with all observance and respect attending them, to follow those inward promptings of their nature which mark their true vocation—their mission on the earth—the promotion of God's glory by seeking and exploring the highest sources of truth and beauty, for the honor and instruction of their country. Such minds should, in the noble language of Milton, "have liberty in the spacious circuits of their musing, to propose to themselves whatever is of highest hope and hardest attempting," whether in "beholding the bright countenance of Truth, in the still air of delightful studies," or as "poets soaring high in the region of their fancies, with their garlands and singing robes around them." "These abilities," he goes on, "wheresoever they be found, are the inspired gifts of God, rarely bestowed, but yet to some in every nation, and are of power, beside the office of a pulpit, to imbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue and public civility; to allay the perturbations of the mind, and set the affections in a right tune."

Another extract merits our attention:

"The use of a single word sometimes tells much in regard to the moral tone of a nation. Is not a sad state of moral feeling betrayed in a country where *wealth*—that good old English word, designed to express the total sum of the elements of well-being, including all that relates to man's higher nature and wants—has come to mean nothing but *money*; and where *worth* is used to tell *how much* a man has? Yet so it is. Mr. Wilkins hath a hundred thousand dollars, and he is *worth* five times as much as Mr. Johnson, who hath but twenty thousand, while Mr. Thompson hath none, and is *worth nothing*. Throughout the country, the great majority of the mass of the people have a profound reverence for nothing but money. Public office is a partial exception. And why should it be otherwise? They see nothing else so powerful. Riches not only secure the material ends of life—its pleasures and luxuries; but they open the way to all the material objects of man's desire—respect and observance, authority and influence.

In the mean time the tone of society is debased. The *luxury* of mere riches is always a vulgar luxury. It is external, and devoid of good taste. It always goeth about feeling its purse. It counteth the fitness and propriety of its appointments by the sum they cost. It calleth your attention to its glittering equippage, and saith it ought to be of the first style, for it cost the highest price. It receiveth you to its grand saloons, and wisheth you to mark its furniture. It inviteth you to its table, and biddeth you note the richness of its plate, and telleth you the price of its wines. The *fashion* of mere riches is also a vulgar fashion. The butterfly insignificance of its life is not even adorned by the graceful fluttering of its golden wings. It is quite possible to have the extravagance and frivolity of fashionable life, without the ease and grace, the charms of wit and spirit, and the elegance of mind and manners that in other countries often adorn its ideal nothingness, or cover up the coarse workings of jealousy and pretension."

Are not such things true; and, if true, deeply to be lamented? If they are so, is there a remedy; and is that remedy such that individuals may hope, without the open favor of the multitude, which in this case is impossible, to interpose a controlling and redeeming hand! Might not something be done, if all who agree in sentiments like these were to set themselves in their several stations to propagate and maintain the truth? There is a good remark to this point, in Southey's Progress and Prospects of Society, the interesting work recently quoted in these columns. Sir Thomas More is the speaker: "There are cases, in which the will carries with it the powers. No man was ever yet deeply convinced of any momentous truth, without feeling in himself the desire, as well as the power of communicating it."

What might not be accomplished by our public press, if all its conductors would unite in giving circulation to ideas like those of the paragraphs above! How noble the revolution of thought and feeling, that a single generation might witness, if every reader of our newspapers should encounter, as often as he ought, *practical* truths such as we here meet! Let all bear in mind, that *the power to accomplish creates the obligation to do good.*

C. S. A.

From Abbott's Magazine.

HINTS ON EARLY EDUCATION.

1. Judicious mothers will keep in mind that they are the first book read and the last laid aside in every child's library. Every look, word, tone and gesture, nay, even dress, makes an impression.

2. Remember that children are men in miniature—and though they are childish, and should be allowed to act as children, still all our dealings with them should be manly, though not morose.

3. Be always kind and cheerful in their presence—playful, but never light, communicative, but never extravagant in statements nor vulgar in language nor gestures.

4. Before a year old, entire submission should be secured; this may be often won by kindness, but must sometimes be exacted by the rod, though one chastisement I consider enough to secure the object. If not the parent must tax himself for the failure, and not the perseverence of the child. After one conquest, watchfulness, kindness and perseverance will secure obedience.

5. Never trifle with a child nor speak beseechingly to it when it is doing any improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do so.

6. Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see that the child does the thing commanded—allowing of no evasion nor modification, unless the child ask for it, and it is expressly granted.

7. Never break a promise made to a child, or if you do give your reasons, and if in fault, own it and ask pardon if necessary.

8. Never trifle with a child's feelings when under discipline.

9. Children never ought to be governed by the fear of the rod, or of private chastisements, or of dark rooms.

10. Correcting a child on suspicion, or without understanding the whole matter, is the way to make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie, to justify himself—or to disregard you altogether, because he sees that you do not understand the case, and are in the wrong.

11. When a child wants that which it should not have, or is unwilling to do as the parent says, and begins to fret, a decided word spoken in kindness but with authority, abashes and quiets the child at once; but a half yielding and half unyielding method only frets and teases the child, and if denied or made to obey, ends in a cry.

12. It is seldom well to let the child "cry it out," as the saying is. If put into a corner or tied to your chair, it should not be to cry or make a noise. Indeed, crying from anger or disappointment should never be allowed. A child soon discovers that its noise is not pleasant and learns to take revenge in this way. If allowed to "vent their feelings" when children, they will take the liberty to do so when men and women.

13. Never allow a child to cry or scream on every slight occasion, even if hurt and much less when by so doing it gratifies a revengeful or angry spirit. This should be especially guarded against in infants of ten, twelve, or eighteen months old, who often feel grieved or provoked, when a thing is denied or taken away from them.

14. Never reprove a child severely in company, nor make light of their feelings, nor hold them up to ridicule.

15. Never try to conceal anything which the child knows you have, but by your conduct teach them to be frank and manly and open—never hiding things in his hands nor slyly concealing himself or his designs.

16. Kindness and tenderness of feelings towards, birds, and the young, even of such animals as should be killed if old, (excepting poisonous ones) are to be carefully cherished.

17. I am pleased with such children as allow those roses and flowers that blossom on the Sabbath to remain on the tree to praise their Maker in their own beauty and sweetness. "This is the incense of the heart, whose fragrance smells to Heaven."

Some wiseacre lately undertook to give the cause of the aurora borealis, by remarking that it was produced by the atmosphere and hemisphere coming in contact.

GOOD ADVICE TO A FARMER.

"Many years ago," said a quaker friend, who told us the following anecdote, "many years ago, a brother of the celebrated Benjamin West, who had been a cooper in this city, a man of sterling sense and integrity, purchased a farm some miles out of the city, which had been suffered to over-run with briers and bushes. He was for a short time considered, by his neighbor farmers, as very far from being as wise as Solomon, or even themselves; *but in a few years, his was the best and* most productive farm within fifty miles around him, and his fame as a farmer spread far and wide. One day a man came to him, who was desirous of improving his farm, and asked him how he should do it. Go home, said Mr. West, and make five or ten acres as rich as thee wants, and come to me and I will tell thee what to do next. But, said the farmer, I have not manure enough to do that. Very well, then, go and prepare three acres, two acres, or one acre, *in the same way;* but what thee undertakes, do well. The farmer, said our friend, perfectly comprehended the advice, and, what is unusual, practised upon, and benefited by it, leaving, at his death, one of the best farms in the country." Go and do thou likewise.—*Philad. Herald.*

Cabbages.—Sow all the early varieties of cabbage seed, and by the time the earth is warm enough to receive the plants into its bosom in the open air, they will be ready to be removed thither, and if judiciously managed in setting out and after culture, they will head nearly as soon as those which were placed out last autumn.

Towards the latter end of this month, you may sow with decided advantage, the flat Dutch, Drumhead, large English Savoy, and indeed all the different varieties of Cabbage. When sown early, you have a better chance of availing yourself of a good season to transplant them, the plants have longer time to grow in, and will attain a much larger size than if sown late.

Peas.—As soon as the frost leaves the ground, you may put in all sorts of early peas, and if planted at intervals of a week or two throughout the spring, you may secure a continuous succession of this delightful vegetable, either for the table or market. The soil most suitable for peas, is a light sandy loam, though they will grow well *in any ground except it be in a stiff tenacious* cold clay. From 3 to 4 feet is a good distance for the rows to be apart, the peas to be dropped about 4 inches asunder. Generous manuring tends not only to increase their quality of product, but to accelerate the maturing of the pea family. The pease should be stuck before the plants throw out runners.

Windsor Beans.—All this tribe of vegetables may very safely be planted in open culture after *the 20th of this month.*

Hysop, Sea Kale, Garlic, Artichokes, Fennel, Rhubarb or pie plant, Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, Carrots, Parsneps, small Salading of all kinds, Celery, Onions, Beet, Leeks, Shives, Parsley, Thyme, Sage, Brocole, and Asparagus seeds, should now be sown and planted.

Asparagus.—Your Asparagus beds should be forked and dressed the latter end of this month. In forking be especially careful to stir and loosen *every part of your beds, and equally so not to go* deep enough to wound the crowns of the roots.

If you desire to make new plantations of this vegetable, you may with perfect safety put out your plants as soon as the ground is rid of the effects of the winter frosts.

Turneps.—If you desire to have early Turneps for your table, sow the seed any time after the 20th of this month.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Warren's Patent Thrashing Machine.—These machines are of the most simple construction, and can be made by any blacksmith and wood workman. Draughts of an exceedingly strong and cheap horse power, which will not cost more than $20, are furnished with each machine, if desired. The patent was granted May 29th, 1835. Sold at 79 Barclay street, New-York.

"Among the machines now exhibiting at the Fair, is a threshing machine, by E. Warren. It takes *the grain clean from the straw, with one* half the power of ordinary machines, it is so constructed *with wrought iron hoops and beaters*, that sticks and stones cannot injure it in passing through. To judge from the few bundles of grain that were passed through at the exhibition. it would thrash with ease three hundred bushels a day. We last evening ate a piece of cake, which was only eight minutes from the ear in the sheaf. It was threshed, ground, bolted, mixed into dough and baked, all within the time mentioned, by the aid of the various Yankee contrivances on the spot."—*N. Y. Express.*

Important Invention.—*Mackintosh's Portable Life Boat.*—The hull of this boat is attached to a cylinder which answers the purpose of a gunwhale, to keep the boat in shape. To the cylinder is a fixed cover, with a stop-cock, for inflating it by means of the mouth. There may be two or three cylinders attached in the event of one becoming injured. The whole being saturated with India rubber, or any other known substance, which will render it impervious to water, it will carry from twenty-five to thirty persons, together with their baggage, provisions, &c. floating with perfect ease over the most tempestuous seas—the contents being kept dry and comfortable. Its weight will not exceed twenty-five pounds, and can be rolled up in a small compass and carried in the hand. If two or three of these boats had been on board of the ill-fated ships Bristol and Mexico, in all probability not a life would have been lost.

These boats are peculiarly well adapted to the use of wreckers, as they may be constructed of such a size as to carry with ease and safety, from stranded vessels to the shore, from 60 to 100 tons.

They may be used in the army with great advantage for various purposes, viz: in carrying troops *ammunition,* &c. across rivers and other streams. They are also susceptible of being thrown into the shape of tents, and are capable of affording the soldier a dry and comfortable bed, on wet or marshy ground, as they are completely impervious to water.

Small ones may be made, with leggings attached to the bottom, weighing about three pounds, which may be carried in the pocket, and sufficiently large to contain one or two persons, with their baggage. *The leggings enable a man to walk* with perfect ease in the water, and paddle him*self ashore, or in any direction he pleases.*

This invention has been tested in the Potomac, in front of the President's house, in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, Major General Macomb, Commissioners of the Navy, Chief of the Engineer Department, and others connected with the War and Navy Departments, who expressed themselves, we understand, gratified with the result.—*Globe.*

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1837.

Party Politics.—How long is human intelligence to be the factitious offspring of dogmatic interest, and morals the lineal descendant of rank intrigue, heedless assumptions, and an inflexible perseverance in error? As long as the understandings of men are perverted, and their affections poisoned by the falsehood, the ignorance, the disingenuousness, and the invidious temper of the party press. *Brothers Fredonian,* Burlington Gazette, *Somerset Whig and Messenger, Rahway Advocate and Republican* bear with our animadversions, as we most cordially and conscientiously exempt *you* from the pungency and immoral reference of our censures. We appeal to your unbiassed feelings of rectitude (for we do not believe that your moral sensibibilities are *yet* the victims of the mortally narcotic influences of party servility,) we appeal to your innate sense of independence, whether the attempt to associate the discordant elements of political truth and partisan tactics, is not the most repulsive effort that ever exacted the energies of your minds.—Do not the mental reservations, the refusal to examine the contested opinions of your adversaries, your practical evasions, and your incessant dread of passing the party Rubicon, induce an anxiety and restlessness, which none but the spirit which is galled by the fetters of polictical dictation, can ever feel, and none but it can ever adequately *portray? We do not now refer to any especial* cases of subservience to the prescription of an irresponsible, self-created directory in your editorial course, but we are certain, when the comments, the panegyrics, the sarcasms, the indignation, and the silence of the journalist, are all restricted by one inexorable fiat, that the predicaments which we detailed above must necessarily exist. An independent party editor would be a political monster. He would be a most consummate paradox. He would be a man who, unswayed by any principles but rational conviction, would meekly and passively accord with the most tyrannical dogmas. The editor, who follows the idol-car of a party, while he eulogizes his co-partisans, and vilifies their opponents, most complacently supposes that he is asserting and vindicating the cause of truth, when his affections and intellectual powers are gradually but surely falling under the dominion of the most despotic prejudice; like the *temperate* drinker of intoxicating liquors, who, while he is enjoying the exhilaration of an occasional dram, imagines that he is a most discreet and sober man, when his faculties are impaired in so delusive a manner, that he is not aware of the process. We have, brothers, more remarks, expostulations, and counsels to offer you, but we shall improve a more convenient season.

News.—Several interesting items are given this week which would have appeared in our last, but for the non-arrival of the papers we usually receive on Wednesday. Week before last, we *published about fifty distinct items of news in the* "Domestic" department, all, so far as we may judge, of prime interest; and this is not a solitary instance. It is not our design to omit the publication of the most interesting intelligence, but we would caution our readers against being of the number of those who value their paper *only* on account of the *news.*

But, we were about to ask, who is the wiser or the better for all this? Such, however, it seems, is to a great extent, the taste of the reading public—to feed on the excitement of novelty, rather than bestow a little close thinking upon that which pertains to the knowledge of themselves, their wants, their obligations, their hopes and their destiny.

The proper training of the intellect and refinement of the taste, superadded to right cultivation of the affections—the true discipline of our moral nature—afford a satisfaction and a joy, in comparison with which all the ecstacies of romance are like the bright bubble on the agitated surface, compared with the pure diamond that sparkles among the pebbles beneath.

Response.—We desire to assure the "boys" of the Juvenile Lyceum, that we had no design to correct merely typographical errors, well knowing that we had enough of that to do at home; nor have any apology for an error of tense, though we might suggest that in our school-boy days such a blunder would not so readily have escaped us. We advise our young friends that a dictionary alone is a very inefficient means of ascertaining the true signification of a word, and that their resort to this expedient by no means decides the propriety of the term which they employed. Our supposition was that the minerals, drawing, &c. were to be assumed as *subjects* of investigation and study, that the *objects* of these inquiries were a knowledge of the nature and useful applications *of their qualities.* We entertained a higher opinion of the design of our young friends than that these valuable treasures were the mere *objects* of an idle curiosity. Publishing a Prospectus, without correction, we conceive, may very justly expose even "boys" to criticism.

Locust Trees.—We made some casual remarks in our last paper in regard to these valuable trees, and promised in our next a more extended notice of their peculiar qualities. Our time and space do not allow us to expatiate to any considerable extent upon the topic, but we shall state briefly our experience with regard the subject. Locust timber is the most durable that our country produces. In a great variety of situations where exposure to the weather is unavoidable, and where great strength is required within a comparatively small compass, this timber is indispensable. It can at all times be sold at a price for cash far exceeding that of any other similar production of our forest. To a landscape, it imparts a highly picturesque appearance by the delicacy of its foliage. Farmers in the towns of Flushing, North-Hempstead and Oysterbury, on Long Island, have large plantations of this invaluable tree, and find the cultivation of it singularly profitable.

Morality.—Until near the present time, it has been our custom to distinguish a particular department of our paper as more especially devoted to moral topics and principles. It shall be our aim in future, in accordance with what was at first our general design, to see that what we publish shall not only be free from the charge of immorality, but deeply imbued with the spirit of truth, and clothed in a chaste and not unfrequently an elegant and attractive style.

☞ Attention is requested to a clause in our terms, in which we say, Advertisements &c. designed for this paper, must be brought in as early as Wednesday noon.

Errata.—In the fifth article of the editorial of last week, for "capability," read *capacity.*

In the fourteenth line from the end of the first editorial paragraph, for "require," read *requires.*

For the Plainfield Union.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the nerves of a certain class of most respectable and valuable members of society have been morbidly excited; their sense of delicacy and propriety most wantonly outraged; their peculiar mildness and amenity of temper most recklessly destroyed; their tenderness of conscience towards their neighbors' frailties most grievously violated; their affections for the canine and feline race most signally diminished, and *their enjoyment of snuff and tobacco most seriously impaired in the application to them of the* odious designations of *Old Bachelors and Old Maids;* Know all that I, Chesterfield Secundus, in virtue of the power vested in me by humanity, refined taste, and a fellow-feeling with tobacco-venders, do issue this my Proclamation that from and after the first day of May next, ensuing the present date, the terms *Old Bachelor and Old Maid* shall be utterly abolished, and that the terms *Independent Gentleman* and *Independent Lady* shall be substituted in their stead; and I hereby enjoin all nephews and nieces; all junior brothers and sisters; all wits, editors, poets, and moralists, to employ the above described titles, and not by overt expression or innuendo to give utterance to the epithets by these presents pronounced illegal, under the severest penalties of the law, and I further order and command that all newspapers, periodicals, and magazines of every description, professing the principles of elegant taste and rational philanthropy, to give this proclamation one insertion.

Done at Plainfield this 5th day of April, 1837. Witness my hand

L. S. and seal.

CHESTERFIELD SECUNDUS.

CIRCULAR.

[*Addressed to each Chosen Freeholder of this County.*]

Bloomfield, Feb. 1, 1837.

Sir:—We presume it needs no apology, for introducing to your notice a subject so deeply involving the interests of the community, both in a moral and pecuniary point of view, as that of the unfortunate class of our citizens: the Paupers of the County of Essex.

At the last Annual Town Meeting of the Township of Bloomfield, the subscribers were appointed a Committee to ascertain the best plan of supporting the poor; and if they should think it advisable, to visit, and correspond with other Townships and places, to obtain information and make such arrangements as they may think proper to effect the object desired, in the welfare of the poor and economy in their support.

In New Jersey there is every variety of proceeding in the disposition of this unhappy class of mankind. In some townships, they yet have the inhuman practice of selling their poor at auction. In other townships they have the better, but in some cases defective, system of town-houses. In some counties they have the best system yet adopted, that of county-houses and farms.

In Gloucester a county pauper establishment has been in operation thirty-two years: their average number of paupers in the year 1834, was 180, which cost the county $3,800, besides the produce of the establishment and interest on the money it cost, including six per cent on the value of the place; the average expenses for each pauper was about 55 cents per week.

Burlington county has likewise a fine farm and house for its poor, that has been in operation thirty-four years, with results nearly similar to those in Gloucester.

Sussex county has within a few years purchased a large farm, and erected on it a commodious house, which is in operation to the entire satisfaction of those concerned.

In the State of New York the County plan is resorted to as the best and most economical. Mr. Powell, one of the superintendents of the poor, in the county of Saratoga, writes the Committee, that they have an establishment that has been in operation about nine years, consisting of a farm of 112 acres of very ordinary land, with the necessary buildings. The number of poor for the last two years has averaged about 145, and their average support is about 65 cents per week, which includes all expenses, transportation of paupers to the poor houses, compensation of superintendents, and interests on 7,000 dollars, being the estimated cost of the establishment. A gentleman from the county of Washington in the same State, informs us, that he resides near an excellent establishment of the kind belonging to the County, which he has frequently visited; he says, they have a building for the insane, and apartments for the sick and infirm; a school room in which the children are regularly instructed the year round; and a more obedient, clean and well behaved set of children of their age can nowhere be found." To which we could add many more facts of the kind were it deemed necessary. It is supposed that there are about 200 paupers in the county of Essex, on an average the cost of supporting them on the plan of selling them from year to year at 90 cents per week, would be 9,360 dollars the year. The cost of supporting the same number on Township farms at 82 cents per week, would be 8,538 dollars the year. If the same number were supported on the County plan at 62 cents per week, they would cost 6,448 dollars per year.

It will be seen by the above statement, (founded on documentary evidence in the hands of the Committee,) that there would be a saving to the county if they were to adopt the county plan in preference to the township poor house plan of 1,880 dollars per year; and of the county plan over the method of selling the poor of 2,912 dollars per year, to which might be added a probable saving of 500 to a 1000 dollars per year expended in law suits between the different townships.

The above statements are taken from authentic reports, as far as practicable, and furnish satisfactory evidence to the Committee that the County plan is far preferable to the others named, in a pecuniary point of view.

In the county of Essex we adhere to the practice of our fathers, without troubling ourselves to enquire whether they were either economical or salutary. It is truly lamentable, that we read, think, and act so superficially on the subject; saying by our conduct at least, be ye warmed, be ye fed: without making any effort for the accomplishment of the object: opposed to innovations of established usages, and leaning too much on parsimony in the administration of our laws—content with informing ourselves whether our agents have been economical in the appropriation of the public money.

Many of our townships pursue the unhappy practice of selling their poor at auction from year to year; a practice occasioning extreme anxiety and frequent suffering on the part of the paupers, especially the aged and infirm, the sick and lame, which is occasioned by hard usage from masters, and but few or no apartments suited to their wants. Nor is the poor house plan as in operation in some of our Townships without its serious exceptions—in them, the insane, the sick, the aged, and infirm cannot receive that attention and accommodation which they require.

The dissipated, abandoned, and profane male and female, together with the children, are commonly suffered to reside in the same apartments manage for themselves, and control one another, as strength or temper may prevail. and what can we expect of children whose first impressions are obtained in such a place? The poor-house, the jail, the penitentiary, will too often furnish the answer.

The result of all our investigations on this subject, is the decided opinion that a county house for the poor should be called for by the people of the county of Essex; and that the Chosen Freeholders *in the county should decide upon the* measure, and see that is carried into execution. And we are particularly impressed with the importance of having the system brought to as great perfection as possible by suitable and wholesome labor on the part of the paupers—and by every kind attention, with decision of character on the part of the keeper, but especially by the education of the children, and giving moral instruction to all.

The object of the Committee in issuing this, is to direct the attention to this subject, of those whose duty it is to watch over and provide for the poor of the different Townships; and if it meets with their approbation, it is proposed to have the question of County Poor House and Farm submitted to the next annual Town Meetings of the different Townships in the County of Essex, and if approved of by them, to instruct their Chosen Freeholders accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN MUNN,
JOHN LEE,
DUREY BROMLEY, } Committee.

Domestic Intelligence.

The Morris Jerseyman of last week, mentions that "a young man named Tyler Culver, from same of the Eastern States, aged about 22 years, was drowned in the Passaic, near Pine Brook Bridge, on Saturday last. He was in a small boat gunning, was overset and immediately drowned. He had been in the vicinity some time, peddling essences and fancy articles, which he carried in two large tin boxes. His body had not yet been found yesterday, although every exertion was made to recover it. Near this spot a young man was drowned in December last whilst skating, whose body likewise has not been found."

On the 13th inst., the body of a man, supposed to be Monro McDougal, of Flander, who has been missing since November, was discovered in the Rockaway river at Dover, supposed to have lain there some length of time. He had on an old brown woollen coat, blue vest much worn, sattinett pantaloons, patched on each knee, gray woollen stockings, laced shoes, and a cotton flag handkerchief around his neck—apparently about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high. He had doubtless fallen from a canal boat before the close of navigation in the fall.—*Newark Daily.*

Melancholy Suicide.—*A case of suicide under peculiar circumstances*, occurred in New-York on Saturday last, the particulars of which, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, are these: A young German gentleman, named Eichart, a clerk in one of our most respectable mercantile houses, committed suicide, at his lodgings in Maiden-lane, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a pair of razors! He came home about ten o'clock in the morning from the counting room, and commenced writing letters in the parlor. After he had completed them, he repaired to his chamber, and when his friend came home to dinner, on entering the room, he found Eichart lying on his bed, weltering in his blood, but still alive. As he entered, the unfortunate young man pointed to some letters lying on the table, which he had written to his friends advising them of the act he was about to commit. The gentleman immediately gave the alarm, when physicians were sent for, whose services were *of no avail,* as the wind-pipe was severed in two. He lingered till about nine o'clock in the evening, retaining his senses to the last, when he expired.

Eichart was about 26 or 27 years of age, a native of Leipsic, and of respectable connexions. He was remarkably temperate, but of a very melancholy turn of mind, having frequently expressed a dread of becoming insane, the idea of which, he said, he could never endure. He has frequently remarked, particularly of late, that he would sooner commit suicide, than become the inmate of a Lunatic Asylum, in a foreign land, among strangers. This idea had become so strongly impressed upon his mind, that he at length accomplished his purpose; as above stated.

As an evidence of his determination not to be balked in his design, we may state, that he took the precaution to secure the blades of the razors to the handles with twine, so as to enable him to use them the same as a knife. He *also made* incisions in both wrists!

Dr. J. Mason Warren, of Boston, is mentioned in the papers of that city as having performed a feat in the business of nose making, which will probably bring his services into great request among that portion of our fellow citizens who have sustained damages in that rather important feature of "facial landscape." Dr. Warren does *not pursue the Taliocotian mode of repairing* the handles of people's countenances, but he puts on a man's nose with singular "neatness and despatch," nevertheless; and according to the Boston account of the matter, we are not very certain but it would be well enough to employ the Doctor to make *new* porticos to the olfactory regions. Ladies with "two pretty black eyes" who are fobbed off by madam Nature with nothing better than a pug nose, will, of course, employ him to fabricate *a more becoming receptacle for rappee, in their* declining years, and young fellows who are provided with a protuberance little more symmetrical than a warped shingle, ought, by all means, to patronize the professor of *nosological* manipulation. Whether Dr. Warren trims down noses happening to have too much amplitude, is a matter not touched upon in the Boston account to which we allude, but by that same account it is as clear as amber that he can make a new nose in *cases where that necessary swelling machine has* been demolished by any accident; for a young man who happened to have his facial outworks "druv in," as Hackett has it of the dog's tail, employed the doctor lately to remedy the disaster, and if we are to credit the newspaper account of the affair, the unfortunate sufferer by the dereliction, is actually better off than before, He has been provided by Dr. W. with a nose not only equal to all the calls made upon that organ, but really an improvement upon the original proboscis. We of course congratulate the patient and recommend his case to the careful consideration of a "discerning public."—*N.Y. Cour.*

Suicide.—We learn from the Wheeling Gazette, that a young man named John C. Gray, committed suicide at his lodgings at the Virginia Hotel in that city, on the night of the 20th ult. The jury of inquest reported that "from insanity, he had taken opium sufficient to cause his death." The deceased had been laboring under a great depression of spirits for some time. He was believed to have been originally from Boston.

Accident.—On Monday afternoon of last week, a two story frame house in Third Avenue, New-York, which had been raised on shores for the purpose of building a stone basement, fell to the ground. burying the inmates beneath the ruins, consisting of three families, together with *the workmen* engaged in making the alterations to the premises. Two men, and six women and children were dug out of the ruins shortly after the accident occurred: the men were both dead, and the others were very much bruised, but are likely to recover.

Shipwrecks.—A letter from Vera Cruz of the 5th ult. states that an English schooner, from Cadiz, bound to that port, with a cargo of 900 quarter-casks wine, had been cast away on the coast, and all on board perished. The Spanish brig Constantia, also from Cadiz for Vera Cruz, with wines, &c. had likewise been wrecked. The Captain and crew saved.

Shipwreck.—The schooner Wm. Garland, Kane, from Baltimore, for Mobile, sprung aleak in a gale in the Gulf, in which the captain and three men were washed overboard. In endeavoring to make a harbor she was stranded on Smith's Island, coast of Virginia. *The effects* being in a perishable state, would be sold forthwith for the benefit of those concerned.

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that the family of the illustrious Madison, are preparing for the press five or six volumes of his MSS. One volume is to be devoted to *Constitutional doctrines*—and the others to his interesting correspondence.—These are, of course, exclusive of *his Reports of the old Congress, and of the* Federal Convention, for the purchase of which, the last Congress have appropriated $30,000.

The Springfield, Mass. Republican says, that the Silk Company at Northampton, are manufacturing at the rate of $200 per day, yet cannot supply the demand. A company has been incorporated to raise and manufacture the same article in West Springfield.

The North *River is now open for navigation to* Albany.

The winter grain in Sussex county, we regret to learn by the Newton Register, is very unpromising—worse, if possible, in appearance than the crop of last year at a corresponding period. Some of the farmers, particularly in Green township, are preparing to sow summer wheat.

The prices of wheat, rye, corn, flour and provisions, are rapidly declining in New-York.—Wheat has fallen $1 a bushel, and rye fifty cents. Flour has declined about two dollars a barrel.—*Fredonian.*

In Morris county, N. J. a black girl, about 16 years old, has been convicted of the murder of her mistress, and sentenced to death. The murder was committed with an axe.

Mr. Douglass, Engineer of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, entered upon the duties of his appointment last week, commencing his survey at Belvidere.

The gentlemen who went to Philadelphia from New-York, for the purpose of conferring with the Directors of the United States Bank, have returned with an assurance on the part of that institution, that the Board of Directors will lose no time in ascertaining their means of affording assistance, as well as the best mode of making it effectual; and whatever relief they can give shall be given cheerfully and promptly.

The money market in New-Orleans, and other places south, has not improved. Heavy failures continue to occur in New-Orleans.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania Senate, raising the Salaries of the Judges of the Courts from $1,600 to $2,000.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of the late Bishop White, in Christ Church, Philadelphia.

Mr. Burden, of Troy, is said to be building a new steamboat of 300 feet length, and 48 feet beam, on a new plan, and we hear a number of our most respectable merchants who are engaged in it.

A late act of Congress authorizes the enlistment of boys in the naval services.

Foreign Intelligence.

☞ The news from London is more favorable.

Two Shipwrecks and 200 Passengers Lost.—Letters have been received at New York from Liverpool, which furnish reason to believe that the British barque Jane and Margaret, from Liverpool for New York, with 200 steerage passengers, besides several in the cabin, and also the regular trading ship Glasgow, have been lost on the Irish coast. On the 14th Feb. the wreck of the former was passed near Wickloff, (Ireland,) without a soul being discovered. Quantities of beds, trunks, &c. were floating about it, but no single individual could be found, and it was supposed that all had perished.

Since the above has been in type, later advices from Europe confirm the intelligence of the loss of both vessels. The hull of the Jane and Margaret was thrown on the coast of the Isle of Man, bearing the words "Jane and Margaret." Two bodies were found on board; one that of a young man respectably attired, about five and twenty years of age; the other a boy about nine or ten. In the pockets of the former were found a bible and prayer-book, a watch, and a quantity of sovereigns. She sailed from Liverpool on the 6th February. The number of passengers was 189. The commander, Captain Wakes, was originally an officer in the British navy, and has been employed during the last fourteen years in commanding vessels trading between Liverpool, London and New York.

The only cabin passengers were the Rev. Mr. Clemente, a dissenting clergyman, his wife, six daughters and servant. The great majority of the steerage passengers were Irish laborers from the agricultural districts.

The Glasgow, an American ship, sailed from Liverpool on the 8th, with 90 passengers and a crew of 17. The vessel struck on the rocks called the Barrels, 11 miles West of Tuskar, on 15th. The scene with the passengers was indescribable. The moment a majority of them had escaped on a raft the ship went down with great velocity, carrying with her about a dozen persons who were still on deck, amongst whom were the chief mate and one seaman; of these, six were picked up.

The New Expedition against Texas.—The contents of the following letter, written by a Mexican in Tampico, to William Kidd, Esq. of the Merchants' Exchange, New-Orleans, are believed to be entirely true by those best acquainted with the actual state of affairs in Mexico. We extract it from the correspondence of the Daily Express:

Dear Sir:—Notwithstanding the nonsensical rant in the American papers concerning this country, and the expedition destined to operate against the Texians, you should know that the Mexicans and the government are resolved to make Texas enter into its duty, and they will do so. Every thing is now ready for the march of the troops, which are composed of 6000 infantry, and 1200 cavalry, with their corresponding artillery; and the command is confided to General Bustamente, well known for his valor and patriotism. Although with a great trouble, there have been equipped four brigs, three schooners, and eleven gunboats; and there are expected daily from Jamaica, two good steamboats and one brig, under the command of William McKenzie, who served with Commodore Porter, in the war of independence. As soon as these vessels arrive, about 1000 men will be embarked to operate by sea against Galveston, and the other troops will go by land, to unite with them, under the command of Bustamente. The arrival of Santa Anna, will not change, in the least degree, the aspect of things of Texas; because he has agreed with Bustamente and our government, and I repeat that the expedition will start about the middle of March, if not before.

From Texas.—Dates from Galveston Bay to the 21st February have been received. The army continues at its old head quarters, and is increasing constantly. The Texians were confidently anticipating the news of the recognition of their independence from Washington.

From Mexico.—We have from New-Orleans the repetition of the rumor that the Mexican invasion is to take place in the middle of March, and that Bustamente and Santa Anna have come to an understanding to prosecute the war vigorously.

NOTICES.

The Students of "Plainfield Classical Institution" will be examined on Thursday and Friday the 13th and 14th inst., and a vacation of 2 weeks will ensue. The school will commence the third year of its operations, on Monday the 1st of May next.

The Young Men's Temperance Society of this town, will hold its Annual Meeting for the election of officers &c., agreeably to adjournment, this evening.

☞ The Class in English Literature will meet in the Plainfield Seminary, on Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ Wm. D. Stewart, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Jacob Overacre,
Publishing Agent.
January, 1837.

PLAINFIEED CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

THE Stockholders of the above Institution will hold their Annual Meeting for the election of Trustees and officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, on Tuesday the 18th inst, at the Institution, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A. WILSON, Secretary.
April 5, 1837.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

Association

FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.

WHEREAS recently many petty thefts and depredations on the property of persons in Scotch Plains and its vicinity are almost nightly committed, and the thieves who are thus plundering us escape detection, or if detected, are not punished as they justly deserve—Now therefore, in order more effectually to protect our property, and punish the guilty, we whose names are hereto annexed agree to unite together for that purpose, and adopt as the bond of union a suitable Constitution.

At a meeting held at Scotch Plains, on Monday evening, 27th March, 1837, of the inhabitants of the village and its vicinity, the above preamble and a corresponding Constitution were adopted; and the following officers appointed to carry it into effect.

RECOMPENSE STANSBURY, President.
DANIEL SHOTWELL, Vice President.
ALEXANDER WILSON, Secretary.
HENRY HETFIELD, Treasurer.
DENNIS COLES, Assessor.
JONATHAN OSBORN, Collector.

Jonathan Osborn, Jr.
Thomas J. Barr,
Wm. P. Shotwell,
} *Committee of Accounts.*

The Society was then divided into seven Districts, and the following named persons were appointed as Captains—William Darby, Corra O. Meeker, Daniel Shotwell, George Brown, James Lyon, Westly Roll, Ezra Miller.

Published by order of the Meeting.

ALEX. WILSON, *Secretary.*

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, up to March 31st, 1837.

James C. Ayres
Ebenezer Barns
Cornelius Boice
Vincent Barcaloo
Robert Brown
H. A. & U. Cory
John W. Craig 2
Elisha Corriell
John T. Cook 2
Mrs. Ellen Camp
Jefferson R. Dunn
Randolph Dunham
P. F. Drake
Margaret L. Davis
Henry Doty
Randolph Frazee 2
David Frazee
John H. Frazee
Henry W. Finch
Lewis Frazier
Alexander Freeman
Webster & Griffin
William Hand
John Harris
John Hotchetts
James Leonard 3
David M. Limbarger
David S. Lee
Wm. M. Lee
Wm. Laing
Henry Laing
John Layton
Henry Lines
Elston Maran
Mrs. Rachel McPherson
Squire Wirecks
Sluman Niles
Joseph T. Perkins
J. Randolph
Martin Runyan
David Rogers
Robert J. Randolph
Phinehas Randolph
Thomas Stead 2
Augustus Stuart
John Squire
Joseph L. Shotwell
E. L. Shepperd
Mrs. Elizabeth Sanborn
Miss Emiline Sweasy
James Thorn 2
George Thorn 2
George Thomas
Wm. Tunison
Ephraim Vail
James S. Vail
Asa Vail
Alexander Vail
Jethro M. Vermule
Voris Vanfleet
Mary Vail
Zachariah Webster
Edmund Webster
Laing Webster
Gideon Wooden
Reuben Waldram

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 3t

J. MANNING, P. M.

Locust Trees.

FOR sale by the subscriber, about ten thousand Locust Trees, from 4 to 8 feet high, very valuable to fill up vacancies where there is a young growth of wood, or to set out on from five to ten acres of rough, broken and mountain land, where they can be fenced by themselves. Locust timber will soon be very valuable for fencing, for Rail Roads, and for many other purposes; and any five or ten persons joining and taking the lot, shall have them a great bargain. For further particulars enquire of the Editor, or of ROBERT LEE.

Leesville, March 30. 11

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

TOWN MEETING.

THE Annual Town Meeting for the Township of Westfield, will be held at the house of James Frazee, Scotch Plains, on Monday the 10th day of April next, and open at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Clerk.

Scotch Plains, March 20, 1837. 11

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL

Assurance Fire Company.

THE Directors of said Company at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, presented the following statement of the affairs and condition of the Institution.

It has been in successful operation since the year 1832.

It has sustained losses to the amount of	$2,426 08¼
The whole amount of expenses	389 60
	$2,815 68¼
The amount of Capital arising from mutual premiums	22,877 55
The amount of Interest &c. received from the Capital and yearly Insurances	8,168 49
There is still due for Interest this Spring	511 21
Which leaves a nett balance arising from the Interest above the expenses and losses, of	5,865 01¼

The Company have received no members since the 15th February, 1836, but Insure applicants by the year, upon as reasonable terms as others.

JACOB MANNING, President.
C. BOICE, Secretary.
March 15. 9—3w

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT

OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs.
John T. Cook.
} In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Z. ROSSEL, Clk.
C. BOICE, Attorney.
March 16. 9—2m.

FOUR TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR Lots in this Village for sale.—Terms: one-half cash, and the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage, if required.

For further information, enquire of JOHN WILSON, Esq.

Plainfield, March 15, 1837. 9

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN Cabinet Maker.—A good workman can have steady employment. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

ALSO,—A Boy, about 15 years of age, to learn the above business. None need apply except they can produce good recommendations.

Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 9

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 1tf

Washing Machines.

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. Waters,
James Leonard,
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,
Timothy Ross,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpool,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Bullman,
Ira Dunn,
Daniel Cave,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lauterrette,
J. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

Milk! Milk!!

ON or about the First of April the subscriber intends to supply this place with MILK.

JOHN EDGAR.

Plainfield, March 8, 1837. 8

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
34 Mechanic-street, Newark, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 23m

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1tf

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Girls to learn the Tailoring Business. Also—Two Boys, 14 or 15 years old, as apprentices.

JETHRO M. VERMULE.

Scotch Plains, February 16, 1837. 5w4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

WHITE LEAD—2000 pounds of White Lead, of good qualities, for sale by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, *HARDWARE*, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1tf

Rain or Shine!

PLAINFIELD AND RAHWAY STAGE

MAKES regular daily trips, in spite of the bad roads; and I hope that when I get my new and commodious Carriage on, (which will be in a short time,) the public will reward me by their patronage, when the travelling is good.

ASA T. WATERS.

Plainfield. 8

News for Plainfield.

TO RENT—From the first of April next—a Storehouse and Dwelling on the corner of Front and William-streets, opposite the subscriber's residence. If not rented together soon, the dwelling or store will be let separate. For particulars enquire of

JOEL DUNN, Jr.

Plainfield, March 4, 1836. 8

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

For Sale.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by S. B. Deeds—possession given the 1st of April next. Enquire of S. B. Deeds, on the premises, or to

JOHN W. CRAIG.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Commissioners for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Plainfield Bank, in the County of Essex, will open the books at the house now kept by Abraham Laing, in Plainfield, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and will continue to keep them open for three days in succession.

JAMES LEONARD,
JACOB MANNING,
CORNELIUS BOICE,
NATHAN VAIL,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON,
JOHN W. CRAIG,
Commissioners.

Plainfield, March 16, 1837. 7w3

Wanted,

A STEADY, American Girl, to take care of an Infant, and do the Washing and Ironing of a man and his wife at board. Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at this office.

March 2, 1837. 7tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same on or before the 1st of April next.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield. March 1, 1837. 7

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsical affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.
New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

For the Plainfield Union.

SONNET.

A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Academy of heaven! school of God!
None enter here, but have the world renounced,
Unworthy man. All hope is in the Word
That brought us first to God, that brought us here;
And here its sacred pages are reviewed,
And with celestial light our souls indued,
And carried far from this terrestrial sphere.
Earth's glory fades and heavenly motives swell
Our hearts! primeval love we faintly taste;
And when our thoughts return, with joy we haste
The blissful tidings to our race to tell;
Our object one, and our desire the same,
To honor God and save the world our aim!
PRINCETON, March 21, 1837.

From the New-York Mirror.

DEDICATION HYMN.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

The perfect world by Adam trod,
Was the first temple built to God;
His fiat laid the corner.stone
And heav'd its pillars one by one.

He hung its starry roof on high—
The broad illimitable sky;
He spread its pavement, green and bright,
And curtained it with morning light.

The mountains in their places stood,
The sea—the sky—and "all was good;"
And when its first few praises rang,
The "morning stars together sang."

Lord, 'tis not ours to make the sea,
And earth, and sky, a house for thee;
But in thy sight our off'ring stands—
An humbler temple "made with hands."

We cannot bid the morning star
To sing how bright thy glories are;
But, Lord, if thou wilt meet us here,
Thy praise shall be the Christian's tear.

From the New Jersey State Gazette.

DEATH-BED SCENE.

Suggested by the death of J. L——, who died of an injury of the head, received in a fall from his horse. The lady to whom he was to be married in a few weeks, was called to the friend's house, where he was carried, and remained with him until his death.

Tread lightly! for he's sleeping still,
His dream has hardly passed,
Wake not the sleeper from this spell,
For it may be his last.
He smiles,—and o'er his features wan,
It plays like light that's almost gone.

Aye, press his brow, for rudely there
The hand of death hath been;
One never saw an arch more fair,
With ruin's work within.
Oh! wake him not, for sure 't were best,
A smile should smooth his parting rest.

'Tis well, fair maiden, thus to stand,
In breathless silence at his side,
To clasp, once more, that faithful hand,
And deem thyself his lawful bride,
To soar with him to that blessed home,
Where disappointment ne'er can come.

Stay! Lady, it were vain to weep—
Oh! look not thus upon his brow—
He's waking from his dreamy sleep,
And thy own image haunts him now.
Aye! stoop to him, for he would prove,
By one embrace, his deathless love.

Your eyes have met—unearthly things
Are passing in his sight:
Already, hath his spirit wings,
And upward ta'en its early flight.
Such looks precede one's swift decay;
Heart-broken Lady, now, away!

* * * * *

Lay down the fan—for he has gone—
The wreck of promise there you see—
We've sighs for age, whose work is done,
And tears, at times, for infancy—
But for the pride of manhood dead,
Our bitterest tears are freely shed.

J. B. C.

Literary and Entertaining.

THE BRIDE—A SKETCH.

Among the crowds who were hastily promenading the streets on Christmas eve, was Charles West; and if his step degenerated into a stride, and then a run, he might be pardoned. Charles West was a new made bridegroom. The transition from the dirty, cold streets to a warm parlor, was in itself pleasureable; and added to that, to be welcomed home by a bright eyed girl—all smiles and blushes, (for the honey-moon was barely passed) was absolutely something too paradisal for earth. Emma had wheeled the sofa in front of the fire, and as Charles seated himself beside her, he was certainly a very happy fellow. Alas! he had as yet only drank the bubbles on the cup. Emma looked lovely, for the glow of the warm coal fire had given a bloom to her usually pale cheek, which heightened the lustre of her dark eyes. But there came a shade of thought over Emma's brow, and her husband instantly remarked it. It is strange how soon husbands see clouds on their liege lady's brows. It was the first Charles ever saw there, and it excited his tenderest inquiries. Was she unwell?—did she wish for any thing?—Emma hesitated, she blushed and looked down. Charles pressed to know what had cast such a shadow over her spirits. "*I fear you will think me very silly; but* Mary French has been sitting with me this afternoon." "Not for that, certainly," said Charles smiling. "Oh! I did not mean that, but you know we began to keep house nearly the same time, only they sent by Brent to New-York for carpeting. Mary would have me walk down to Brent's store this evening, with her, and he has brought two—and they are such loves." Charles bit his lip. "Mary," she continued, "said you were doing a first rate business, and she was sure you would never let that odious wilton lay on the parlor, if you once saw that splendid Brussels; so rich and so *cheap*—only seventy-five dollars."

Now the "odious wilton," had been selected by Charles' mother and presented to them, and the color deepened on his cheek, as his animated bride continued. "*Suppose we walk down to* Brent's and look at it—there are only two, and it seems a pity not to secure it." "Emma," said Charles gravely, "You are mistaken, if you suppose my business will justify extravagance. It will be useless to look at the carpet, as we have one which *will answer very well, and is perfectly* "new."" Emma's vivacity fled, and she sat awkwardly picking her nails. Charles felt embarrassed—he drew out his watch and put it back,—whistled, and finally spying a periodical on Emma's table, began to read aloud some beautiful verses. His voice was well toned, and he soon entered into the spirit of the writer, and forgot his embarrassment; when looking into Emma's eyes how he was surprised, instead of the glow of sympathetic feeling he expected to meet, to see her head bent on her hand,—evident displeasure on her brow, and a tear slowly trickling down her cheeks. Charles was a sensible young man—I wish there were more of them—and he reflected a minute before he said, "Emma, my love, get your bonnet and cloak on, and walk *with me, if you please.*" Emma looked as if she would like to pout a little longer, but Charles said "Come," with such serious gravity on his countenance, that Emma thought proper to accede, and nothing doubting but that it was to purchase the carpet, took his arm with a smile of triumph. They crossed several streets in the direction of Brent's, until they at last stood before the door of a tenement in a back street. "Where in the world are you taking me?" inquired Emma, shrinking back. Charles quietly led her forward, and lifting a latch, they stood in a little room, around the grate of which, three small children were hovering, closer and closer, as the cold wind swept through the crevices in the decayed wall. An emaciated being, whose shrunken features, sparkling eye, and flushed cheek spoke of deadly consumption, lay on a wretched low bed, the slight covering of which barely sufficed to keep her from freezing, while a spectral babe, whose black eyes looked unnaturally large from its extreme thinness, was vainly endeavoring to draw sustenance from the dying mother.

"How are you, Mrs. Wright?" quietly inquired Charles. The woman feebly raised herself on her arm. "Is that you Mr. West?—Oh how glad I am you are come—your mother?"—"Has not been at home for a month, and the lady who promised her to look after you in her absence, only informed me to day of your increased illness." "I have been very ill," she faintly replied, sinking back on her straw bed. Emma drew near, she had ranged the pillow and bed clothes over the feeble sufferer, but her heart was too full to speak. Charles observed it, and felt satisfied. "Is that beautiful girl your bride? I heard you were married." "Yes, and in my mother's absence she will see you do not suffer." "Bless you, Charles West—bless you for a good son of a good mother: may your young wife deserve you—and that is wishing a great deal for her. You are very good to think of me," she said, looking at Emma; "and you are just married." Charles saw Emma could not speak, and he hurried her home, promising to send the poor woman coal that night. The moment they reached home, Emma burst into tears. "My dear Emma," said Charles, soothingly, "I hope I have not given you too severe a shock. It is sometimes salutary to look on the miseries of others, that we may properly appreciate our own happiness. Here is a purse containing seventy-five dollars, you may spend it as you please."

It is unnecessary to add that the "odious wilton" kept its place, but the shivering children of want, were taught to bless the name of Emma West, and it formed the last articulate murmur on the lips of the dying sufferer.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF HUMANITY.

There are good men everywhere. There are men who are good for goodness' sake. In obscurity, in retirement, scarcely known to the world, and never asking to be known, there are good men—in adversity, in poverty, amid temptations, amid all the severities of earthly trials, there are good men, whose lives shed brightness upon the dark clouds that surround them. Be it true, if we must admit the sad truth, that many are estranged from infinite goodness; that many are coldly selfish, and meanly sensual—cold and dead to every thing that is not wrapped up in their own little earthly interest, or more darkly wrapped up in the veil of fleshly appetites. Be it so; but I thank God, that it is not of all that we are obliged to believe this. No; these are true hearts, amid the throng of the false and faithless. There are warm and generous hearts, which the cold of surrounding selfishness never chills; and eyes, unused to weep for personal sorrow, which often overflow with sympathy for the sorrow of others. Yes, there are good men, and true men: I thank them; I bless them for what they are. God, from on high, doth bless them, and he giveth his angels charge to keep them; and nowhere in the holy record are these words more precious or *strong than those in which it is written*, that God loveth these righteous ones. Such men there are. Let not their virtues be distrusted. As surely and as evidently as some men have obeyed the calls of ambition and pleasure, so surely and so evidently have other men obeyed the voice of conscience, and "chosen rather to suffer with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." Why, every meek man suffers in a conflict keener far than the contest for honor and applause. And there are such men, who, amid injury and insult, and misconstruction, and the pointed finger, and the scornful lip of pride, stand firm in their integrity and allegiance to a loftier principle, and still their throbbing hearts in prayer, and hush them to the gentle emotion of kindness and pity. Such witnesses there are, even *in this bad world, signs that a redeeming* work is going forward amid its mournful derelictions; proofs that it is not a world forsaken of heaven; pledges that it will not be forsaken; tokens that cheer and touch every good and thoughtful mind, beyond all other power of earth to penetrate and enkindle it.—*Dewey.*

A BIRDS' EYE VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE.—Suppose this earth to be a ball of one foot in diameter: on that scale of proportion the sun would be one hundred feet in diameter, and the moon three inches. The sun would be two miles from us, the moon thirty feet, Jupiter ten miles from the sun, and Herschel forty miles. The loftiest mountains on the face of the earth would be one-eighth of an inch in height.

A morose Deity is a contradiction in terms, and heaven is ages older than hell.

CONFESSIONS OF A TOBACCO CHEWER.

A gentleman (he is such now) who used to be a tremendous rum-drinker, tobacco-chewer, smoker, and all that, but for several years past has been a reformed man, writes to a friend in this city, in the following terms. By the way, we knew him well, and can bear witness to what he was, and what he is.

In the Youth's Companion of February 16th, I saw a piece on the force of habit. I well know what that is. Once when at sea, I was short of provisions. Eventually the last morsel of victuals we had on board, was over the fire, which was a little rice, not one sixth part enough for a mess. The same day, whilst we were hoisting our main sail, we were obliged to sit down three times in order to get breath. We were nearly exhausted for want of provisions. Yet I have seen the time that my desire for Tobacco was vastly stronger than it ever has been for food. Once I was on a *lee shore; the wind blew; the sea was* tremendous. The last time I saw the rocky shore, it was about three miles to the leeward. It was late in the afternoon. I felt certain we should be on the rocks before morning, if the wind continued. I felt in my pocket for some Tobacco, but could find none. I examined every part of the vessel where I thought it possible to find any. I inquired of the crew, but there was none on board. At that time I would have given fifty dollars for one quid. The gale ceased, we soon found a harbor, and the first thing I inquired for was Tobacco.

I chewed about twenty-one years, and smoked about eighteen. For a long time before I quit the use of tobacco, I knew it was injurious to me. But I felt that it was almost impossible to leave *it off. Eventually I was awakened, and felt that* such practices were sinful. I then thought I would try to leave them off. When I quit smoking, I felt that I had comparatively lost all my friends. I could not eat, nor sleep as usual. I felt restless, and for some weeks thought it uncertain whether I should be able to conquer a habit that had become so strong. But at last it was overcome. I then thought I would quit chewing—then came the struggle. To quit smoking was but a trifle in comparison. After I had determined to try to quit chewing, I always kept a piece of tobacco in my pocket. I was doubtful whether I should be able to leave it off. Many times before I was aware of it, I found I had had a piece in my mouth a long time. As soon as I perceived it, I would immediately take it out, but often before it was discharged, I would give it one solid grind. There is nothing in this world that has ever tasted so exquisitely sweet as tobacco. In a few months the habit was overcome, but it was almost like plucking out my right eye, or cutting off my right arm. When I had entirely ceased from using it, I soon had a better appetite, my sleep was sweeter, my mind more composed, my nerves were more firm, I grew more fleshy; and now I enjoy perfect health, and can endure double the fatigue that I could for a long time before I quit the use of Tobacco. I really pity the person who gets strongly in the habit of using it, for it is almost impossible to quit. Some persons say they use it to preserve their teeth; others, to keep their teeth from aching, &c. It did not preserve my teeth, nor keep them from aching. I do not believe it can do any good, either to preserve or keep them from aching. The truth is, when people are once in the habit of using it, they love it so well, and to leave it off has such a powerful effect on the system, that they do not like to undertake it. To me, Tobacco was poison; and I believe it is to all who use it. It is about five years since I quit. I now take for my motto, "touch not, taste not, handle not."

OUR COUNTRY.

No country on earth presents such an interesting aspect as ours. Twenty-four States with a population of fourteen or fifteen millions, increasing with rapidity almost unprecedented; a territory embracing two millions of square miles; national resources almost boundless; and a population hardy, industrious, enterprising and intelligent. In the words of an English writer, we have an "admirable system of public schools, continually spreading into new states; hundreds of academies; 70 or 80 colleges; numerous theological and medical schools; 1,200 newspapers; 8,000 or 10,000 temperance societies, with a million and a half of members; 15,000 or 20,000 Sunday schools, with their libraries and a million of scholars, and taught by 120,000 of the best men and women among them; an evangelical ministry of not less than 11,000 ministers of the gospel." Let us as a people put away evil from among us, and follow the path of righteousness, and surely, at no distant day, we may have "a name and a praise in the whole earth," and our example and influence upon other nations may be salutary and irresistible.—*Morning Star.*

A BOSTON NOTION.—A new Society is proposed in Boston, on an entirely new plan, its object being to promote the habit of attending to one's own business, mental and moral. We copy three or four articles of the Constitution:

Article 1. This Society shall be known by the name of the *Self-Examining Society*, and shall be composed of members of both sexes, whose minds and hearts are capable of moral improvement.

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be, while we may see the faults of others, to feel and correct our own. To suppress all manner of deceit and hypocrisy, slander and defamation, backbiting and evil speaking, with all that tends to in*jure or defraud our neighbor, either of his* property or character.

Art. 3. This Society shall be independent of all other societies—each member shall be vested with full powers and privileges to attend to his own concerns, and he shall make it his duty to mind his own business, and let others alone.

Art. 4. There shall be no public or private meeting of this Society on any appointed days to manage their concerns, or to hear lectures delivered before it; but it shall be the duty of every member to meet himself alone every day, and listen to the lectures of his own conscience.

X-TRAORDINARY.—Cautier de Crecy, x-reader to Charles X, lately x-pired at Paris, and was buried in the highest x-treme of x-travagance. His x-cellency was x-cessively beloved by Charles X, who is said to have x-hibited an x-cess of grief at his x-it.

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his *friends* and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk *Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c.* which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 13m*

JACKSON POUND.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1tf P. CORIELL.

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1tf.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December [illegible], 1836. 1tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I ob*tained from all the other kinds I have used. And I fur*ther certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same *good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to* the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

The Juvenile Lyceum.

Organized March 12, 1836.

The prosperity of the Society has encouraged its friends to make the exercises as useful and interesting as possible, and that others may participate with them in the instruction they receive, it has been determined to publish this sheet as the organ of the Lyceum.

The instructive parts of the exercises of each meeting, are embraced in the number published the following day.

Children, especially those of New-Brunswick, are respectfully invited to write essays upon interesting and useful subjects, and send them in for publication.

This is the first experiment of the kind in the world. Shall it succeed?

Published every Saturday, at the office of *The Times*.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, or one cent a number, when delivered.

Lyceums and individuals that have duplicates of minerals, drawings, and other interesting objects, [subjects?] are invited to exchange with the Society.

Persons remitting $4 free of expense will be furnished with 10 copies of the Lyceum for one year, and in the same proportion for any greater sum.

All communications must be post paid, and addressed to the Juvenile Lyceum.

As two copies are printed on one sheet, the postage is but half the usual rates.

Subscriptions received at 190 Greenwich-street, New York.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1tf J. R. DUNN.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1837. NUMBER 13.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurine.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object, and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D.,
Rev. Elias W. Crane, } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D.,
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq., } *New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal. *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie. *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond.
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson, } *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., } *Trustees.*

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for all qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 8y1

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces; which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, five minutes before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1tf

Moral and Scientific.

From the Sentinel of Freedom.

WHO ARE THE POOR?

It is a pertinent remark of Hannah More:—"Even riches cannot make rich." Of course while we are searching for the poor, we are not excluded from the ranks of the rich." Amongst them may be found some of the class for whom we seek. The defect of riches is this. No one can so unmake himself, so forsake the attributes of humanity as to be satisfied either with the mere possession of gold and silver, or with the best pleasures which they can purchase. Rest, peace, joy, and all these secured for the whole period of our existence, are essential as the elements of contenting bliss, and can no more be permanently dispensed with, than the food and raiment of the body. Amidst the care of business, and the tumult of pleasure, these things may be forgotten, but during the moments when such absorbing occupations must be intermitted, the half stifled voice of nature will be heard; the madman must be reminded of his immortal destiny, and of his faculties capable of an elevation almost divine.

Great wealth must, unquestionably, supply the usual wants of the body, and may contribute something for those lusts of the mind that relate only to the present and lower sort of life: but who will dream that such are all, or even the principal wants of our nature? Do we not need the real friendship—the love of our fellow-men? Wealth can only mock us with its semblance, and by so doing prepares us for the deepest misery, if a change of circumstances should drive away our mercenary adherents.

So in relation to every indispensable want of our nature, as intellectual, moral undying creatures, the riches of this world are known to be more helpless than poverty itself. But not to dwell upon topics that are so common with both pagan and christian moralist, let the following plain anecdote inform us how much wealth ordinarily accomplishes for its possessor.

In one of our chief cities, a poor woman with a little child at her side, was discovered by a friend dissolved in tears of thankfulness and joy, in view of the pittance of bread and water that was to supply their immediate wants. So much care of her by a kind Providence, with the prospect of its continuance, was matter of unfeigned gratitude to heaven, and a source of content for the wants of this life.

In the same city, was a lady of great possessions, but having about ten thousand dollars involved in some of the transactions of our general government at the South West. The affair, after some delay, was brought to a close, when the lady's attorney called upon her to make a final arrangement. She was found pale, emaciated, and almost haggard in her appearance. When asked if she was ill: "No," said she "but I am so troubled, I cannot even sleep. Only think, they have given me nothing but the principal. I have lost all the interest of that money." Here was misery: Why? Not from the *need* of wealth, but from the *want* of more than was *needed*. From this, as from numerous other cases, we are taught, that however riches may supply some part of our common *necessities* they can never reach our *wants*. These last are often increased, beyond measure, by the very means that we adopt and secure for their supply, so that every dollar nominally gained is really and not seldom irrevocably lost.

Who then are the *poor?* I answer: all who have either unsupplied needs or wants. Riches may leave unsupplied the chief necessities of our nature, while at the same time they may actually increase the felt wants of their possessor, and in both ways may fail to "make rich." On the other hand, it is also to be admitted that in poverty, the *poor* may also be found. While suffering the evils of common privations, they often fail to secure that better part, which alone is true riches. Still, the circumstance that our Saviour has declared "Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of Heaven," forces us to conclude, those in poverty according to this world's estimate, are least frequently among the truly poor; and on the supposition, "all is well that ends, well," may at last be found to have furnished the greatest number of the truly rich. If this be not the result, the fault must be entirely their own: their circumstances are infinitely more favorable, as human nature now is, than the blessed of this world enjoy.

C. S. A.

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!!

Every body is complaining of the times. The times *are* somewhat out o' joint—"true it is, and pity tis, tis true." Still they are not so very, very bad, after all. If the rich man pays more for the enjoyment of his accustomed luxuries, he receives more rent for his houses, and heavier interest on his loans. If the poor man pays more for flour, meat, and butter, he gets more for his labor. Still it must be admitted, we all feel that times are not so good as they were wont to be—their wheels are dry and creaking—and their progress slumbering and reluctant.

To a good natured man, all things at all times are just as they ought to be. We wanted a slight agitation, a small shake, to adjust, time, and settle the things down in their proper places.

> "Sweet are the uses of adversity,
> That like a toad, ugly and venomous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

We have heretofore been running riot. Good fortune was turning our heads. Every one began to dream that he was, or was about to be, wealthy. Small houses were voted ungenteel. Plain dresses were discarded by even cooks and waiting maids.

Even mechanics and clerks could not see their friends in an old fashioned, sensible way, but must have parties, parade their plates, give sumptuous banquets to carping crowds, and delight their friends by spending more money than they earned, and getting bank accommodations to make up the deficit. The girls must have expensive harps, the boys delighted in fast trotting horses. New furniture was required every few winters—for how could they bear the musty old fashioned lumber, when Mrs. So and So next door, had furnished her parlors with splendid articles fresh from Paris. Thus were our people running into habits of extravagance. Every body spent more than he ought, and many more than they honestly could. Nobody is prepared for the rainy day.—Every body complains of the hard times, and alleges that, at the present rates, it is impossible to live. Some folks have strange notions of living.

A few days since, Charles A—— entered his splendid parlors, after the labors of the day, and threw himself dejectedly on one of the ottomans. His young wife, with the ready apprehensions of love, saw the cloud upon his brow, and endeavored to dispel it. For once her arts failed. Her light and joyous laugh met no response—even her lively and winning endearments were, for the first the only time unanswered. She was distressed—alarmed; and entreated him to confide with her the cause of his dejection. He complied—and told her with a faltering tongue and palid lip, the story of his troubles. His business was unable to sustain his expenses. He was expending more, much more than his income; he felt that if continued, he must be a ruined man—and his family—those whom he loved more than life, must be beggard.

"Is this all?" said his wife, "nothing is more easily corrected. It is true that we pay 12½ cents for beef; and $12 for flour; and our colored man asks a dollar more a week, and the chamber maid says she must have half a dollar more wages; and coal is nine dollars a ton; and your rent has been raised $100 a year; and"—

Her husband groaned—she paused in her terrifying recapitulation, and resumed—"But what of that. As for the rent, our family is small and we can live quite comfortably in a smaller house, in a cheaper street. And that horse of yours, Charles, which cost more than would sustain a family."

"I will part with him—for with his other feats of fast trotting, he is helping to trot me to ruin."

"You can then dispense with the colored man, and I will give up one of the girls—they will be only in the way. Then we will omit our customary winter parties—I can see my friends more comfortably if I know the enjoyment does not cost me more than you can afford. We will not keep so many fires, while coal is so dear; and I will see that less wood is used in the kitchen.

She then proceeded in her list of reforms; and after mutually agreeing to cut off all redundant expenses, they were delighted to find that without parting with a single actual comfort, they could not only bring their expenses within Charles' income, but secure a handsome saving for a rainy day.

A few evenings after this, we stepped in to see Charles in his new residence; and never did we see his face beam with so real and genuine a delight—never did we hear the musical laugh of his wife ring out so natural a joyousness.

To those who complain of hard times; we commend their example.—*Penn. Sentinel.*

Physical Education.—In Dr. Sweeter's excellent treatise on Consumption, which has been but recently published, in speaking of the culpable neglect of instructors in the *physical* education of children, after describing the importance of indulging in children the natural propensity to action, which is so early, and so strongly manifested, he says:

"I mean not to be understood that the higher powers are to be neglected, but only that they should not be forced, while the physical education, upon which so much of the health and happiness of future life depends, is disregarded. The intellectual powers can only be unfolded by degrees, and in correspondence with the developement of the physical organization. The brain of childhood is soft and delicate, and its capabilities must not be expected to equal those of more mature life. Whenever it is overworked, and forced into unnatural precocity, it must be at the expense of the other functions of the living economy, and an early death is too frequently the mournful catastrophe. The pride of parents too often incites them to force the minds of their offspring, to the neglect of their physical improvement. If a child can but be made a prodigy in intellect, no matter how puny and feeble he becomes! If he can but recite well his Latin and Greek, no matter though he cannot run, jump, frolic, and digest his food like ordinary boys—these are but vulgar endowments! There is such a thing, however, as educating a child to death."

Health.—Persons in health should never under any circumstances take medicine. The customs which prevail in some families of administering physic in the spring and fall to prevent the attacks of disease is preposterous in the extreme. The only sure safeguards are temperance in eating and drinking, and carefully adapting the clothing to the changes of the atmosphere. Persons in the vicinity of contagious disorders must carefully attend to these prescriptions, and by proper exercise, cheerful recreation, and strict regard to cleanliness, preserve the mind in a state of cheerfulness and activity. It is absolutely necessary for those visiting warm climates to abstain entirely from the use of spiritous liquors.

The newspaper published at the Sandwich Island, in the language of the natives, has 3000 subscribers! The natives have called for 50,000 copies of the hymn book, published in their language, which seventeen years ago had not an alphabet! What will opposers of missions say to these facts? Can they tell us of a more efficient instrument than the Gospel, with which to raise besotted heathen from the deep shades of intellectual degradation?

Anecdote of Lorenzo Dow.—Some years since, Lorenzo preached at Charleston, S. C. and in the course of one of his sermons, attacked with some severity the character of a citizen who had lately died, and whose death he alleged was in consequence of his vices. For this he was, at the instance of the relatives of the deceased, prosecuted and found guilty by a jury. The court sentenced him to pay a small fine, and endure a short imprisonment.

The Governor of the State, however, pardoned him, and paid the fine himself.

The next Sunday Lorenzo preached to a large audience commencing as follows:

"There was, we learn from the New Testament, a certain rich man who lived, *I think*, at Jerusalem, and his name was Dives. He was clad in robes of purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. That is, he lived high, or what might be called dissipated. Now there was also, *I think*, in Jerusalem, a certain beggar named Lazarus, who asked to be fed only with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table.—He lay down at the gate of his palace, but the rich man would not hear him, and set the dogs on him. So this poor beggar died, and then his sorrows ended, for he was carried by angels to Abraham's bosom. Yes, Lazarus went up aloft, his spirit soared up to heaven, where all good men go when they die. But my brethren, you will ask what became of Dives, the rich man?—Why, my friends, after a while he died also, and I dont know but he died drunk; I will not, however, say so positively, for I dont know but he has some *relations among those who now hear me*, and I may be prosecuted for *defamation of character!*"

Hydrophobia.—We are indebted to a highly valued medical friend, (says the Washington Telegraph,) for the following interesting communication. The importance of the subject on which it treats will, no doubt, obtain for it an extensive circulation. The writer is a man of science, and worthy of every confidence.

"At the present moment our citizens are considerably excited by the fear of mad dogs, by which at least two children in this city have, within a few days, been bitten. The horrible nature of the disease consequent to the bite, a disease so utterly beyond the reach of medical aid, renders it the imperious duty of every one, to communicate to the public anything he may know tending to mitigate or prevent the awful issue.

By the late foreign medical journals, we learn that Coster, a French surgeon of great eminence, has devoted his attention to the subject of animal poisons. He has discovered that chlorine has the wonderful power of decomposing and destroying the poson of several of the most deadly.

The saliva of the mad dog has the property, when inserted under the skin, of communicating hydrophobia to other animals, and to man. M. Coster has been able, by the use of chlorine, to decompose this deadly poison, and reder it harmless, preventing the approach of hydrophobia, in animals bitten by dogs decidedly rabid. There can be no doubt of the accuracy of the experiments on which this statement is predicated.

From this the most important practical results follow.

Make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonfuls of the Chloruret of Lime, in half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathe the part bitten. The poison will in this way be decomposed. It has proved successful when applied within six hours after the animal has been bitten.

I wish these facts generally known, as they may be of service to our citizens at large.

Affecting Incident.—A young man in France lately had the capricious fancy to determine on the destruction of his dog by drowning, on account of some slight fault. By the assistance of a boat, he threw the animal into the middle of the Seine, and with an oar he prevented him from regaining the side. Whilst thus cruelly occupied, he lost his equilibrim, fell into the river, and would have assuredly perished, but for the assistance of the faithful dog, which he had attempted to drown. The dog seized him by the collar and sustained him above water, until assistance was rendered from the shore.

A Story told by Dr. Rush.—During the time that I passed at a school, in Cecil county, Maryland, I often went on a holy-day, with my school-mates, to see an eagle's nest on the summit of a dead tree, in the neighborhood of the school, during the time of the incubation of the bird. The daughter of the farmer in whose field the tree stood, and with whom I became acquainted, married, and settled in this city about forty years ago. In our occasional interviews, we now and then spoke of the innocent haunts and rural pleasures of our youth, and, among others, of the eagle's nest in her father's field. A few years ago, I was called to visit this woman, when she was in the lowest stage of typhus fever. Upon entering the room, I caught her eye, and, with a cheerful tone of voice, said only—*the eagle's nest.* She seized my hand without being able to speak, and I discovered strong emotions of pleasure in her countenance, probably from a sudden association of all her domestic connections and enjoyments with the words which I uttered. From that time she began to recover. She is now living, and seldom fails, when we meet, to salute me with the echo of "the eagle's nest."

The late Edward Livingston.—The Assembly of the State of Guatemala, who adopted the laws of Louisiana, formed by this distinguished statesman, have passed resolutions expressive of regret at his loss, affection for his memory, and agreed to wear crape for three days. Official notice of the resolution was forwarded to his widow, and the government of the United States.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

With the following communication we received he names of twenty subscribers, with the amount of the subscription in advance.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Mr. Editor—Permit me through the medium of your excellent paper, to offer a few remarks on this subject. If any of my readers should doubt, let them try the experiment and thereby test its correctness. My time for pruning, and method of doing it, are as follows; any time between the 25th of May and the 10th of June, is the season which I prefer, as the sap is in motion, and the wound will heal over in one half the time than any other season; the tree is also less liable to sucker. In amputating large limbs, I use a fine saw, paring the edge of the wound with a sharp knife, but for small limbs a hatchet or pruning hook may be used, endeavoring by all means to amputate the limbs as near the body of the tree as possible. Where the saw is used it would be better to have the surface smoothed by some sharp instrument, in order to prevent the water from remaining on the wound long. These remarks are *not intended to introduce me to the Cabinet as a* regular essayist, but merely to bring out a more able writer on the subject.

Washington, Pa. Feb. 27, 1837.

A Good Example.—A merchant who was in the habit of selling a considerable quantity of liquor, a Portuguese by birth, who had settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, related the following account of his own experience.

"I went to a temperance meeting; the speaker *said a good many things which hurt me very* much. I felt angry with him, and would not go any more for some time; but a short time after, while I was absent from home, one of my neighbors sold a man a gallon of rum, he got drunk upon it, went home, and killed his wife. When I returned, I said to myself, what if I had sold this man the rum? No, but I did not sell it. But something said, but if you had been at home you might have sold it to him. I said to myself, I will sell off what I have very cheap, and then I will sell no more. But something said, you may sell to some other man, and he may kill somebody—that wont do. Then I will send it back to Baltimore to the merchant I got it of—but something said, that wont do. He may sell it to somebody who may get drunk and kill somebody also; that wont do. I heard soon after of a temperance meeting; I went there; I almost run, I jumped over the heads of the people; I said put my name down Somebody said, Mr. ——, what will you do with your liquor? Oh, I said, that is settled. So early the next morning *I turned all the liquors out and pulled out the* spicket, and said, from the earth you came, and to the earth you must go back."—*Tem. Herald.*

Anecdote.—Members of Congress are not always members of temperance societies—that is certain. One member of the late Congress came into the House essentially fuddled: the currency bill was up, and he forthwith proceeded to speechify upon the fortification bill; which was quite natural, considering that topers usually have less love *for cash than for fighting. After proceeding* about half an hour, a friend took the liberty to hand him the currency bill, hinting that *that* was the subject of discussion. The hint was kindly taken, and the mistake discovered, whereupon the honorable member cried out, "Mr. Speaker! I dont know as my remarks hit the bill under consideration: but I think they apply as well to that *as to anything else!*" The House was in an uproar of laughter at the drunken wit, and permitted the member to finish his speech, in the extraordinary short space of one hour and a half.

Clocks on a new Principle.—An English watchmaker, named Stromber, has succeeded in constructing clocks upon a new principle, having atmospheric air for their moving power. In one which he has exhibited, the simplicity of construction is truly astonishing. The air compressed, so as to have the elastic force of six atmospheres, is emitted through three apertures, on as many wheels of different dimensions; and it is so contrived, that the velocity communicated to the wheels is uniform, although the force of the jet is continually diminishing. The moving power is renewed once in three months. This application of the expansive force of air, if achieved, is among the most remarkable improvements of the age.

Toads.—It is a common notion that these beautiful little animals suck poison from the earth. Now, although this opinion is a fallacy, the toad is, nevertheless, one of the most useful animals in *the world to the gardener.* The toad *lives* entirely on animal food, eats it alive—and cares not a fig for Dr. Graham. The grubs and insects which he devours are very injurious to the young plants which are cultivated for the table. He comes out at night when the dampness of the air is agreeable to him, and when his prey are likewise wandering abroad, committing their depredations—and watches them as eagerly as a cat watches mice. It is said, that a few dozen of toads will destroy all the cabbage worms in a whole acre of land that is planted with cabbage, and be the means of saving the young plants from destruction.—*Boston Post.*

Height of the Patriarchs.—An infallible philosopher informs us that Adam's stature was 123 feet 9 inches; Eve's 118 feet 9 inches and three quarters; Noah's 20 feet short of Adam's; Abraham's 28 feet; Moses' 13, and Hercules's 10.

The Beet Sugar business will receive a generous impulse from the bounty of three cents per pound for five years, offered by the act which has just passed our legislature.

Quaint Title.—In the time of Cromwell, a book was published with the following title: Eggs of Charity, layed by the Chickens of the Covenant, and boiled by the water of Divine Love—Take ye and eat.

Strange Verdict.—One of our exchange papers, in giving an account of a Coroner's inquest, by the mistake of a compositor is made to say:—"The deceased bore an *accidental* character, and the jury returned a verdict of *excellent death.*"

The Invulnerable King.—We can think of no better title for the fortunate and unfortunate king of the French, Louis Phillippe. *We published* a few weeks since, an account of an attempted assassination of his majesty by a young man named Manire, who has since paid the forfeit of his own life for his temerity. By a late arrival, we learn that Louis Phillippe has *again* been shot at, and his life again providentially preserved—This is the *fourth* time that the assassination of the French King has been attempted, since the failure of the plot of Fieschi by the premature explosion of his 'infernal machine.'

Too True.—The Bangor Post says: "The jail and state's prison are the receptacles of *poor* rascals—but it is left to the Press to punish *rich* ones."

A letter closed with the white of an egg, cannot be opened by the steam of boiling water, like a common wafer, as the heat only adds to its firmness.

Did you make root crops for your stock last year? If you did not, do so this, and next year you will thank us for reminding you of what you ought to do.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1837.

The Spirit of Party.—It appears to be the ultimate designs of political partizans to pervert the truth. *Every device, which a depraved ingenuity is* enabled to machinate, is employed to excite prejudice—to arrest investigation; to delude the unsuspecting and to propitiate the genius of faction. The sting of ridicule is superadded to the poison of falsehood.

In New-York, one of the candidates for Mayor is portrayed as laboring under great debility of body, followed by two attendants, one holding an umbrella over his head—the other bearing an arm-chair and preceded by a colored boy, presenting two enormous horse pistols. In front of this cavalcade, appear several animated specimens from the Emerald Isle, in the midst of that most graphic illustration of the modern idea of self government—a glorious mob. Remarks, strongly characteristic of the fashionable idea of freedom, shrewdly blended with sarcasms upon the municipal power embodied before them, are attributed to the actors in this primary assembly of the friends of equal rights. The party who have assumed the title of Loco Foco, had on the first day of the election, (Tuesday last) a live eagle elevated on a pole, heading a procession of vociferous patriots: but the bird as if conscious of the contemptible purpose to which he had been degraded, closed his eyes, hung down his head, and seemed to be the very incarnation of fallen greatness.

The Treasury Order.—This famous measure of our late Executive, generally denominated the "Specie Circular," forbidding the government land agents to receive anything but *specie* in payment for public lands, has for several months past, been the subject of animated discussion, in nearly all our public journals. The party press, particularly, have found it a most *fruitful* source of exciting debate.

Owing to the intrinsic difficulties involved in the subject, heightened by the jargon of partizans, we have refrained from giving an opinion, or even publishing to any extent the opinions of others; from the conviction, that as our most eminent of political writers so entirely disagree on the subject few thoroughly understand it, and are consequently not entitled to great estimation. But the following extract from a late number of the Sunday Morning News, seems somewhat of a different character, and well worthy of public attention. It purports to give the considerations which influenced Mr. Van Buren in his refusal to repeal the Order, and doubtless can be relied on.

"Mr. Butler represented that, if the order was *now* repealed, the Western and Southwestern Banks would not be able to keep their specie, and, while they parted with that, they would at the same time increase their issues and other facilities to a large extent. The specie would flow to New-York, in payment of debts due to the merchants and jobbers of that city, for the last year's importations, and would be immediately shipped to England, to pay the forty or fifty millions which we owe her on account of those importations. In a few months our stock of specie, which now exceeds seventy millions, would thus be reduced to less than thirty millions, while, at the same time, the bank issues of paper would be greatly increased. The consequence, he argued, would be a general crash of all the Banks, and the total loss to the Government of the revenues which have accumulated in the Deposite Banks. He represented that the Deposite Banks will not, even under the most favorable circumstances, be able to pay the next quarter's instalment of the Surplus ordered to be distributed among the States, without greatly distressing their debtors; and that, if the small specie basis, which now barely sustains their circulations and agreements, should be much diminished, it would be idle to expect *them to pay* one dollar of what they owe to the Government.

He also argued that, by the revocation of the Order, the speculations in public lands would be vastly increased, and the whole national domain, so far as it is now subject to entry, would be immediately bought up by speculators, with the Deposite Bank notes, not worth a farthing. The people, he further argued, who had long been passive under all the fluctuations of the currency, were becoming uneasy, and, upon the first explosion of a Government Deposite Bank, would demand the re-establishment of a National Bank. The utmost prudence and caution would be necessary to avoid that result.

Letters were also produced from our Minister at London, from our Consul at Liverpool, and others, suggesting that every practicable method *should be resorted to* by the Government to retain the specie now in the country. They state that England is on the brink of a great financial and political convulsion, and that the Bank of England will be obliged to suspend specie payments, unless the efforts then making for procuring a supply from the United States should succeed; and that the question in fact was, whether the Banks on *this* side of the water, or on *that*, should first blow up. The political disturbances of England, says Mr. Stevenson, are greatly promoted by her financial embarrassments; and if the latter continues, the former must soon come to a crisis. If the money power is crippled and embarassed, the Democracy of the country will triumph, and Ireland will be emancipated. To send our specie to England, at this crisis, would, therefore, destroy ourselves, and aid the British Tories in their present death-struggle with the people."

The New-Yorker, a paper of distinguished talent, and as superior in the correctness and impar*tiality of its political intelligence,* as it is in the interest of its literary department, in commenting upon the extract given above, uses the following language, in reference to Mr. Butler's argument. We insert his remarks almost entire, agreeing as they do with our own opinions, and on a subject of so engrossing an interest to all, at the present time.

"It is evident at a glance that its leading positions, if unsound in their application, are in the abstract very nearly allied to palpable truths. The propositions that our entire currency is now in a critical state—that our seaports are largely in debt to England and our interior in like manner in debt to the seaports—that the natural tendency of specie is from those who owe to those whom they owe—that a heavy withdrawal of specie from our country under existing circumstances* is greatly to be deprecated—these and many more like them are important truths which cannot be too clearly set forth nor too generally understood. *But is the Attorney General as fully convinced* that the particular measure at issue will effect the great objects which he and all of us have in view? Let us look at the case: We owe England forty or fifty millions—that is one fact; we do not incline or it is not convenient to pay her the money—that is another. But how shall we avoid it? Will the locking up of five or six millions of specie in the Western wilds, apart from the general circulation and business of the country, effect the object? We apprehend not. One thing is certain—it will not pay the debt. England will be impelled to take more urgent steps for the collection of the balance due if we attempt to shuffle off its payment, and talk of a general bankruptcy here as an event extremely probable.

We think Mr. Butler errs in assuming that the specie which properly belongs in the West would immediately fly *en masse* to the seaboard if the Treasury Order were rescinded. Why did it not take that course before the Order was in being? Who ever heard of any large amount of specie being drawn by the legitimate operations of trade from Michigan and Illinois to New-York and Philadelphia? But it may be urged that speculation is running wild in the West. Perhaps so; but the speculators are not all Western men. This very speculation is carrying a great many more dollars to the West than it brings back again. Grant the extreme assumption that fifty millions of acres might under the most pressing circumstances be bought in one year; will it be pretended that all this would be purchased with money borrowed of the Western Banks? Would it not be shared *by Eastern speculators and emigrants from the* old States? Most certainly. * * *

Mr. Butler thinks the land speculations would be increased by a repeal of the Treasury Order. He is probably right here; though, reasoning from analogy, it might be said that as its promulgation and enforcement has not checked these speculations, its repeal would not increase them. Again, some consider that land speculation is well nigh over for a year or so, let other matters go as they may. But, conceding that the repeal in question would increase the sales of lands by partially removing the pressure in the money market, we cannot believe that it would be followed by the extravagant consequences which the Attorney General anticipates. All the lands subject to entry bought up at once by speculators! why we have been assured every year in Congress that half these lands are not worth the price asked for them—that it must be reduced, or they never can be sold. Neither can we see how the sale of public lands by our Government to our citizens can result in national bankruptcy. No: land speculation is not the root of the mischief. It is the forty or fifty millions we owe to Europe which is pressing upon us, and Mr. Butler seems to allow us the pleasure of agreeing with him in this particular.

But we cannot believe that the Deposite and other Banks of the West are in the hands of such arrant knaves or fools as the Attorney General's argument would make them. Suppose the Treasury Order were revoked to-morrow, what should tempt them to rush headlong into the vortex of destruction which, in his view, lies so palpably before them?—Do they indeed need but a pretext for bankruptcy? Is the public treasure really at the mercy of institutions which are only shielded from ruin by a measure so extraordinary as this Order confessedly is? * * *

One more glance at those great features of the question which we all see alike. We owe England thirty millions; our importing merchants are the immediate debtors: our country merchants owe it to the importers, and our farmers and mechanics owe it to the merchants. And yet we have drawn nearly as many millions in specie from Europe within three years past. England now feels the want of this specie, and is endeavouring to enforce its return. She has commenced by buying less cotton, knocking down the price, curtailing her accommodations to our importers, and pressing them for payment. We resist, and endeavour to retain the specie. But can we do this merly by taking such measures as will prevent the payment the debt due from the interior to the seaports? That leaves our importers and commercial communities to break the storm unsustained. Doubtless many must fail, and some think that this will discharge the debt, but they are mistaken. The importer's country notes and accounts must be handed over to the foreign creditor as assets, which only changes without releasing the liability. We shall not get rid of it, unless we all fail together. Doubtless, the embarrassments of the times tend to diminish importation, and this we regard as so far salutary; but this effect is counteracted by another—the depreciation in price of our exports abroad.—Hard as the times are, this very year will show a balance of trade against us. The fact is, such is the price of labour here, and the great demand for it for other purposes than the immediate production of exchangeable commodities, that the balance of trade will continue to be against us unless we prevent it by destroying our credit, or by resorting to high protective or prohibitory duties. These might turn the scale; but whether the consequence would or would not be worth the cost it is not our present purpose to inquire. We only maintain that to draw twenty millions of specie from a nation to which we are in debt twice the amount, and retain it in spite of her, with the balance of trade heavily against us, is an operation of no easy accomplishment."

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*We make this qualification in its most emphatic sense.

Florida.—The last dates are to the 2d inst. by the Government Express of Tuesday afternoon. No news of consequence from the army. Two companies of dragoons left black creek on the above day for the Suwanee River. A few days before, it was stated, that Capt. Beal, with 150 men, took 20 Indians prisoners at Suwanee Old Town. Three of them have since made their escape—among whom is the celebrated chief Hicks.

Another Distillery Gone.—We are happy to inform the public, that the large distillery lately known and carried on by Capt. Caldwell, in this town, has been purchased by Alfred Kittredge, Esq. and Col. John Woodman, with a view of converting it to more useful purposes. In this sale it is to be understood that the late proprietor makes a considerable sacrifice for the purpose of quitting the business of distilling, for some *employment more congenial to his present views,* and those of the public.

The distillery was got up a few years since, by a number of public spirited individuals, to promote the business of the place, since which a great and radical change has taken place in public opinion; which now imperiously demands, that wholesome articles of diet should no longer be converted into intoxicating drink. We view this event as marking an important era in the progress of the temperance cause in this town and vicinity. Its operations have ceased, the fires have *gone* out, the casks must take other labels, and if any of Deacon Giles's men ever danced their sarabands among the rafters, or raked open and blew up these fires, they must now find other fish to fry. —*Haverhill Gazette.*

But cider-spirits, some may contend, is not made of "wholesome articles of diet." Apples, however, are not only abundantly wholesome and useful as food for man, but have been proved by many experiments to contain about one-third as much nutriment for horses, cattle and hogs as corn itself.

Query.—Can it be, that our friends and neighbours prefer to pay from 16 to 19 cents a pound for ham, and from 12 to 15 for beef, so that they can get plenty of "Apple Jack" to drink?—and will our farmers continue to send their apples to the distillery at 5 cents per bushel, when they might with less trouble realize four times as much?

Domestic Intelligence.

The Money Market.—The pressure continues unabated and fearfully intense. Failures, numberless and without limit, are announced daily, and hardly create a sensation. We are afloat on a sea of disaster, and no one pretends to see land Every arrival from England shows a reduction in the price of our great staple, and of course an increased demand upon us for money. Such *was the effect of the measures adopted by the* United States and our city Banks, that only $150,000 of specie went out by the last packet. Still, the sending out of bills at long sight only postpones the payment of our debt to England, it does not pay it. The pressure has now reached every commercial point of the country. The failures in New-Orleans have not been arranged, but have been followed by another for five millions, (a cotton-dealing house.) The Banks discount but little any where. Money is said to be seven per cent. a month at Natchez. (That is nearly equal to Wall-street.) In Mobile, money is very scarce, but a report of extensive failures is contradicted. The payments to this city from the South and West continue to fall far below the liabilities from that quarter.

In our city, the rate of interest continues to be just precisely what the lender pleases to ask.—There are enough to pay it, be it what it may, though a great many prefer, or are obliged, to fail. Houses have gone down the past week worse than nothing, who might have stopped on the first of January, paid their debts in time, and had a handsome surplus. They were right, however. There was hope that affairs would have worn another face by this time; and no man should ever stop payment while he has the means of carrying on his business, and a hope of retrieving his fortunes.—*New-Yorker.*

Flour and Grain, we announce with great pleasure, are rapidly falling in price all over the country. The vast importations from Europe have aided powerfully to produce this result. But for these, we believe flour would have maintained the exorbitant price of $12 a barrel throughout the summer. As it is we hope to see it down to $8. Some who dipped deep into the speculation have burnt their own fingers severely. They must do their own crying. By the way, the prices of every thing are tending downwards, under the combined influences of pressure and reaction. Flour is abundant in Ohio at $8 per barrel, and coming down. Those who have de*layed sales, and held up prices with the hope of* screwing a few additional dollars from the necessities of the destitute, must take care of themselves. Coal is down low enough, and yards full of it that might have sold for $12 a ton last winter. Right! Gentlemen monopolizers, your day is over.—*Ib.*

Terrible Conflagration!—A fire far more destructive than any with which our city was ever before visited, broke out on Friday morning last about two o'clock, on the corner of Genesee and Broad streets.

It destroyed the whole block on Genesee street down to the square; every building on Broad street as far east as John street; and all the buildings on the west side of John street to the square at the foot of Genesee street, with the exception of the brick store, corner of Main and John streets, belonging to Thos. E. Clark; J. E. Hinman's store on John street, and the fire proof building of E. B. Sherman & Co., in the rear of their store on Genesee street. The fire crossed to the west side of Genesee street at the store of Stocking & Hunt, damaging that and the store of Thos. F. Tracy, next below, and entirely destroying every other building on that side, including the North American Hotel, and buildings in the rear. From thence the fire extended up Whitesboro' street to the house H. K. Sanger, on the corner of Burchard street, where it was finally checked.

It is impossible to calculate the amount of damage done, but we judge from all we can learn that it will not vary far from $125,000.—*Utica Democrat.*

Fire at Rochester.—The extensive and valuable engine manufactory of Lewis Selye, at Rochester, and the wooden factory adjoining, were consumed on the night of the 29th ult. The loss is 35,000 dollars, on which there was an insurance of 22,000 dollars.

More than half of the business part of the town of Washington, N. C., has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $100,000.

Fire at Newark.—A fire broke out on Thursday night of week before last, in the extensive coach manufactory of Wm. F. Tenard, situated on the corner of Market and Lawrence streets, which, together with the whole of its contents, *was totally destroyed. Insurance $8,000.*

Connecticut Election.—The Hartford Times gives returns from all the towns in the State except five. The result is as follows:

Edwards, V. B., for Governor,	22,200 votes
Ellsworth, Whig, for do.	20,017
	2003

N. Y. Jour. Com.

A lot of ground at Brooklyn, near South Fer*ry, which sold last fall for $4000, was knocked* off latey at $1700!

The Sodus Bay and Cayuga Canal, which is to unite the waters of Ontario and Cayuga lakes, has been commenced. Excavation is now going on in the neighborhood of Clyde, and it is said that the work will be driven with all reasonable expedition.

The Albany Argus says. The fate of Henry Bartow, late of the Commercial Bank of this city, *has at length been definitely ascertained.* The agent sent out by the Bank has returned, and states that Bartow died at Marianne near Columbia, in Texas on the 30th June last of the fever of the country, after an illness of about four weeks.

His identity was ascertained by disinterring the body, and by various articles which were known to belong to Mr. B., such as his pencil case, silver snuff box &c.

He had purchased a farm on the Brassos, had commenced an extensive plantation, and sent $10,000 to Cuba for the purchase of some slaves. He is supposed to have taken with him into Texas $12,000 or $15,000.

From Mexico.—Intelligence has been received from Matamoras to the 20th ult. Gen. Bravo, with his army, consisting of about 3,300 men, had commenced crossing their camp equippage. They would march on the last of March, and had abundant provisions, by arrivals from New Orleans. The Mexican Government had contracted for a loan of $1,500,000, to be advanced in monthly payments of 150,000 dollars. Thirteen of the prisoners lately confined at Matamoras had arrived at New-Orleans.

The French Minister at Mexico had received orders from his Government, by the last English packet, to insist upon the reimbursement of all the forced loans imposed on the French citizens; and in case of refusal, to demand his passports.

The English Vice Consul at Tampico, Mr. Crawford, will shortly pass through New Orleans, on his way to Texas, where he is ordered by his Government, in order to make a report as to the state of the country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Last of the Poplars," (Clementina,) will appear next week. "The Angel," (*) is postponed on account of the indisposition and peculiar engagements of the writer, who has been unable to give it that careful revision which all poetical efforts require.

The numbers on Education have been suspended for a short period by reason of the literary and other occupations of the author, who will shortly resume the publication of the series.

Circumstances beyond our control have induced us to omit the continuation of "George and Theodore," for this week at least.

MARRIED.

At Rahway Port, on the 4th inst. Henry F. Mundy, of N. York, to Miss Frances, daughter of John Crowell, Esq. of the former place.

On the 30th, by Rev. N. Murray, Charles A. Kiggins, to Miss Abby C. Crane, both of Elizabethtown.

At Elizabethtown, the 29th at noon, by the Rev. Mr. Magie, Aaron Prawl, to Miss Catharine R. Oldis, both of Aquackanonk.

At Elizabethtown, on the 2d inst. by Rev. J. Buckley, William Faulks, to Miss Elisabeth Ackley.

On the 4th inst. by Rev. Ransford Wells, Edward P. Hand, to Miss Hester Ann Cannon, both of Newark.

In Morristown, on Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Atwood, William Henry, to Miss Martha H. Condict.

DIED:

In New Brunswick, on 11th inst. Anna, wife of Dr. Robert Adrain, aged 54 years.

Shipwreck and loss of Life.—A letter from Madeira, dated 14th Feb. says—"On the 9th and 10th it blew so tremendous a gale that the whole of the vessels in port were driven from their anchorage, and the "Ianough," which was one of the number, was blown off while taking in ballast, and capsized. The Captain and crew all perished."

The Sally, which arrived here on Sunday, brought 608,000 francs in gold, being part of the French indemnity money, consigned to the Bank of America.

A portion of the ruins of the Josephs' building fell this morning carrying with it 4 laborers, one of whom was so dangerously injured, that his life is despaired of. The other three were but slightly hurt.

The inhabitants of Auburn propose making a wide and shady Avenue around their village.—This will be a sort of boulevards.

NOTICES.

The Students of "Plainfield Classical Institution" will be examined on this day and Friday the 13th and 14th inst., and a vacation of 2 weeks will ensue. The school will commence the third year of its operations, on Monday the 1st of May next.

☞ The Class in English Literature will *not* meet in the Plainfield Seminary, on Friday (tomorrow) evening, on account of the absence of the lecturer.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ Wm. D. Stewart, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper. Jacob Overacre,

January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.		Do. country	13 50 a 14 50
Pot	6 — a 6 50	Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Pearl	7 50 a — —	Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
BEESWAX—lb.		Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Yellow	— 29 a — 30	Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
White	— 38 a — 40	Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
CANDLES—lb.		Lard	— 14 a — 15
Tallow	— 11 a — 13	Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Sperm	— 32 a — 33	Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
COAL.		Cheese, Am	— 9 a — 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25	*RICE*—100 lbs.	
Scotch	10 — a 11 —	1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —	*SALT*—bu.	
Lack'a'won	— — a — —	Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
Schuylkill	— — a — —	St. Ubes	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.		Cadiz	— — a — —
Cuba	— 11 a — 13	Lisbon	— — a — —
Brazil	— 11 a — 13	Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Porto Rico	— 12½ a — 13	Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
Laguira	— 11 a — 13	*SEEDS.*	
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11	Flax, ro. 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Java	— 13 a — 16	Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11	Timothy, te.	14 — a 14 50
FEATHERS—lb.		Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
Foreign	— 14 a — 25	*SOAP*—lb.	
American	— 50 a — 55	Brown	— 5 a — 7
FISH—brl.		Castile	— 13 a — 15
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50	*SUGARS*—lb.	
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50	N. Orl prime	— 7 a — 8
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50	St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25	Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —	Havana, wht	— 11 a — 12
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50	Lump	— 14 a — 15
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —	Loaf	— 16 a — 19
FLAX—lb.		*TALLOW*—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12	American	— 10 a — 11
American	— — a — 11	Russian	— — a — —
FRUIT.		*TEAS*—lb.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25	Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88	Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42	Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45	Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Smyrna, lb.	— 4 a — 5	Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10	Souchong	— 25 a — 50
HONEY—gal.		Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Havana	— 45 a — 50	Bohea	— 18 a — 20
HAY—100 lbs.		*TOBACCO*—lb.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —	Virginia	— 5 a — 8
HOPS—lb.		Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
First sort '36	— — a — 10	Ohio	— 9 a — 18
INDIGO—lb.		Cuba	— 22 a — 25
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75	St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45	Do. No 2,	— 10 a — 12
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26	Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
LIME—cask.		*WOOL*—lb.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —	Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 60
Camden	— — a — —	Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 67
LEATHER—lb.		Common	— 45 a — 50
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
MOLASSES—gal.		*CORN EXCHANGE.*	
Hav' & Mat	— — a — 35	Flour, NY. bl.	9 25 a 9 50
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 a — —	Troy	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 38	Western	10 — a 10 25
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38	Philadelphia	— — a 9 50
Orleans	— 37 a — 38	Georgetown	— — a 10 50
NAVAL STORES—brl.		Howard st.	10 — a — —
Tar	2 25 a — —	Richmond	10 — a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —	Baltimore	— — a 9 20
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50	Rye Flour	5 50 a 6 00
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 50	Indian Meal	4 50 a 4 75
OILS—gal.		Wheat, Baltic	1 25 a 1 50
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05	Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Whale	— 45 a — 46	Do. N. Car	— — a — —
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —	Rye, N. 56 lb	1 00 a 1 00
Do. winter	1 — a — —	Corn, N. bu.	1 a 1 00
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21	Do. South.	— — a 95
PROVISIONS—brl.		Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Beef, mes city	— — a 15	Oats, North.	— 65 a — 70

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order. MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837 13

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837, 13

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

Plainfield, April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

THE Stockholders of the above Institution will hold their Annual Meeting for the election of Trustees and officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, on Tuesday the 18th inst, at the Institution, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A. WILSON, Secretary.

April 5, 1837.

Association

FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.

WHEREAS recently many petty thefts and depredations on the property of persons in Scotch Plains and its vicinity are almost nightly committed, and the thieves who are thus plundering us escape detection, or if detected, are not punished as they justly deserve—Now therefore, in order more effectually to protect our property, and punish the guilty, we whose names are hereto annexed agree to unite together for that purpose, and adopt as the bond of union a suitable Constitution.

At a meeting held at Scotch Plains, on Monday evening, 27th March, 1837, of the inhabitants of the village and its vicinity, the above preamble and a corresponding Constitution were adopted; and the following officers appointed to carry it into effect.

RECOMPENSE STANSBURY, President.
DANIEL SHOTWELL, Vice President.
ALEXANDER WILSON, Secretary.
HENRY HETFIELD, Treasurer.
DENNIS COLES, Assessor.
JONATHAN OSBORN, Collector.

Jonathan Osborn, Jr.
Thomas J. Barr,
Wm. P. Shotwell, } *Committee of Accounts.*

The Society was then divided into seven Districts, and the following named persons were appointed as Captains—William Darby, Corra O. Meeker, Daniel Shotwell, George Brown, James Lyon, Westly Roll, Ezra Miller.

Published by order of the Meeting.

ALEX. WILSON, *Secretary.*

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, up to March 31st, 1837.

James C. Ayres
Ebenezer Barns
Cornelius Boice
Vincent Barcaloo
Robert Brown
H. A & U. Cory
John W. Craig 2
Elisha Corriell
John T. Cook 2
Mrs. Ellen Camp
Jefferson R. Dunn
Randolph Dunham
P. F. Drake
Margaret L. Davis
Henry Doty
Randolph Frazee 2
David Frazee
John H. Frazee
Henry W. Finch
Lewis Frazier
Alexander Freeman
Webster & Griffin
William Hand
John Harris
John Hetchetts
James Leonard 3
David M Limbarger
David S. Lee
Wm. M. Lee
Wm. Laing
Henry Laing
John Layton
Henry Lines
Elston Marsh
Mrs. Rachel McPherson
Squire Wirecks
Stiman Niles
Joseph T. Perkins
J. Randolph
Martin Runyan
David Rogers
Robert J. Randolph
Phinehas Randolph
Thomas Stead 2
Augustus Stuart
John Squire
Joseph L. Shotwell
E. L. Shepperd
Mrs. Elizabeth Sanborn
Miss Emiline Swezey
James Thorn 2
George Thorn 2
George Thomas
Wm. Tunison
Ephraim Vail
James S. Vail
Asa Vail
Alexander Vail
Jethro M. Vermule
Veris Vanfleet
Mary Vail
Zachariah Webster
Edmund Webster
Laing Webster
Gideon Wooden
Reuben Waldron

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 3t

J. MANNING, P. M.

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices; from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Plaindealer.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and, devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL

Assurance Fire Company.

THE Directors of said Company at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, presented the following statement of the affairs and condition of the Institution.

It has been in successful operation since the year 1832.	
It has sustained losses to the amount of	$2,496 08½
The whole amount of expenses	389 60
	$2,885 68½
The amount of Capital arising from mutual premiums	$9,877 55
The amount of Interest &c. received from the Capital and yearly Insurances	8,160 40
There is still due for Interest this Spring	811 21
Which leaves a nett balance arising from the Interest above the expenses and losses, of	5,865 91½

The Company have received no members since the 15th February, 1836, but Insure applicants by the year, upon as reasonable terms as others.

JACOB MANNING, President.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

March 15. 9—3w

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT

OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs.
John T. Cook. } In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. Z. ROSSEL, Clk.

C. BOICE, Attorney.

March 16. 9—3m.

FOUR TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR Lots in this Village for sale.—Terms: one-half cash, and the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage, if required.

For further information, enquire of

JOHN WILSON, Esq.

Plainfield, March 15, 1837. 9

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Washing Machines.

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. Waters,
James Leonard,
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,
Timothy Ross,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpoel,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Bullman,
Ira Dunn,
Daniel Cove,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lauterrette,
J. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

Locust Trees.

FOR sale by the subscriber, about ten thousand Locust Trees, from 4 to 8 feet high, very valuable to fill up vacancies where there is a young growth of wood, or to set out on from five to ten acres of rough, broken and mountain land, where they can be fenced by themselves. Locust timber will soon be very valuable for fencing, for Rail Roads, and for many other purposes; and any five or ten persons joining and taking the lot, shall have them a great bargain. For further particulars enquire of the Editor, or of ROBERT LEE.

Locusville, March 30. 11

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 29—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Milk! Milk!!

ON or about the First of April the subscriber intends to supply this place with MILK.

JOHN EDGAR.

Plainfield, March 8, 1837. 8

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

34 Mechanic-street, Newark, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Girls to learn the Tailoring Business. Also—Two Boys, 14 or 15 years old, as apprentices.

JETHRO M. VERMULE.

Scotch Plains, February 16, 1837. 5w4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

Rain or Shine!

PLAINFIELD AND RAHWAY STAGE

MAKES regular daily trips, in spite of the bad roads; and I hope that when I get my new and commodious Carriage on, (which will be in a short time,) the public will reward me by their patronage, when the travelling is good. ASA T. WATERS.

Plainfield. 8

News for Plainfield.

TO RENT—From the first of April next—a Storehouse and Dwelling on the corner of Front and William-streets, opposite the subscriber's residence. If not rented together soon, the dwelling or store will be let separate. For particulars enquire of

JOEL DUNN, Jr.

Plainfield, March 4, 1836. 8

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837. 1 tf

Plainfield Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Commissioners for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Plainfield Bank, in the County of Essex, will open the books at the house now kept by Abraham Laing, in Plainfield, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and will continue to keep them open for three days in succession.

JAMES LEONARD,
JACOB MANNING,
CORNELIUS BOICE,
NATHAN VAIL,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON,
JOHN W. CRAIG,
Commissioners.

Plainfield, March 16, 1837. 7 w3

Wanted,

A STEADY, American Girl, to take care of an Infant, and do the Washing and Ironing of a man and his wife at board. Good recommendations will be required: Inquire at this office.

March 2, 1837. 7tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same on or before the 1st of April next.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved. JAMES ROBBINS.

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the first of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply to remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to [redacted] sometimes awakened with a sense of suffoc ficulty of breathing, and generally ex ness of breath, and sometimes a on walking fast where it wind, or up a flight of constant, and th, except during frequently occur, bu quent, attended with peculiar ons, and often proving suddenly fatal ly good health is enjoyed. Having paid m tion to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflammation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflammation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836.

FOREST HARMONIES.

SUGGESTED BY A FANCY OF MRS. HEMANS.*

BY E. GREELEY.

I.

A summer breeze—the balmy breath of heaven,
[illegible] of sun-glances on a lake's cold bosom,
Where, folded oft to bar the chill of even,
The lily reared its ever stainless blossom—
Went up in gladness to the emerald hills
That rose in grandeur round that blue expanse,
Stirring a ripple on their sweet-voiced rills,
And wakening Nature from her brooding trance.

II.

Careering on in joyousness and lightness,
It sought the forest's deep embowering shades,
Where hues of green reflect the day-god's brightness,
As gleam his rays adown its opening glades:
—And was it fancy—a dream ideal—
That crossed my brain, as thus it wandered by?
No! On my heart it fell, with sense too real—
That murmuring breeze's low-voiced harmony.

III.

A cluster of young Poplars, gently waving,
First felt the freshness of that summer air,
As the white shore a tiny surge was laving,
Their graceful forms betrayed its presence there:
Light was the flutter of their leafy pinions,
As through their branches stole the grateful breeze—
I know not if in waking Truth's dominions,
But on my ear fell gladsome tones like these:

I.

"Gay, gay—Earth is gay;
Life's a round of joy:
Smiles of bliss in radiance play
O'er the cheek of the dreaming boy:
See, he wakes, and gaily springs
From his lightsome rest:
Care nor haunts nor Anguish stings
His exulting breast.
Birds from every tree,
Bees from every flower,
Laud in symphony
Nature's happiest hour.
Skies are bright to-day—
Bright without alloy:
Gay, gay—Earth is gay;
Life's a round of joy."

IV.

Careering on—though checked, still unimpeded—
The breeze hath gained the hill's far distant height;
Winding through forests, whence the deer receded,
To woo in thickets dense the breath of night;
And now, as rides the sun in highest heaven,
Its influence doth on those far heights appear;
The staunch Oaks rustle to the impulse given,
And thus the sounds fall on my wakeful ear:

I.

"Wearily, wearily, onward we press;
Toil is the portion of Earth;
Life is a struggle, and Fame is success,
And the goal we pursue from our birth.
Sorrow and Care on that struggle attend,
And oft our fond strivings impede— [end?
Is the prize worth the cost? Shall the strife nobly
We reck not—still onward we speed."

V.

Far passed that wandering breeze—low sunk the sun,
And eve's thick shadows o'er the landscape fell;
Dark clouds shut out the sky—My ear has won
A deep tone murmured through the lonely dell.
The tall and sombre Pines are slowly swaying
With sound of Nature's saddest symphonies;
And ah! an echo in my heart is saying
That low and solemn voice is thine, O breeze!

I.

"Vain, vain is all below!—O worse than madness
The long, fond quest of Hope's deluding Bow;
From toil to toil we strive—from pain to sadness—
Too clear at last the cheat—too deep the wo:
Power hath no spell to shield from Fate's stern dooming;
Earth hath no balm for hearts by Anguish riven;
Fame is a meteor only cliffs illuming;
Life hath no goal, no rest—ask those of Heaven."

VI.

The breeze passed on or sighed itself to rest;
Quivered no more the pines' slight fringes green;
Hushed into stillness upon Nature's breast,
The forest kings slept 'neath their leafy screen:
Night's shadow's darker fall—I list no more,
But homeward tend in joyless reverie,
Those strange, soft, plaintive voices musing o'er!
—Youth—Manhood—frosted Age—I read those tones—do ye?

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* See Chorley's 'Memorials of Mrs. Hemans.'

Literary and Entertaining.

THE FLOWER-GIRL AND THE PORTER.

BY THOS. HAYNES BAYLY.

I was crossing the Pont Neuf at the moment when a porter, belonging to the Bank of France, pretty well tired of the weight he carried, (it was a bag containing nine thousand francs, in silver,) stopped to rest himself by leaning against the parapet wall of the bridge; but at the moment that he did so, his valuable load, either from awkwardness or carelessness, slipped out of his hands and fell into the Seine, which is very deep just at that spot.

Never shall I forget his look of despair. He [illegible] a movement as if to jump over; and, I be[illegible] have effected his purpose, but for the [illegible] of a girl—a little, delicate-look[illegible]teen, a violet-seller, who, clasping [illegible] him, cried for help, which in an [illegible]

Myself and several [illegible] the struggled with us desperately, [illegible] let me go," cried he; "I am ruined [illegible] My wife, my children, what will become of you?" A multitude of voices were raised at once, some to console, others to inquire; but above the rest were heard the clear and silver tones of the violet girl—"My friend, have patience, you have lost nothing." "Nothing! Oh, heavens!" "No, no; I tell you no. Let some one run for the divers; there is no doubt they will succeed in bringing it up." "She is right," resounded from a number of voices, and from mine among the rest; and in an instant half a dozen people ran to fetch the divers.

Those who remained exerted themselves, as well as they could, to solace the poor porter. One brought him a small glass of liqueur; another, a little brandy; a third, some *eau de Cologne*; and four or five presented the grand specific, sugar-water. The little violet girl had been before all the rest in administering a cordial; and, perhaps, hers was the most efficacious—a glass of pure water, which she held to his trembling lips, and made him swallow. "Drink," she cried, "drink it up—it will do you good."

Whether it was the water, or the kind and sympathetic manner with which it was offered, that relieved him, I know not, but certainly one of the two had its effect, for his looks grew less wild—he burst into a passionate fit of weeping, and by degrees, became composed enough to make his acknowledgments to the spectators, who had shown such interest in his misfortune.

The divers soon came, and one of them descended without loss of time. Never did I witness such an intense anxiety as the search excited; if the fate of every one present had hung upon the success, they could not have testified greater interest in it. He soon re-appeared, bringing up, not the bag of silver, but a small iron box. It was instantly broken open, and found to be full of twenty franc pieces, in gold; they were quickly counted, and found to amount to nearly twelve thousand francs: about four hundred and fifty pounds sterling. There were three divers, who, overjoyed at their good fortune, speedily divided the prize among themselves; and directly afterward another descended in search of the porter's bag.

This time he returned with it in triumph. The poor fellow could scarcely speak when it was put into his hands. On coming to himself, he cried, with vehemence, "Heaven reward you! you know not what good you have done. I am the father of five children. I was formerly in good circumstances, but a series of misfortunes reduced me to greatest distress. All that I had left was an irreproachable character, and that procured me my present situation; I have had it but a week. To-day I should, without your help, have lost it. My wife, my children, would have been exposed to all the horrors of want; they would have been deprived of a husband and a father; for never, no, never, could I have survived the ruin I had brought upon them! It is you who have saved us all; heaven will reward you."

While he thus spoke, he rummaged in his pockets and drew out some francs. "This is all I have; 'tis very little; but tell me where you live, and to-morrow—" "Not a farthing," interrupted they, with one voice; and one of them added, "Stop a bit, let me talk to my comrades." They stepped aside for a moment; I followed them with my eyes, and saw that they listened to their companion with emotion. "We are all of a mind," said he, returning with them; "yes, my friend, if we have been serviceable to you, you also have been the cause of our good fortune; it seems to me that we ought to share with you what heaven has sent us through your means. My companions think so too, and we are going to divide it into four equal shares."

The porter would have remonstrated, but his voice was drowned by the acclamations of the *spectators*. "*Generous fellows!*"—"*Much good* may it do you!"—"The same luck to you!"—resounded from every mouth. There was not one present but seemed as happy as if he or she were about to participate in the contents of the box. The money was divided, and, in spite of his excuses, the porter was forced to take his share.

The generous divers went their way; the crowd began to disperse; but the porter still lingered, and I had the curiosity to remain, in order to watch his motions. He approached the little violet-girl. "Ah! my dear," cried he, "what *do I not owe you? but for you it had been* all over with me. My wife, my little ones, must thank you." "*Ma foi!* it is not worth mentioning. Would you have had me stand by and see you drown yourself?" "But your courage—your strength! could one have expected it from so young a girl?" "Ah! there is no want of strength where there is good will." "And nobody ever had more of that. Give me six of your bouquets, my dear: my children are so fond of violets, and never have they prized any as they will do these."

She twisted a bit of thread round six of her *fairy nosegays, and* presented them to him. He deposited them carefully in his bosom, and slipped something into her hand; then, without waiting to hear the acknowledgments which she began to pour forth, took to his heels as if his bag had been made of feathers.

The girl looked after him with pleasure sparkling in her eyes. "What will you take for the rest of your nosegays?" said I, going up to her. "Whatever you please to give me," cried she, with vivacity; "for that good man's money will burn my pocket till I get home to my mother.—Oh! how glad will she be to have all that, and still more so when she knows why it has been given me." The reader will easily believe that my purchase was speedily made; the good girl's purse was something the heavier for it; and I had the pleasure of thinking that I contributed, in a small degree, to reward the goodness of heart which she had so unequivocally displayed. She hastened home with her little treasure, and I returned to my lodging to put my violets into water, promising myself, as I did so, to be a frequent customer to the little nosegay girl of the Pont Neuf.

A SCENE.—The moral aspect of the induction of the Chief Magistrate into office, is thus presented in the New York Mirror, by N.P. Willis.

I was in the crowd thronging the opposite side of the court, and lost sight of the principal actors in this imposing drama till they returned from the senate chamber. A temporary platform had been laid and railed in on the broad stair which supports the portico; and, for all preparation to one of the most important and most meaning and solemn ceremonies—for the inauguration of a chief *magistrate over a republic of fifteen millions of* freemen—the whole addition to the open air and the presence of the people, was a volume of holy writ. In comparing the impressive simplicity of this consummation of the wishes of a mighty people, with the tricked-out ceremonial and hollow show which embarrasses a corresponding event in other lands, it was impossible not to feel that the moral sublime was here—that a transaction so important and of such extended and weighty import, could borrow nothing from drapery or decoration, and that the simple presence of the sacred volume, consecrating the act, spoke more thrillingly to the heart than the trumpets of a thousand heralds.

TWILIGHT.—AN APOLOGUE.—When the first [illegible] the dawn of day brightening the heavens, he mistook her for the sun, and exclaimed, "Hail, Phœbus, with thy golden arrows!" But the god of day soon pierced the bright vapours, and Aurora's roses faded before his fierce beames.

And at evening, when Apollo,s chariot had sunk beneath the waves, and Aurora,s rosy car still paused in the west, he looked to see the departed sun follow in her train, as he had done in the morning. But he looked in vain, and night settled on the face of the earth. Then he grieved, and looked on the twilight as the herald of eternal night that had robbed him of the bright sun, till at last *his weary eyes* closed in slumber. But the next morning he saw his error, and learned that evening twilight was indeed the harbinger of a new day.

Why do we look on death as the end of life, and not its beginning?

THE COUNTRYMAN AND HIS SADDLE OF VENISON.—The Exeter News Letter relates the following excellent anecdote: "A countryman from the Northern part of the State, once called upon Gov. Wentworth at Portsmouth, and begged his acceptance of a saddle of venison. The Governor loved venison, and smiled most gracefully upon Jonathan as he accepted the present, and thanked him for so acceptable a mark of his respect. But the man hemm'd, and scratched his head, and was in no hurry to depart. The errand was but half done. His excellency inquired of him, if he could in any way be of service to him, when Jonathan informed him that there was no Ensign in the militia company at ———, and he would be *dreadfully* obliged to his Governorship for a commission. The Governor said he would be very happy to oblige him, if he had the proper recommendations; and asked him if the company had elected him for their Ensign, or sent any evidence of their wish for his appointment? "Why, no, may it please your Excellency's Honor," said Jonathan, "there are only two other men in the town but myself, and one of them is the Captain, and the other the Lieutenant, and they exercise me and manœuvre me so much that I am really afeard if I'm not made an ensign pretty soon, they'll drill me to death."

LATELY MARRIED.—You see that prim-looking young man yonder, with smooth chin, countenance all in smiles, neatly trimmed whiskers, dove-colored stock, white vest, well blacked boots, new broadcloth coat, and pantaloons, shining silk hat: on his arm a handsome new market basket, filled with the delicacies of the season. "Yes;" how carefully he walks—erect too as a May-pole, his head as movable as though it were on a pivot—a smile for everybody, and a crimson cheek for each friend he meets. He seems the happiest man alive, and in good humor with all the world. "Yes, well, what of him?" What? why—*he got married last week.*

A BITE.—A very important stripling, whom favoritism had raised to the dignity of quartermaster in a regiment of infantry, wishing, one parade-day, to dismount from his charger for the purpose of wetting his whistle and adjusting his spurs, called out in a very commanding tone to a spectator, who was near him—

"Here, fellow—hold this horse."

"Does he kick?" drawled out the person addressed.

"Kick! No! Take hold of him."

"Does he bite?"

"*Bite! No! Take hold of the bridle, I say.*"

"Does it take two to hold him?"

"No!"

"*Then hold him yourself.*"

A TIME TO SPEAK.—I have often heard a first rate anecdote, told of some student of Chapel-Hill University. What his name was I know not—but I do think his reply is worthy of preservation. The Commons were at that time very poor—particularly the article of butter. One day a plate of it was placed upon the table, which, from long keeping had become rancid. One of the students, upon tasting it, was so exasperated as to seize the dish and throw it, butter and all, against the wall. The dish, of course, was shivered to pieces, but the butter stuck to the side of the room.

One of the tutors instantly rose, and demanded who was the perpetrator of the mischief. There was no answer. The demand was repeated, when after a few moments' silence, a sharp voice replied—"Ask the butter—it is old enough to speak for itself."

A CAUSTIC HIT.—Piron, the French author, having been taken up by the watchman of the night in the streets of Paris, was carried, on the following morning, before the lieutenant of Police, who haughtily interrogated him concerning his business or profession.

"I am a poet, sir," said Piron.

"O, a poet are you?" said the magistrate, "I have a brother who is a poet."

"Then we are even," said Piron, "for I have a brother who is a fool."

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The *Philadelphia* Saturday Chronicle says a friend has given them his bill at a tavern in the western part of Wisconsin. It reads thus:

"Mr. ——— to ——— Dr.
To 2 suppers, 2 lodgings, 2 breakfasts, 3 pecks of oats, $6."

"What," said our friend, "only 6 dollars?"

"Oh," replied the landlord, "as we had no hay for your horses, and as you slept in the bed of our black man, who has gone out to buy some dogs of the Indians, I have been rather moderate, and hope you will say a word in our favor when *you get in the vicinity of the newspapers.*"

A SPIRIT-ED JUDGE.—The Judges of Kentucky seem to have studied other works as much as they have Blackstone or Coke. A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, in alluding to one of the bench, says: "He intends, I am told, to send in his resignation, as soon as he gets sober enough to write it." That being the situation of his honor, we could scarcely blame the good people of Kentucky for adopting in the milder form of translation, a part of the Edinburg motto, "Judex damnatur," that is, the Judge ought to be sent from the bench to the *bar*.

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin *Leaders* made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a *Cow House.* There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20. 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (*if any*) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a *man of integrity, and his statements* entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone, and strength to the stomach and bowels. *They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating* effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months, previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

The Juvenile Lyceum.

Organized March 12, 1836.

The prosperity of the Society has encouraged its friends to make the exercises as useful and interesting as possible, and that others may participate with them in the instruction they receive, it has been determined to publish this sheet as the organ of the Lyceum.

The instructive parts of the exercises of each meeting, are embraced in the number published the following day.

Children, especially those of New-Brunswick, are respectfully invited to write essays upon interesting and useful subjects, and send them in for publication.

This is the first experiment of the kind in the world. Shall it succeed?

Published every Saturday, at the office of *The Times*.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, or one cent a number, when delivered.

Lyceums and individuals that have duplicates of minerals, drawings, and other interesting objects, [subjects?] are invited to exchange with the Society.

Persons remitting $4 free of expense will be furnished with 10 copies of the Lyceum for one year, and in the same proportion for any greater sum.

All communications must be post paid, and addressed to the Juvenile Lyceum.

As two copies are printed on one sheet, the postage is but half the usual rates.

Subscriptions received at 190 Greenwich-street, New-York.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—*All those that have accounts or notes* which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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The Plainfield Union

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No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April. 6, 1837.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D.,	*Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. Elias W. Crane,	
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D.,	*New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,	
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Nathan Vail,	
Job Squier. Esq.,	
Jos. L. Shotwell,	
Laing Webster,	
E. L. Shepperd,	
Robert Anderson,	

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,
} *Trustees.*

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader; including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents: to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1tf

Original Tales.

For the Plainfield Union.

GEORGE AND THEODORE,

OR THE TWO EDUCATIONS.

[*Extract from "Stories translated from the French," now in Press: By a Teacher in New-York.*]

Continued.

Robert was not able to resist this deference to his profession, and wished to lead the porter *pro tem.* to drink a bottle of wine in the tavern at the corner, but Theodore refused under the pretext that he had not yet finished his business.

"Well," said Gervais to his comrade the first time he met him, "after the assistance Theodore gave you, do you think he is no better than a proud coxcomb?"

"I am forced to confess that he is a fine boy," replied Robert, "the foundation is excellent, but through all we can see a little pride."

"What!"

"Yes, yesterday, he refused to drink a glass of wine with me, and blushed to be seen in a tavern, and this only confirms me in what I have always said, that instruction does not suit our children."

Our young Lycean having finished his rhetoric and, according to his custom, taken nearly all the prizes, he intended to spend his vacations at the house of his parents and assist his father. But Mr. Perrieu wished him to accompany him in a tour through Switzerland. Theodore felt his benevolence glow as he travelled through a nation of equal ranks, where the love of wisdom and true liberty exists. His soul grew larger and his brilliant imagination took a new flight at the sight of those old Helvetians who give agriculture the highest social rank and who would not exchange their ancient independence for all the treasures of Europe, not even for the glory of the most celebrated nations.

Mr. Perrieu who was a highly educated man, and who enjoyed himself in seeing the high thoughts of his protegee develope themselves with so much energy, extended them still more by reflections made from his knowledge and experience. He took Theodore to Paris, without communicating the projects he had formed for him, for he was already assured he had made a man of him.

During their absence, a serious accident befel Gervais, in carrying too heavy a burden, he had disabled himself from following his business; he had broken his leg in descending a steep stairway. Theodore, from whom his benefactor had hidden the sad event, finding his poor father still upon his bed, and without the means of supporting himself or his excellent wife, did not hesitate to put off his travelling habit and to put on that of a porter, he was willing to renounce all the advantages that promised such success and gave himself up to the most laborious occupations. The silence of Mr. Perrieu encouraged the resolution of his god-son, he even gave him his first order, and that was to carry early in the evening a box to the house of a celebrated lawyer, who lived near the Rue l'Odeon. See then Theodore with his crotchets on his back and a small knotty stick in his hand, carrying the case and walking over the half of Paris. He met upon the Pont Neuf, Robert and George. They stopped, stupified at the sight of Theodore and his charge. "You then decidedly belong to us?" said they to him with a surprise mixed with satisfaction.

"Without doubt," answered the new porter gaily. "My father is not able to work, and as I am his only child, it is my duty to take his place."

"God will bless you," said Robert to him, squeezing his hand.

"It is not only to say it," added his son, "but I am delighted to find you among us; it does honour to you as well as to us, and if you are ever in need you may count upon me."

"I thank you for that, comrade," answered Theodore in leaving them, and carried the case to its destination. He arrived at the house of the lawyer, a middle-aged man and the friend of Mr. Perrieu; leaving his load he had brought, he received 30 sous, which he kissed with joy. "Excuse me," said he to the lawyer; "it is the first money I ever earned, and I desire to thank God, for giving me the power to procure the happiness of my parents, and to succor them instead of my being dependant.

"I congratulate them on having such a son as you, and I dare predict for you great success in your profession."

Theodore remarked with some surprise, that he looked at him with great interest, and that a smile appeared on his face. He placed the case in a corner, and returned to his humble home, took off his hat with respect and gave his father the money he had earned. Mr. Perrieu was satisfied with the proofs he had made of this excellent young man who was willing to sacrifice all his prospects for the performance of his duty, and, touched with a self-denial so great, one which required so much courage, and which gave the promise of his being the best of men, thought it was time to reveal his intention, and call him to the noble destiny he merited.

He desired Theodore to come from the garret, where he and his father lived, and gave him a new order to execute, it was, to carry a trunk to the lawyer, his old friend, Rue de l'Odeon. He carried it according to his direction; when there he was ordered to go to the fifth story, where his first clerks lodged, he obeyed, and conducted by a young student, left the trunk beside the case, he had brought the evening before. As he wiped the sweat which ran upon his face, the old lawyer came in and giving him two keys, told him to open the trunk he had just brought. Theodore obeyed and saw all his clothes, his linen, his books, in a word all that his patron had given him, during the course of his studies. His attention was principally arrested by the prizes he had received as laureat, and his eyes in spite of himself filled with tears. He then opened the case and his astonishment was redoubled at seeing that it contained a complete stock of linen and modern clothing. He asked to whom these belonged.

"To you worthy young man," replied the lawyer and giving him a letter from Mr. Perrieu, Theodore read as follows:

Dear Theodore,

Your time of trial is now passed: I have found in you all I wished, an elevated soul, a true sensibility, an entire resignation to your destiny, renunciation of yourself to assist your parent, and a proper regard for your equals. Follow then the honorable course I have intended for you. Begin the study of law, at the house of the worthy friend, to whom I have entrusted you, and give me the greatest joy I can now experience upon earth, that of seeing you among the orators of France: those who make the glory of the French bar.

Your Friend,

Perrieu.

The young porter believed he dreamed, he pressed to his heart and lips, the writing which had revealed to him his future prospects, and gave himself up to joy. But what has become of his poor father and mother! Before accepting a favor which completed all his wishes, he returned to his dwelling filled with the double prospect before him: that which was offered for himself, and the duty he owed his parents. But what joy filled his bosom, on entering the hotel of his benefactor, to find his father established there as porter, and his mother as housekeeper.

He threw himself at the feet of Mr. Perrieu, who immediately raised him and said with tenderness,

"My friend, my worthy and well beloved son, I return thanks to God, for having chosen me to develope those rare qualities with which you are endowed by nature. You are noble-minded, courageous, a friend of the people among whom you were born, neither ambitious of titles nor of grandeur, you will never sacrifice your independence for them. Under the robes of a lawyer, you will never forget that you have worn with pride the humble coat of a porter."

"Never," said Theodore, covering with kisses the hands of the old man, "never will your words be effaced from my memory."

He went to his new abode that same evening, after having taken leave of his father and mother and received their benediction. He was received as the son of of his old friend, who presented him to all the young men of his study, as a brother who was worthy to belong to them, and told him, according to the intentions of Mr. Perrieu, he must go on the morrow, and be registered among the students at law.

Theodore, dressed in a frock coat and pantaloons of fine cloth, a round hat, and fine linen, went accordingly to the Pantheon square, and had his name recorded.

In going through the street St. Jaques, he was met by Robert and George, who were dragging their cart, with the furniture of a new professor of the college of Louis-le-grand, and his change of dress excited the father, and the son still more.

"It appears," said one to him, "that a coat of cotton velvet, would hinder your movements, you are a great deal more at your ease in your new coat, are you not?"

"We must confess," said the other, "that this suits better the education you have received, and that you cannot without derogating from it, remain with us."

Theodore only replied to these bitter pleasantries by telling them what Mr. Perrieu had done for him and his father. He thus softened their asperity, and claimed their friendship in exchange for the good feeling which he had ever shown them.

But Robert either by system or jealousy, did not refrain from insulting Theodore, and loading him with sarcasms each time he met him. It was always 'Mons. the bachelor!' 'The Doctor of Laws!' Often likewise, although the costume of the young Legislator was simple and modest—they amused themselves, with the black silk stockings and thin shoes, with his fine linen and his round hat, which made him appear taller. These biting sarcasms only amused Theodore, and he always threw them off by his amiable urbanity.

But an event came soon to prove to George and his father, that without knowing how to read and write, such advantages might be taken of them as might deprive them of their honor and liberty.

George and Theodore did not see each other during two years. They only met in crossing the streets, and the young bachelor always gave his hand to his old companion, and enquired after his welfare and that of his parents with true friendship. Sometimes he read to George the address of which he had forgotten the number: he threw in his way all the business he could, and more than once, in parting from his old friend, he would amuse himself by pushing the hand-cart, "so much power our first habits have over us," as the poet says.

Education had not developed the talents that nature had given to George, and from his ignorance he was exposed to every sharper. The desire of gaining a few more francs would often make him imprudent.

One evening when he was sleeping upon his crotchets, at the corner of the street Bourdonnais a well dressed young man of good manners awakened him and asked if he would carry a bale of merchandise to the steam boat belonging to Melun, lying in the port de la Greve. The young porter consented and followed him through a dark alley of the cloister Saint Opportune, and went to a small room where he met another young man, as well clothed, whom he introduced as a manufacturer of cloth at Louvais, who placed himself the bale upon the crotchets of George, and from whom he received three francs for his wages.

A short time after, the same stranger came to look for George and offered the same price for carrying a bale a second time, with a letter to the person whom he had seen at the steam boat of Melun, and who would pay him the three francs agreed upon. This second commission was executed as faithfully as the first. Fifteen days after the same proposal was made and a sealed letter given without any address for a person who would wait at the port de la Greve. George commenced his journey and as his charge was heavier than ordinary he was obliged to rest frequently on the way.

At last he arrived at the place of destination, but at the moment he deposited his burthen he was surrounded by Police Officers, who seized him before he had time to deliver the letter. They opened it and read: "Our operation has succeeded, this bale contains two pieces more than the others. Be careful, give the porter double wages, he is a discreet and faithful man and one of whom we may be assured." While the agents took him who waited to receive the bale, others led George manacled, and ordered him to conduct them to the place where he had received his orders.

Moral and Scientific.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FACTS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE PEOPLE.

This is the title of a pamphlet recently published in New-York, in relation to the conversion of grain into rum. After stating that the 300,000 inhabitants of New-York and the adjacent villages consume annually for food, 2,792,250 bushels of grain, and that the distillers and brewers consume 2,400,000, nearly enough to feed the whole population, the following remarks are made:—

Who can doubt that if the millions of bushels of grain which have thus been destroyed during the year, could now be thrown into the market, flour would be reduced to nearly the former average of five or six dollars a barrel, and other kinds of grain in equal ratio? In England when bread stuffs, either by failure of the crops or other causes, rise to a certain valuation, the distillation of grain is forbidden under severe penalties. Every dealer in the article knows that the price of flour is modified by the state of the market with regard to corn and rye. But in this country, where there is no law against this merciless waste, the fires of the distillery must be kept up, though they consume the bread of widows and orphans, though the staff of life be converted into a stream of death, and pauperism and crime, and wretchedness, and despair are spread through all the labouring classes of the community. Yes, let who will suffer, the distilleries must be kept in operation; and the demand thus created beyond the consumption of the people, and the produce of the country, actually regulates in the market the price of bread stuffs. Attracted by high prices, the importations of grain from England, from the shores of the Black Sea, from the banks of the Dneiper, and other parts of Europe have been larger and at less cost, than ever before known, but the relief these supplies would otherwise have given, has been prevented by the rapacity of the distillers. A baker in extensive busines, informed me that in negotiating for a quantity of foreign rye, it was placed out of his reach by a distiller, who paid the extraordinary price of $1,70 a bushel, though the original cost, besides the charges of importation, was not probably more than 30 cents. And another gentleman who imported 100,000 bushels of rye, sold it to the distiller at a profit of $60,000? Thus is the last hope of the mechanic and laboring man extinguished by the distiller. The rich are not affected by it; the pauper being fed by the hand of charity, is not affected by this state of things. It is the working men, the industrious producing classes who are the greatest sufferers. And where is there any rational prospect of relief, so long as men prosecute the iniquitous business of distillation without restriction, and thus fatten on the spoils of an injured and oppressed community.

Sinking at the Stomach.—A woman lately called upon a lawyer in Boston, to inquire if an accusation against her of intemperance was slanderous. While talking, she changed her seat, and as she plumped into the second chair, a faint crash was heard, and a quantity of alcohol found its way to the floor. She had squatted upon her brandy bottle. She excused herself by saying that she only took a little when she felt a particular sinking at the stomach. The lawyer told her that by the revised statutes, it was no slander to charge a woman with intemperance, who carried a rum or brandy or gin bottle in her pocket.

If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home, then storm at Bill, knock Tom over with the skillet, dab Nan in the mouth and then drive them into the kitchen with a broomstick.—*Dedham Pat.*

Hints to young Farmers.—Consider your calling the most elevated, and the most important; but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business, which ought and can be done to day, until to-morrow.

As soon as the spring opens, and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best quality.

Never run in debt without a reasonable probability of solving it at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars, the Jachin and Boaz, of the farmer's prosperity.

Never carry your notes in your pocket-book, as the desk or trunk is a more appropriate place.

Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at auction because the article is going cheap, unless you want it.

Keep a place for your tools—and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram-shop as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—post your books.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man, who will put his own at hazard.

When interest or a debt become due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to 'wait until next week,' but pay it. Never insult him by saying, 'You don't want it.'—Punctuality is the key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your present existence at least ten years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself and he will excuse you.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes whether received or given—all monies received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts; pay your store bills and mechanics, if not promptly done at the *time, which is the best of all.*

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall lay an embargo on your operations, and the chilling blasts of old Boreas shall storm your castle, let your fireside be a paradise, and let the long evenings be consumed in social glee, or in the pursuit of useful knowledge.

A person on whom the temperance reformation had produced no effect, entered, in a state of exhilaration, a temperance grocery, in a neighboring town. "Mr. ———," he exclaimed, "do you—keep anything—good to take here?" "Yes," replied the merchant, "we have some excellent cold water—the best thing in the world to take." "Well, I know it," replied the Bacchante; "there's no one thing—that's done so much for *navigation as that.*"

Early Rising.—Dean Swift says that "he never knew any man to rise to eminence, who lay in bed of a morning;" and Dr. Franklin, in his peculiar manner, says that "he who rises late may trot all day, but never overtake his business."

The Mexican Mines.—The amount of bullion produced in the Mines of Mexico, is said to be seventeen millions of dollars, about thirteen millions *of which* is coined at the *National Mint*, the balance is smuggled out of the country unco n d at a saving to the smugglers of about five per cent. So far, therefore, as the precious metals are concerned in making up the aggregate of national wealth, Mexico is very far from the pauperism which *her financial arrangements would* seem to indicate. She has more of the "better currency" than most of her neighbors—that is to say, she digs more material for said currency out of the earth. These who dig for treasures nearer the surface, however, get along in the world a great deal better than the Mexicans. Those who cultivate corn and potatoes, are abundantly better livers, and generally leave more wealth to their children, than those who delve for riches some hundreds of feet below.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1837.

Late News.—In an article published by us, week before last, on this subject, we omitted to notice several instances in which the passion for novelty is exemplified by the eagerness with which editors seize upon statements of facts, both improbable in themselves, and sometimes unimportant if true, for the sake of gratifying the cravings of a morbid mental appetite.

The discovery of "perpetual motion," was announced a short time since, and was discovered to be a "perpetual lie," the next week. Governor Poindexter was published as "dead, and alive again," four or five times, till a written certificate from his own hand convinced those at least who saw it. The Hon. Mr. Plumer, who was drowned according to the papers of last week, is now declared, we know not on what authority, as on an equal footing with other candidates for "honor and long life," in Congress. An account of a great zoological collection, just arrived from Africa, published in a Boston paper, and copied into several New-York papers, was discovered to be a "first of April hoax," in a few days. In this collection, it was stated there was a lion with a a *tail nine feet long, also two giraffes,* twenty or thirty feet high! A "Snake Story" has been going the rounds some weeks, which on reflection we conceive to be really so great a "gag," that we have been almost tempted to publish it, that our readers might see what ridiculous fabrications gain currency: A conger eel, of the electric species, as the physicians termed it, having found its way into the stomach of a man, when *he* was a boy, and *it was a "small fish," was lately dislodged* from its animate abode, by the advice of the faculty and the aid of forceps, a sharp hatchet, and other surgical instruments, and found to be "four feet long and three inches in diameter." *In the last* version of the story that came under our notice, in describing the size of the snake the word 'long' was omitted, making it read thus:—"four feet and three inches in diameter;" emphatically evincing the truth of the saying: "A story loses nothing by being repeated.

Self-denial alone affords true happiness.

The Money Market.—In these times of high prices and dearth of money, it seems almost improper to omit saying something in every paper now published, on the subject, which we have taken as the head of this article. This is indeed the all-absorbing topic of the day. We give an *extract* below from the New-York Journal of Commerce, which we earnestly recommend to our readers. We think it gives a fair view of the case as it now stands, and when we consider the abundant resources of our country, its vast natural wealth and the general *industry of our population*, we cannot despair,—we must hope and strongly believe, that though temporary pressure may oppress us for a while, through unwise speculations and disproportionate increase of banking paper, it cannot overwhelm us, and that that pressure will in a little time work its own cure, and in the end be profitable by confining us to the legitimate use of our means. Have we not now all the means of wealth we have ever had? Have we not as much enterprise, industry and talent, and territory to exercise them upon as ever? And what can keep us down for any great length of time?—We think, with many others, that confi- *dence is wanting* amongst us, and that perhaps more than any thing else.

The following is the extract referred to:—

Steady, steady.—From the highest degree of mutual confidence, we have suddenly fallen into the depths of distrust. From a steady faith in the great resources of our country and its institutions, we have changed to the most fearful apprehension about every thing, so that the utmost which can be affirmed with the public concurrence, is that perchance the bricks and mortar of the city may *survive the storm. Present events* always appear large, and are apt to have too much influence on our opinions. This carries people to extremes. If present events are prosperous, they are too much elated; if adverse, too much depressed. For several years past, our country has been gowing in wealth beyond the experience of any other country at any time. We have one great staple which has produced an amount of income far beyond any agricultural productions of any other country. Our surplus wealth, and more than our surplus, has been expended in building cities, digging canals, laying rail roads, and in all imaginable ways increasing the facilities of our great and beautiful country. Most of these improvements have been well planned and executed, and will be permanent sources of wealth and con*venience. This country cannot go back. These* cities cannot be pulled down, nor these grand internal avenues be left to decay unused. The value of this property cannot be permanently depreciated. There is no danger that our cotton will cease to be wanted, nor that it will fail to command a liberal price. Our monied institutions have generally been well managed, and are strong in their own resources, and in the prosperity of the great community around them. The system of credits which we have established on the intelligence and integrity of our citizens, and by which our commercial affairs are managed with so much facility, cannot be long in recovering its elasticity and strength. Some persons seem, in their fears, to expect that half the merchants will fail. But it is plain, that unless the sad process is greatly accelerated beyond its *present rate, some two or* three years must be consumed before the work will be done. We do not expect any such ruin, though it is evident that there is a power in panic which sets all calculation at defiance. Some failures are probably necessary. It would be strange *indeed, if, in the immense* operations of three or four thousand merchants of this great city, every one of them should have been so fortunate as to make money. To houses whose affairs are actually bankrupt, a pressure which brings them to a stand, can hardly be considered a calamity. But of the failures which have occurred here within the last three weeks one half have been of solvent houses, who, in all the disadvantages of their present condition, will be able to pay all debts. The failure of such houses is a calamity to themselves and the community. Such *failures are chiefly* brought about by the excess of panic. In our humble judgment, people are too much alarmed; more alarmed than a just estimate of facts will warrant. That excessive and unreasonable alarm is liable to be in itself the cause of the mischief it *dreads, and so should be tempered and regulated* by a good and sensible courage.

Charter Election.—The Charter Election for the city of New-York, which took place last *week, resulted as follows, for Mayor.*

Clark, (Whig,) 17041 votes; Morgan, (Tammany,) 13711; and Jacques, (Loco Foco,) 4044.

Advertising—its benefits.—The author of the work entitled the "Great Metropolis," says "every one who has paid the least attention to the philosophy of newspapers, must have remarked that as advertisements are the last things to come to a paper, so they are the last to leave it. There cannot be a stronger general proof of the advantages of advertising. If a tradesman pays 20 dollars for a sign over his door, which can be read by those only who pass it, what must a more descriptive sign be worth in the shape of an advertisement which *is carried into many hundreds* of families in town and read, beyond all doubt, by thousands of people? Advertisements, in truth are *moveable signs*, which meet the eye of customers in all places and situations; and that man of business, who is deterred by the comparatively *trifling* charge of the printer, from availing himself of the advantage advertising affords, cannot boast very largely of the minuteness or care with which he has traced causes and effects."

Post Office Department.—Fifty-three post offices were established last week, and 123 postmasters appointed, including John M. Fair, Harmony, Warren County; H. J. Causen, Causenville, Sussex County; Stephen Stetson, Union, Essex County, New-Jersey.

One fishing boat off Cape Cod took 15,000 lbs. of Halibut in two days!

News of the Day.

TROUBLES IN MEXICO.

We are indebted to a highly respectable gentleman, for the subjoined correspondence from Mexico. It is highly interesting and important:

Mexico, March 8, 1837.

By the last arrival, the French Minister received instructions from his Government, to demand immediate restitution from this Government of the amount taken from the French citizens, under the decree of the Force Loan, and the adjustment of all other matters in controversy.

The English Minister received similar *instructions*. On the night of the 4th inst. the Message of the President of the United States was received by this Government. It produced a greater sensation than has happened for a long time. Congress was convened in secret session, the next day. As far as I can learn, their action was not favorable to an amicable adjustment. I also hear that the Chambers were discussing the propriety of issuing Privateer Licenses, and sending them up the Mediterranean, by an agent for sale. The Government and people seem to treat the Message with the utmost contempt.

10th March.—On the morning of the 9th there was manifest distrust throughout the capital; at 10, the government reduced the nominal value of copper coin 50 per cent. At 11, the whole city manifested strong symptoms of commotion, collecting near the palace and market-place—driven to desperation by the depreciation of the millions of valueless currency issued by the Government. Shortly after there was a general rush through the streets, and all doors instantly closed and barricaded, expecting a saqueo. In the mean time the troops made their appearance, and cannon were drawn out on the plaza de Palacio, and about 12 the military succeeded in restoring tranquility, and the Government issued handbills through the *city commanding to receive copper* at the fixed value, and one, ordering all doors opened under a fine of $200. A regular patrol was established through the city, and kept up until this morning. All is quiet, but by no means settled down so.

Saturday, 11th.—Was told that the country was on the eve of a bloody revolution; the wretched policy of the present government has brought the country to this lamentable condition. While I was in a merchant's store, the human tide came furiously by, and every door was slammed to and *barricaded*. I passed out the back way to the Plaza de Pallacio, before which, opposite the President's apartment, were several thousand lepros, crying out that they could get nothing to eat with the copper. I passed on to my office—from the window I observed the market place one mass of people. In a few moments the troops charged and fired on them; the scene that followed was thrilling—men, women and children were seen flying and screaming in all directions. In the mean time thousands were collected near the Cathedral in the Plaza, and soon commenced throwing stones, and broke in all the windows of 20 or 30 stores, French, English and American. Having no instruments to force the massy doors, the military suffered this with impunity, pleased that the attention could be turned from the *cause of their misery, the government,* to the *foreigners, against whom they* cried out with every opprobrious epithet. All is apparently quiet again; strong patrols, cavalry and foot, parade through the city. The poor ragged wretches have had nothing to eat to-day—all shops are closed.

Gen. Santa Anna is still at his Hacienda. Congress have been in secret session ever since the President's message arrived.

6, P. M.—The city of Puebla was yesterday in the revolutionary condition of the capital. They have a more degraded population than Mexico.

March 15th.—Sunday morning, foreigner's houses were attacked by the populace and all their windows broken. In some instances they were not dispersed until some were killed. On Saturday many were shot and lanced. Though much excitement pervaded the whole capital on Sunday, they were kept down by the troops.

On Saturday, disaffection manifested itself among the latter, as the government were in arrears to them: they succeeded in procuring funds from the merchants and paid them off. Otherwise they would have joined the populace, and the city would have fallen a prey to a dreadful and merciless saqueo—there is not such a licentious population in the world as in this place and Puebla, and their hatred against strangers is daily en*couraged by the Priests.*

On Monday night it was understood that the troops were to proclaim Gen. Bustamente Dictator, and besides the regular patrol in all the streets, extra guards were at the corners.

No person was allowed to pass without being overhauled—at 11 at night the officers waited on the general for his assent, but he would not yield to their views. They have demanded the resignation of Mr. Corro, the president ad interim, but it is said that Congress will not accept it, as his fanatic principles suit the party who have a majority in Congress.

Gen. Moran was spoken of as his successor, but he is too liberal, Alaman also, but he wont suit the troops. The priests will not give up while there is any hope, and I learn that the low*er class are now beginning to speak* about the confiscating of their immense property, yet the charm of superstition is broken with them, and their baneful, accursed influence is forever gone in this city, and until it is, México will never be redeemed from its fanatical, and miserable vassalage.

Texas and United States matters are all swallowed up, and France in the bargain, in our domestic affairs, which are daily growing worse.—*N. O. Bee, April 5.*

Blockade of the Texian Ports.—The brig Ringleader at N. Orleans from Tampico, March 26th, brings information that the Mexican government had declared all the ports of Texas in a state of blockade, to enforce which, a squadron was to sail from Tampico March 28th. The ports *specified in the decree as under* blockade, are Matagorda, La Banca, San Louis, Galveston, Brasoria, Harrisburg, Goliad, Anahuac, Copano, and all other ports that line the coast of Texas, from longitude 94 50 to 101 10 west of London. The blockading squadron consists of four brigs, Libertad, Alamo, General Baraga, and Fama, and the schooner Hidalgo. The blockade took effect *on paper*, March 11th.

The Mexican Government has also passed a decree closing a number of ports on both sides of the continent against foreign commerce. This decree is to take effect six months after its publication, which was on the 2d March. The ports are: on the Gulf of Mexico, Bacalar, Goatzucoalco, Alovarado, Matagorda, Galveston. On the Pacific: Huatulco, Manzanillo, Natividad, Mazatlan, La Paz, Loreto, San Diego, San Francisco.

Impressment.—We understand that an account has been received of four American seamen having been impressed at Gibralter from a merchant vessel, by a British sloop of war. That the American consul on application to the Governor for redress, found that he could not interfere in the matter. The consul immediately sent over word to Tangiers, (Morocco,) where an American frigate was at anchor, which immediately crossed to the bay of Gibraltar and took two of the men from the British sloop of war, the other two could not be found. If this news is true we shall hear more of it. We are glad to know that Mr. Stevenson, our Minister at London, is actively and zealously engaged at present in settling the vexatious question of impressment.—*N. Y. Star.*

DOMESTIC.

Steamboat Accident on the Hudson.—Our 'racing calendar' commences early this season. The steamboat Novelty, Capt. Degroot, started for Albany on Thursday of last week a few moments before the Erie, which latter soon ran alongside, and finally ahead, both boats going at the rate of some twenty miles an hour. When opposite Nyack, just after breakfast, the passengers were startled by an explosion, proceeding *from one of the range of small boilers which constitute* the peculiarity of the Novelty, or, as the captain says, from the caving in of a furnace, which wrenched off a small pipe, and suffered the steam to escape with a report like a musket. None of the passengers were injured, but one of the firemen was killed outright, the clothes of another took fire, and he was dreadfully burned, and three or four others were slightly scalded. The speed of the boat was checked, the Erie took off her passengers, and proceeded with them to Albany. —*New-Yorker.*

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

Melancholy Accident and Loss of Lives.—We learn from Capt. Grice, and some of the passengers of the steamboat Ione, that on her trip *down from Manchester*, to this place, she took fire about 50 miles above N. Orleans, and notwithstanding every exertion of the officers and crew, was totally consumed in less than a quarter of an hour from the first discovery. The wind was very high at the time and the cargo consisting principally of 1100 bales cotton which had been under shed for some time, and consequently very dry, burned with unexampled rapidity.

Capt. Grice with the utmost difficulty succeeded in saving his wife, and with the assistance of *Mr. Miller, pilot, his youngest child; his two other children,* a girl and boy, were preserved from the devouring element, one by Mr. Grice, a cousin of the captain's, and the other by a colored man, the steward of the boat, who at an imminent risk of his life, plunged into the water with him, and almost reached the shore, when his strength failed him, he was obliged to give up his little charge, but was immediately relieved by the mate of the boat, Mr. Morris, and both were safely landed.

Such was the progress of the flames that not an individual was able to save a single article.

The 2d clerk, Mr. G. Weed, met with a terrible death in endeavoring to save the books and letters, some of which were no doubt very valuable.

Six persons are missing.

Murder.—Israel H. Russell, of Hillsborough, New-Hampshire, aged 28 years, was unaccountably murdered at Hopkinton West Village on Friday the 7th inst. by John S. Titcomb, aged 25, *formerly of Newburyport, Mass. They were* at work in a cooper's shop, and it appears that they had been earnestly discussing the question whether men are predisposed to murder each other for money? and were left so discussing at 11 o'clock A. M. At 12, Titcomb, went to his boarding-house, shaved and dressed himself, and appeared much agitated. This was remarked, ed when he returned in a hurry, set the shop on fire, and went into the street. The fire was soon discovered, a crowd collected—Titcomb among the rest—the roof fell in, and the body of Russell was found burnt badly beneath the bench at the side of the shop, where it had been thrown by Titcomb, and covered with the shavings and staves to some depth. *Both legs* were broken above the knees, and both arms *above the elbows—evidently* showing that the murderer attempted to put the body into a barrel to conceal it. It was apparent also that Russell was killed by severe blows inflicted an the head while seated on the shave-horse, without having made the least resistance. ☞ A jug of rum was found in the shop, of which Titcomb had partaken freely. No other cause for the murder is known.

A Liberal Contribution.—The Covington (Geo.) Herald of 4th April says—"We learn from an undoubted source, that Josiah Flournoy, Esq. of Putnam county, in this State, has presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as a donation, the handsome sum of Forty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of establishing another *Manual Labor School, to be located* in some one of the counties south or west of this place."

Michigan.—A letter from Detroit to the editor of the Buffalo Journal represents the new State as going on swimmingly in matters pertaining to her internal improvement. Indeed if there be any danger to be apprehended, it is, that Michigan may go too fast in her projects. The legislature has been liberal if not prodigal in appropriations for those objects. The Great "Internal Improvement *Bill*," authorising a loan of five-millions, has been passed, and the Governor will take all proper measures to carry it into effect. A large appropriation has also been made for a ship canal around the St. Marica. Numerous rail road companies have been chartered, and projects of all sorts for the improvement of the State have met with the highest favor. A general banking law has likewise been created, by which any number of individuals not less than twelve, with a capital not under 50,000 dollars, nor more than $200,000 may establish offices of discount and deposite, whenever they please, by coming under the "safety fund" law, complying with certain other conditions contained in the act. The legislature has also established the "University of Michigan," to be located at Ann Arbor, with most munificent endowments.

Standards of Weights and Measures are making under the direction of the Treasury Department. 1st. For all the Custom Houses. 2d. For all the States and Territories of the Union, in consequence of a joint resolution of both houses of Congress; they will be authentic, distributed by the Government, and made with all the proper means of accuracy and uniformity.

The quantity of Weights needed for all the States, and for most of the Custom Houses, are now, some fully, and others approximately, adjusted, or otherwise in a very advanced state of forwardness.

Of the Standard Yards a great number are in a similar state of forwardness, and the Capacity Measures are equally in hand.

All these standards are constructed of the same pure brass, expressly made for the purpose, and in all respects uniform and accurate Weights and Measures will be accomplished for the whole Union, without any expense to the States. All special separate action of any State is therefore unnecessary, and would destroy the very aim of the Legislation upon that subject.

Washington City, 28th March, 1837.

F. R. HASSLER.

Thunder and Lightning Express.—An editor says that a friend of his is about getting a patent for conveying news by electrical conductors, which may be attached to railroads with very little expense. Electric fluid is said to travel at the rate of 380,000,000 miles in a second!

Fatal Affray.—Mr. J. Dubach, while in the act of preventing the departure from the wharf at Madison, (Ind.) April 1st, of Mr. James Lee, the latter drew a loaded pistol and shot Dubach through the brain. Dubach was keeping guard for the constable, who had left.

Another.—An affray took place at Little Rock, on the 12th March, between Mr. Ringstaff and Mr. Kelley. It resulted in the death of the latter, who received four or five wounds from a knife.

Fatal Crim. Con.—There is a rumor in town that a gentleman of the highest respectability, on entering his bed room, found his wife in the embraces of another, and stabbed the adulterer to the heart. If the rumor be well founded, and we *have some reason to think it is,* the names of the individuals cannot long remain in secret.—*Freeman's (Cooperstown) Journal.*

Fat Oxen.—Messrs. Hilliman and Thayer of this town, slaughtered a pair of oxen last week, *from the stall of Mr. George Cook,* which presented as fine specimens of beef as we ever witnessed. We saw a hind quarter as it lay in the butcher's cart, and it appeared to be almost a complete mass of fat. The fat on the rounds was apparently two or three inches thick. Our stomach yearned, as may well be supposed, for a good cut from the tender loin, but we were compelled to turn disappointed away, for the price was fourteen cents a pound. These oxen weighed 4385 on the hoof, and after they were dressed 3190 pounds.—*Northampton, (Mass.) Gazette.*

An attempt will be made in the Connecticut Legislature at the approaching session, to repeal or essentially modify the "grab law" as it is called, i. e. the law giving creditors the right to attach the property of debtors, and to secure full indemnity to themselves thereby, while other creditors are turned off with little or nothing, just because they were more indulgent than the first. The law, as it now stands, offers a constant temptation to creditors to break up the business of *debtors; and not unfrequently this is done,* when the sufferers with fair treatment would be able to pay every cent they owe, and have, besides, a handsome surplus for the support of their families.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The *Boston Pearl* says that "profane language is to conversation, what ten inch spikes would be to veneering—splitting, shivering and defacing it. It is in bad taste—offensive to the majority, and gratifying to none."

The first introduction of gas into our American Birmingham, Pittsburg, on the evening of April 6th, produced a most lively sensation. Market, Wood and Liberty streets were all beautifully illuminated, reflecting for the first time the glassy beauties of the thickly congregated masses of mud in that city, of coal smoke and machinery.

They have a great knack of killing off their great men in Mississippi. It turns out that the Hon. Mr. Plummer is not drowned any more than Mr. Senator Poindexter was killed.

The silk manufacture in Hartford, Connecticut, already amounts to fifty pounds of sewing silk per week. The New Haven Herald thinks America will in a few years export silks of plain manufacture, as she has for some time those of plain cotton stuffs.

The New Orleans Commercial Herald of Sunday the 2d, announces positively the appearance in that city of several cases of the Influenza or Grippe, which has been so fatal in Europe.

A horse jockey from 'down east,' offered a horse for sale at Detroit, which among his good qualities was so smart that he could drive him so far in one day that it would take two days to get back again!

The Indian Bill appropriates $701,676 to remove the Creeks, $140,000 to remove the Seminoles, and $132,000 for the removal and subsistence of the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies.

Counterfeit half dollars are afloat—we marvel why all kinds of hard money are not counterfeited. The genuine coin has travelled west.

The legislature of Illinois has appropriated three millions *of dollars for a canal from Chicago* to Ottaway, on the Illinois river, and also authorized eleven hundred miles of rail road, and a loan of $6,000,000.

The persons engaged in the Flour Riot in New York, have escaped with slight punishment.

James Chapman, Eugene Argon, Francis Rossier, James Roach, and John Gaw were sentenced as follows: Chapman to the city prison for 6 months, Roach 4 months, Rossier, Argon and Gaw, to a fine of $10 each.

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, has declined the office to which he was nominated by the President, of Commissioner to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the Choctaw treaty.

The Russian Government has published a new tariff of duties on foreign products and manufactures. No fewer than ninety eight articles, which were absolutely prohibited, are now admitted, but at high duties. Among these are cloths, plated goods, paper and herrings.

At the time when Mr. Peale was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the Court of Death, in Boston, he sent the late Rev. Dr. Osgood a ticket, on which was inscribed; 'Admit the bearer to the Court of Death;' the old gentleman never having heard of the picture, was utterly confounded—'I expected to go before long,' said he, 'but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons.'

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST.—As the Cashier of the Branch Bank, of the Valley in Leesburgh, Va., was passing through Frederick Town, Md., on Saturday last, he stopped at Talbot's hotel there to dine, leaving his saddle-bags in the bar with $25,000 in them. When he had finished his meal he went for them and found they had been stolen—after a long search the saddle-bags were discovered in a vault near the house, but no money in them—upon further search, $11,475 was found in an upper room of the tavern, but the remainder of the original sum is yet missing. No individual has been charged with the theft, and the affair is involved in deep mystery.

WEIGHT OF FISH.—The Committee on Fisheries in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, have reported a Bill to regulate the weight of fish, making 100 lbs. instead of 112 a quintal.

NOTICES.

☞ The Class in English Literature will *not* meet in the Plainfield Seminary, on Friday (to-morrow) evening, on account of the absence of the lecturer.

Mr. ELISHA RUNYON is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ WM. D. STEWART, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper. JACOB OVERACRE,

January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

Article	Price
ASHES—100 *lbs.*	
Pot	6 — a 6 50
Pearl	7 50 a — —
BEESWAX—*lb.*	
Yellow	— 29 a — 30
White	— 38 a — 40
CANDLES—*lb.*	
Tallow	— 11 a — 13
Sperm	— 32 a — 33
COAL.	
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25
Scotch	10 — a 11 —
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —
Schuylkill	— — a — —
COFFEE—*lb.*	
Cuba	— 11 a — 13
Brazil	— 11 a — 13
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 13
Laguira	— 11 a — 13
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11
Java	— 13 a — 16
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11
FEATHERS—*lb.*	
Foreign	— 14 a — 25
American	— 50 a — 55
FISH—*brl.*	
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —
FLAX—*lb.*	
Russia	— 10 a — 12
American	— — a — 11
FRUIT.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45
Smyrna, lb.	— 4 a — 5
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10
HONEY—*gal.*	
Havana	— 45 a — 50
HAY—100 *lbs.*	
Good qual.	1 — a — —
HOPS—*lb.*	
First sort '36	— — a — 10
INDIGO—*lb.*	
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26
LIME—*cask.*	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —
Camden	— — a — —
LEATHER—*lb.*	
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24
MOLASSES—*gal.*	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 35
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38
Orleans	— 37 a — 38
NAVAL STORES—*brl.*	
Tar	2 25 a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50
Turp'tine W	— — a 3 50
OILS—*gal.*	
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05
Whale	— 45 a — 46
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —
Do. winter	1 — a — —
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —
PROVISIONS—*brl.*	
Beef, ms city	— — a 15 —
Do. country	13 50 a 14 50
Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
Lard	— 14 a — 15
Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
RICE—100 *lbs.*	
1st quality,	3 38 a 3 88
SALT—*bu.*	
Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
St. Ubes	— — a — —
Cadiz	— — a — —
Lisbon	— — a — —
Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
SEEDS.	
Flax, ro, 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Timothy, te.	14 — a 14 50
Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
SOAP—*lb.*	
Brown	— 5 a — 7
Castile	— 13 a — 15
SUGARS—*lb.*	
N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Havana, wht	— 11 a — 12
Lump	— 14 a — 15
Loaf	— 16 a — 19
TALLOW—*lb.*	
American	— 10 a — 11
Russian	— — a — —
TEAS—*lb.*	
Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Souchong	— 25 a — 50
Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Bohea	— 18 a — 20
TOBACCO—*lb.*	
Virginia	— 5 a — 8
Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
Ohio	— 9 a — 18
Cuba	— 22 a — 25
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
WOOL—*lb.*	
Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 60
Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 67
Common	— 45 a — 50
Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
CORN EXCHANGE.	
Flour, NY. bl.	8 50 a 8 75
Troy	— — a — —
Western	9 50 a 10 —
Philadelphia	— — a 9 —
Georgetown	— — a 9 50
Howard st.	10 — a — —
Richmond	10 — a — —
Baltimore	— — a 9 20
Rye Flour	5 50 a 6 00
Indian Meal	4 50 a 4 75
Wheat, Baltic	1 25 a 1 50
Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Rye. N. 56 lb.	1 00 a 1 00
Corn, N. bu.	1 a 1 00
Do. South.	— — a 95
Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Oats, North.	— 65 a — 70

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Auction, on Wednesday, the 26th April, at the residence of the subscriber, 1 horse and Waggon, 1 pleasure do. 1 sleigh and sled, 3 sets of harness, 1 carriage do. cider, potatoes, 2 or 3 Stoves, and Franklins, a lot of Dry Goods, boxes, barrels hogsheads, &c. Posts and Rails, and sundry other articles. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

Attendance by
EPHRAIM F. RANDOLPH.

Brooklyn, April 20th, 1837.

Debts paid Easy.

As I am about to leave Brooklyn, the 1st of May, I give this notice to persons who have unsettled accounts with me, that I wish them to call and settle before I leave; those who cannot pay cash, can give their notes; and those who will not do either, I will sue, together with some who gave their notes, one or two years since, as New-Brunswick and Newark are handy. Persons interested, will please accept this as the LAST NOTICE from me. All just dues and demands on me I am ready to pay.

I shall be at home most of my time until 1st of May.
EPHRAIM F. RANDOLPH.

April 20, 1837. 14—2t

Book and Job Printing.

HAVING effected the necessary arrangements, and been especially fortunate in securing first rate workmen, and having obtained a full assortment of

Fashionable Fancy and Plain Type,

the subscriber desires to inform all persons who may be disposed to employ him in this line, that he is now prepared to execute Printing in all its various branches, with promptness, and in a style of taste and neatness that shall not be exceeded by any at similar prices.

BOOK PRINTING.

It being intended to make Book Printing, an essential part of the business of the Office, particular attention will be paid to it, and it is believed,

That Work will be done as well as in New-York, and at moderate Prices.

The Translations from the French, extracts from which have been published in this paper, is in press at this office; and other works are confidently expected from the city and elsewhere.

JOBS,

Such as **Hand-Bills, Circulars, Checks, Bonds, Blank Deeds,** and all the varieties of **Legal Blanks, Business and Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c.** done in the best manner, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union," by J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, April 20th, 1837.

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order. MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

PLAINFIEED CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

THE Stockholders of the above Institution will hold their Annual Meeting for the election of Trustees and officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, on Tuesday the 18th inst, at the Institution, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A. WILSON, Secretary.

April 5, 1837.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Locust Trees.

FOR sale by the subscriber, about ten thousand Locust Trees, from 4 to 8 feet high, very valuable to fill up vacancies where there is a young growth of wood, or to set out on from five to ten acres of rough, broken and mountain land, where they can be fenced by themselves. Locust timber will soon be very valuable for fencing, for Rail Roads, and for many other purposes; and any five or ten persons joining and taking the lot, shall have them a great bargain. For further particulars enquire of the Editor, or of ROBERT LEE.

Leesville, March 30. 11

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT

OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs.
John T. Cook
} In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass, on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. Z. ROSSEL, Clerk.

C. BOICE, Attorney.
March 16 9—2m

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. Waters,
James Leonard,
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,
Timothy Ross,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpoel,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Bullman,
Ira Dunn,
Daniel Ceve,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lauterrette,
J. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, [illegible]

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.

December 2, 1836. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1tf

Rain or Shine!

PLAINFIELD AND RAHWAY STAGE

MAKES regular daily trips, in spite of the bad roads; and I hope that when I get my new and commodious Carriage on, (which will be in a short time,) the public will reward me by their patronage, when the travelling is good. ASA T. WATERS.

Plainfield. 8

News for Plainfield.

TO RENT—From the first of April next—a Store-house and Dwelling on the corner of Front and William-streets, opposite the subscriber's residence. If not rented together soon, the dwelling or store will be let separate. For particulars enquire of

JOEL DUNN, Jr.

Plainfield, March 4, 1836. 8

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL

Assurance Fire Company.

THE Directors of said Company at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, presented the following statement of the affairs and condition of the Institution.

It has been in successful operation since the year 1832.

It has sustained losses to the amount of	$2,426 08¼
The whole amount of expenses	389 60
	$2,815 68¼
The amount of Capital arising from mutual premiums	22,872 58
The amount of Interest &c. received from the Capital and yearly Insurances	8,169 49
There is still due for Interest this Spring	511 21
Which leaves a nett balance arising from the Interest above the expenses and losses, of	[illegible] 01¼

The Company have received no members [illegible] the 15th February, 1836, but Insure applicants by the year, upon as reasonable terms as others.

JACOB MANNING, [illegible]

C. BOICE, Secretary,
March 15. [illegible]—3w

FOUR TOWN LOTS [illegible]

FOUR Lots in this Village for [illegible] : one-half cash, and the remai[illegible] on bond and mortgage, if required.

For further information, enqu[illegible]

JOH[illegible], Esq.

Plainfield, March 15, 1837. 9

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 3m

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Girls to learn the Tailoring Business. Also—Two Boys, 14 or 15 years old, as apprentices.

JETHRO M. VERMULE.

Scotch Plains, February 16, 1837. 5w4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell [illegible] can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, up to March 31st, 1837.

James C. Ayres
Ebenezer Barns
Cornelius Boice
Vincent Barcaloo
Robert Brown
H. A. & U. Cory
John W. Craig 2
Elisha Corriell
John T. Cook 2
Mrs. Ellen Camp
Jefferson R. Dunn
Randolph Dunham
P. F. Drake
Margaret L. Davis
Henry Doty
Randolph Frazee 2
David Frazee
John H. Frazee
Henry W. Finch
Lewis Frazier
Alexander Freeman
Webster & Griffin
William Hand
John Harris
John Hitchetts
James Leonard 3
David M. Limbarger
David S. Lee
Wm. M. Lee
Wm. Laing
Henry Laing
John Layton
Henry Lines
Elston Marsh
Mrs. Rachel McPherson
Squire Wirecks
Sluman Niles
Joseph T. Perkins
J. Randolph
Martin Runyan
David Rogers
Robert J. Randolph
Phinehas Randolph
Thomas Stead 2
Augustus Stuart
John Squire
Joseph L. Shotwell
E. L. Sheppard
Mrs. Elizabeth Sanborn
Miss Emiline Sweasy
James Thorn 2
George Thorn 2
George Thomas
Wm. Tunison
Ephraim Vail
James S. Vail
Asa Vail
Alexander Vail
Jethro M. Vermule
Voris Vanfleet
Mary Vail
Zachariah Webster
Edmund Webster
Laing Webster
Gideon Wooden
Reuben Waldram

☞ Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 3t

J. MANNING, P. M.

Association

FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.

WHEREAS recently many petty thefts and depredations on the property of persons in Scotch Plains and its vicinity are almost nightly committed, and the thieves who are thus plundering us escape detection, or if detected, are not punished as they justly deserve—Now therefore, in order more effectually to protect our property, and punish the guilty, we whose names are hereto annexed agree to unite together for that purpose, and adopt as the bond of union a suitable Constitution.

At a meeting held at Scotch Plains, on Monday evening, 27th March, 1837, of the inhabitants of the village and its vicinity, the above preamble and a corresponding Constitution were adopted; and the following officers appointed to carry it into effect.

RECOMPENSE STANSBURY, President.
DANIEL SHOTWELL, Vice President.
ALEXANDER WILSON, Secretary.
HENRY HETFIELD, Treasurer.
DENNIS COLES, Assessor.
JONATHAN OSBORN, Collector.

JONATHAN OSBORN, JR.
THOMAS J. BARR,
WM. P. SHOTWELL,
} *Committee of Accounts.*

The Society was then divided into seven Districts, and the following named persons were appointed as Captains—William Darby, Corra O. Meeker, Daniel Shotwell, George Brown, James Lyon, Wesly Roll, Ezra Miller.

Published by order of the Meeting.

ALEX. WILSON, *Secretary.*

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Commissioners for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Plainfield Bank, in the County of Essex, will open the books at the house now kept by Abraham Laing, in Plainfield, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and will continue to keep them open for three days in succession.

JAMES LEONARD,
JACOB MANNING,
CORNELIUS BOICE,
NATHAN VAIL,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON,
JOHN W. CRAIG,
Commissioners.

Plainfield, March 16, 1837. 7w3

Wanted,

A STEADY, American Girl, to take care of an Infant, and do the Washing and Ironing of a man and his wife at board. Good recommendations will be required. Inquire at this office.

March 2, 1837. 7tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same on or before the 1st of April next.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield. March 1, 1837. 7

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by
1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Milk! Milk!!

ON or about the First of April the subscriber intends to supply this place with MILK.

JOHN EDGAR.

Plainfield, March 8, 1837. 8

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFILD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN and ORNAMENTAL Painting, and PAPER-HANGING,* will also be attended to in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Literary and Entertaining.

For the Plainfield Union.

TO THE LAST OF A POPLAR GROVE.

Last of the Poplars!
'Twill not do to pass thee by unheeded,
With neither note or comment. What lesson
Say, can'st thou impart to prompt this slothful
Pen? Already, thou hast moved my pity,
And more than this, doth claim my sympathy!
Well, thou shalt have it; for I cannot gaze
Upon thee, in thy withered loneliness,
And think not of myself—emblem most apt,
Of this poor desolated heart! Alone—
(That meaning word, so few can understand,)
Is graven on thy trunk: alone, is traced
Too, on my heart, in letters of its blood.
Methinks poor tree! the winds of Heav'n have used
Thee roughly: I, too, have felt the chilling
Blast of stern adversity! But older,
Yes, far older art thou, than myself; can'st
Thou not teach me lessons of submission
To my lot? Ah! thou dost deign no answer—
But, thine uplifted boughs, pointing above,
Bid me consult a higher, holier,
Oracle—the Maker, and Disposer
Of us both!

Wilt thou not tell me something
Of thy hist'ry, since 'tis but late I've known
Thee? or, dost thou deem me too inquis'tive,
And waive again the question? No matter
Then, I little care to know what thou'st been,
Save that mine eyes have seen. The woodman's axe,
Before which, all thy sisterhood did bow,
(Each, sending back the warning as they fell,
In thund'ring accents on thine ear—"behold,
Thine own sure fate—thy tow'ring head must lie
As low as ours!") I watched with anxious eye,
I plead too, for their lives, and would have fain
Prevented thy bereavement, but could not;
The mandate was from him, who owned them all,
And they were felled as cumb'rers of his ground.
I saw their downfall, and this lesson gleaned—
That oft to answer some more noble end,
The great Proprietor of earth! levels
As with a stroke, before the destroying
Angel's weapon, the form that walks erect,
In manhood's prime, while from the lowly grave
Is echoed back—"be ready—soon thy turn
Will come!"

Thou wert permitted lonely tree!
A longer respite from the fate of all
For what?—to stand as beacon at the gate
Without, guiding the weary travell'er,
To his wished for domicil.

Thus hath Heav'n,
Its ends, in sparing some who have o'erreached
In years, the measure of man's little space!
As guides beside the outer gate of Heav'n,
Pointing the oft bewildered traveller,
To his home above.

Last of the Poplars—
Fare the well! Thy withered limbs seem lifted
To implore the fate of thy companions;
Choosing it, rather than to buffet 'lone,
The storms of future years: many like thee,
Earth's lonely ones! would fain lie down beneath
The clods, which hide from their fond gaze a form—
Belov'd! leaving the tendrils of their young
Affections, like some vine whose prop hath fall'n
To droop, and wither, while it still doth cling
To that, which hath no more support to give.

Thanks to thee, aged tree! for subject loaned
To fill this space; though it may little suit
The critic's eye! be this, as't may:—I've done:
Last of the rev'rend Poplars, fare thee well!

PLAINFIELD, March, 1837. CLEMENTINA.

From the New York American.

MUSINGS—BY FLACCUS IN TOWN.

HOMŒOPATHY NO NOVELTY.

"*Similia similibus curantur.*"

"Wounds by wider wounds are heal'd,
And poisons by themselves expelled."—*Butler*

"The hair of a dog will cure his bite."—*Old Proverb.*

Oh! *Hahn'mann*—what a cloud of dust
In physic art thou raising!
As if thy theories were new
That all the world is praising;

If height'ning symptoms of disease
Be means which will remove it;
Does not our own wise Faculty
In constant practice prove it?

If the best dose to cure a man
Be that which make him sicker,
Oh! what, than our own *Brandreth's* pills,
Can heal the patient quicker.

If 'like cures like,' how fine a chance
Some teachers high in station
In Physic's schools, now have to heal
The ignorance of the nation!

But not in medicine alone
Thy treatment we're pursuing—
'Tis what we've long, in politics,
And private life been doing.

Our Whigs, who military Chiefs
Have always dangerous reckoned;
Would heal the errors of the first
By setting up a second.

Our wise Administration, too,
When knotty questions bother,
Still mend the ills one blunder brings
By rushing on another.

Our mobs, whene'er the staff of life
Grows scarce in market, seize it;
And e'en destroy the little left,
In order to increase it.

Our rich, whom overgrown estates
Oppress with care and trouble—
How do they ease them of their load?
They go and make it double.

Our widows, when divorce, or death
Their galling halter looses,
No salve like noose from that same chord
Can find, to soothe their bruises.

Whenever for an unpaid coat
The heartless tailors sue one,
Our bucks, if other measures fail,
Get measured for a new one.

Our topers still drink, despite
The temperance cry of warning,
Assuage the pangs of punch at night
By juleps in the morning.

Then keep your arts, foreign wits!
Nor hope for such we'll thank ye;
We practice more than you can preach—
You cannot teach a Yankee.

AMERICAN LADIES.—Francis J. Grund, a German, who lived some years in this country and published a work on Geometry, has just gone to England, where he has published a big book, entitled "The Americans." The following is a portion of his observations on the Americans:

The forms of American ladies are generally distinguished by great symmetry and fineness of proportion; but their frames and constitutions seem to be less vigorous than those of the ladies of almost any country in Europe. Their complexions which, in the South, incline towards the Spanish, are at the north, remarkably fair and blooming; and, while young, by far the greater portion of them are decidedly handsome. A marked expression of intelligence, and a certain indescribable air of languor, probably the result of the climate, lend to their countenances a peculiar charm, in which it would be difficult to find a parallel in Europe. Her limbs are exquisitely wrought, her motions are light and graceful, and her carriage at once easy and dignified.

But these beauties, it is painful to say, are doomed to an early decay. At the period of twenty-four, a certain want of fulness in her proportions is already perceptible; and once passed the age of thirty, the whole fabric goes seemingly into decay. As the principal cause of this sudden decline, some allege the climate; but I ascribe it more willingly to the great assiduity with which American ladies discharge their duties as mothers. No sooner are they married than they begin to lead a life of comparative seclusion; and once mothers, they are actually buried to the world. At the period of ushering their children into society, they appear, indeed, once more as respectable matrons, but they are only the silent witnesses of the triumphs of their daughters.

An American mother is the nurse, tutor, friend and counsellor of her children. Nearly the whole business of education devolves upon her; and the task is, in many instances, beyond her physical abilities. Thus it is customary with many ladies in New England, not only to hear their children recite the lessons assigned to them at school; but actually to expound to them, and assist them in the solution of arithmetical and algebraical problems. There are married ladies who apply themselves seriously to the study of mathematics and the classics, for no other purpose than forwarding the education of their children; and I have known young men who have entered college with no other instruction in any of the preparatory departments, than what they received from their mothers. But this continued application to the most arduous duties, the increasing care and welfare of their children, and the consequent unreasonable confinement to the house and the nursery, undermine constitutions already by nature sufficiently delicate; and it is thus by the sacrifice of health and beauty, that American ladies pay their offspring the sacred tribute of maternal affection. No human being can ever requite the tender care of a mother; but it appears to me that the Americans have in this respect, obligations immeasurably greater than those of the inhabitants of any other country.

BOOK PUBLISHING IN THE UNITED STATES.—We take the following estimates from the report of Colonel Stone's Speech at the late Bookseller's dinner in New-York:

The number of new American publications (reprinted and original) per annum, is already half the number issued in Great Britain; and the whole number of volumes printed is believed to be nearly equal in both countries. We think the balance is in our favor.

It is believed, sir, that the amount of American publishing has more than doubled within the period of the last ten years. The aggregate sales of FIVE bookselling houses, in the year 1836, amounted to one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The subjects of books published in the year 1834, were the following proportion:

	Original American.	Reprints.
Education	73	9
Theology	37	18
Novels and Tales	19	95
History and Biography	19	17
Law	20	3
Medicine	10	3
Poetry	8	3
Voyages and Travels	6	10
Fine Arts	8	0
Miscellaneous	59	43
Totals	253	201

From this statement, it appears that *in our own books*, the speculative and the useful greatly preponderate; and that works of the imagination are chiefly supplied from abroad. Our school books are almost entirely written or compiled at home; and the extent of thier manufacture may be judged from the fact, that of some of the more popular compilations of geography, from one to three hundred thousand copies have been sold in ten years: and the works of this kind, in some cases, produce an ample and even liberal permanent income both to the author and publisher.

Such sir, are the results of the great invention of Guttemburg and Faust. How striking the contrast between these days, when all the treasures of knowledge are flowing past us in such ample streams, and we are all able to drink to the full, and the ages past to which I have adverted. THEN, when so much pains was essential to accuracy, and so much labor required to produce such perfect and beautiful specimens of penmanship as have come down to us, the production of a single volume was the labor of a year, and sometimes more. Now, a single house in this city, (that of the Messrs. Harpers,) publishes a half a million of volumes per annum; and I have been informed by Mr. Carey of Philadelphia, that his house issues a greater number still. A million of volumes per annum—by two houses, to say nothing of many other extensive publishing houses, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore!

A great deal has been said, Mr. President about the duty of encouraging native literature. To do this is certainly the duty of our publishers and our buyers of books also; but if the truth were generally known, perhaps the publishers would have more credit given to them than they have received. Considering that it is but a few years since we began to think of having native authors and American publishers, they have done tolerably well. A single publishing house has paid in the five years, (previous to 1834) the trifling sum of $125,000 for copy rights, $30,000 of which were paid for two books. The house of Carey, Lea and Blanchard paid 30,000 dollars last year, to American authors, and our own firm of Harper and Brothers has "transferred the deposites" to about the same amount annually for several years.

A FAIR HIT.—The editor of the Boston Courier, thus hits off a portion of the follies of the times.

We had once a mimic Byron, with his collar down, in every pathetic young gentleman; next came the Pelham curls, and sublime manners drawn by Bulwer; but now, our young dandies content themselvs with little canes, and large locks over their right eyes. It was wittily remarked the other day, that all the young men at ——, seemed to have been struck with lightning on the left side of the head.

VANITY.—A wag laid a wager that he would set an ugly old lady to tricking herself off with finery like a young belle. He won his wager by scraping the quicksilver from her looking glass, and placing a pretty girl behind it. The old lady supposing that she had grown handsome in her old age appeared at church in all manner of flauntiness.

SOMETHING GRAPHIC.—The following letter was written some time since, by a boy in Indiana, to his father at N. Orleans:

"Dear Daddy, corn is dull, brother John is dead likewise. Excuse haste in a bad pain.

Yours omnipotent,

J. M'CLURE."

The following powerful, elegant, and classical appeal, was made in a court of justice somewhere in Kentucky, by one of the "learned heads" of the bar:

"Gentleman of the Jury: Do you think my client, who lives in the pleasant valley of Kentucky, where the lands *is rich*, and the soil *are fertile*, would be guilty of stealing *eleving* little skains of *cotting*. I think not, I reckon not, I calculate not. And I guess, gentleman of the jury, that you had better bring my client in not guilty, for if you convict him, he and his son John will lick the whole of you."

A lawyer was once trying to pose a maratime witness, who spoke of the *running rigging* of a ship.

"Do tell me," said the lawyer, "have you ever seen rigging set out and run?"

"No," said Jack, "but I have seen a *rope walk.*"

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enoby's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N.Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

The Juvenile Lyceum.

Organized March 12, 1836.

The prosperity of the Society has encouraged its friends to make the exercises as useful and interesting as possible, and that others may participate with them in the instruction they receive, it has been determined to publish this sheet as the organ of the Lyceum.

The instructive parts of the exercises of each meeting, are embraced in the number published the following day.

Children, especially those of New-Brunswick, are respectfully invited to write essays upon interesting and useful subjects, and send them in for publication.

This is the first experiment of the kind in the world. Shall it succeed?

Published every Saturday, at the office of *The Times*.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, or one cent a number, when delivered.

Lyceums and individuals that have duplicates of minerals, drawings, and other interesting objects, [subjects?] are invited to exchange with the Society.

Persons remitting $4 free of expense will be furnished with 10 copies of the Lyceum for one year, and in the same proportion for any greater sum.

All communications must be post paid, and addressed to the Juvenile Lyceum.

As two copies are printed on one sheet, the postage is but half the usual rates.

Subscriptions received at 190 Greenwich-street, New-York.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the, Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved. JAMES ROBBINS,

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 25th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1837. NUMBER 15.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacker, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object, and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life: and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., } Jamaica, L. I.
Rev. Elias W. Crane,
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } New York City.
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq.,
Rev. John Mc Dowal, Philadelphia.
Rev. David Magie, Elizabethtown.
Rev. Lewis Bond, } Plainfield.
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, } Trustees.
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK. NEWARK. ELIZABETHTOWN. RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1tf

Original Tales.

For the Plainfield Union.

GEORGE AND THEODORE,

OR THE TWO EDUCATIONS.

[*Extract from "Stories translated from the French," now in Press: By a Teacher in New-York.*]

Concluded.

Rough and ignorant of the consequences of his refusal, he would not give any information respecting the dwelling of the two strangers, whence he had taken his charge, and whom in his ignorance he believed to be honest people, because they had paid him well. At last pressed on all sides, and perceiving but too late, that it might be an advantage to discover them, he directed the officers of the police to the alley St. Opportune, and went with them to a small dark room, where they arrested the would be manufacturer of Louvais, who, stupified and pressed with questions, confessed that he and his companion were clerks belonging to one of the first houses in Paris, and that a passion for gaming had led them to take from the large stores in which they were employed, the pieces of cloth and silk, which, to avoid suspicion, they sold 30 leagues from Paris.

Upon this confession, they took him to rejoin his companion at the Police Office with George, who was considered an accomplice in consequence of the writing which was found with him.

This event was like a stroke of thunder to Robert. Appearances were all against his son. Three bales carried by him to Port de la Greve, containing the stolen merchandise—the confidence of those who gave them to him—and their describing him as a discreet agent, one of whom they were assured—the double wages he had received—the time of day chosen for the different messages—the paleness of the accused when they arrested him—his contradictory and incoherent answers made to the questions put to him—all were calculated to make him appear guilty in the eyes of the police agents. He was then delivered as the others were to the judge, who declared him an accomplice of the dissipated young men whom he had knowingly assisted, and the miserable young man was placed in a dungeon, until he should be examined before a court of assizes.

Theodore on hearing of this heavy accusation, ran to the house of Robert whom he found with his wife, both in the deepest affliction. He learned from them that George recovering by degrees from the heavy stroke he had received, persisted in his innocence. The young lawyer, although engaged in sustaining an opinion in law, obtained leave to go and fulfil the most sacred of all duties towards the friends of his infancy. He interrogated George with the zeal and strictness of an enlightened judge, who wished only to ascertain the truth. George appeared to him only imprudent, not criminal, notwithstanding appearances were against him; and it was this conviction alone in those who tried him that could save him.

The day of trial came, and among his jurors were honest artisans, fathers of families, who would only listen to the voice of their consciences. Ah! if the unhappy George could only have a defender, whose talents and celebrity would tear the thick veil which covered his innocence.

"Well," said Theodore, "I will go myself, and ask the assistance of either Dupin or Berthe, de Berville or de Merilhan, I can gather all their notes, I can thereby unite the means of defence; Oh, if I should be so happy as to save poor George!"

These generous offers comforted him, and calmed the despair of his parents who now often visited the father Gervais and his excellent wife.

"Oh," said Robert, with the sadness of an honest man who feared disgrace, "I now am convinced, but too late, that I was wrong in neglecting the education of my son. If he had but known how to read and write, he would not have been to day on the criminal bench. If he should be condemned I shall not survive it."

At last the day came when the accused were to be examined before their judges, but the preceding night one of them was attacked by a rush of blood to his head, which caused the trial to be put off until the end of the session. Theodore was licensed a few days after, and received the praises of the most eminent men of the bar, for the profound and eloquent speech he made on that occasion. His success was soon known and those celebrated men whom he had chosen to defend George, advised him to plead his cause himself in which he could mingle the warmth of friendship with the conviction of his innocence, and which doubtless would produce upon the jurors a most salutary effect. They promised to be near him and sustain him if necessary,—

"Commence with your own frankness, give yourself up to the sensibility of your soul, to all the force of your fruitful imagination and we shall be astonished if you do not by your success signalize the commencement of your course, which promises much honor to yourself."

Theodore, emboldened by the praises of the celebrated lawyers whom he desired to take for a model, and encouraged by the hope of saving the honor and liberty of a poor young man, whose mind and prospects had been blighted by the prejudices of his father, and thereby proving the importance of instruction, decided to defend the accused. He took the oath of office at the royal court, and the same evening, with his Port Folio under his arm and in the costume of his noble profession, he repaired to the prison, to take from George his defence, all the facts and the accusations against him. Robert and his wife were present, and whilst Theodore made his notes the poor mother of the accused prayed him to reveal all, and invoked Theodore as his tutelary angel. Robert stood behind her repeating to himself, "If George had but known how to write he would not to day have been on the criminal's bench."

On the next day, he appeared with those who had been accused with him, and who were by their own confessions and proofs of guilt, notwithstanding the talents of their defenders, condemned.

Theodore arose, and although the auditory was composed of a great number of the pupils of the public school, where he had been educated, an imposing silence reigned around. The new advocate bowed to his benefactor, saluted with respect the jurors, and the magistrates, of whom his modest attention seemed to claim indulgence, and thus expressed himself:

"Gentlemen! I have the honour of pleading before you my first cause; it is to defend an early companion. My temerity would be without excuse if it were not founded on a conviction of the innocence of the accused; and who is better able to know and defend him, than the friend of his youth, than the son of a fellow-laborer of his father, than he who followed him step by step in the first path of life, and partook of his labors. Oh, if I drew sometimes with George the hand cart of a porter to ascend a steep street, ought I not in this terrible moment to draw myself to his side, to aid him in getting away from this frightful precipice which has opened beneath his feet."

This exordium made with humility and the enthusiasm of a noble soul, produced an irraistible effect. Theodore perceived it and abandoned himself to all the charms of eloquence, and all the force of logic; he endeavored to prove above all, that the fatal writing which at first seemed to accuse George as an accomplice of the guilty, ought in the eyes of an impartial judge, destroy the least appearance of culpability. He maintained that the writing which he freely gave, was no proof that he was an accessory to the crime but that he was simply a porter, to whom the bales were entrusted, and that the words "one of whom we are assured," only expressed his fidelity.

"In case of any doubt," said he, "let us inquire into the life of the accused, 25 years passed with his father, of known probity, without ever having received the smallest reproach. Is it not impossible that he should all at once be seduced by a small sum, which was increased only in proportion to the weight he had to carry."

He then painted the danger and misery, which ignorance produces, making those who are so, liable to be deceived. He cited as examples many labouring men, who, while they have just and generous minds, are every day exposed to assist rogues of every kind, and thereby lose their occupation. He pointed to his young friend, his eyes cast down, and wet with tears, humbled not by guilt, but by finding himself confounded with criminals. Making then a comparison between their two positions, he ended with these words, which he uttered with great emotion:—

"Jurors and Magistrates, you see before you the two sons of two uneducated porters; the one favored by instruction, patronized by benevolence, stands among the lawyers of the capital: the other, without knowledge, abandoned to himself, is confounded with rogues who deceived and led his ingenuous confidence to the brink of infamy, if he does not find in you, impartial judges, who know the human heart, and who will not deprive him upon appearances only, of those things which are dearer than any other on earth, Honor and Liberty."

Theodore had scarcely finished his pleadings when the jurors declared themselves sufficiently enlightened and asked leave to retire. A quarter of an hour afterwards they returned and declared with one voice "not guilty." The magistrate reported his acquittal.

George uttered a cry of joy, sprung from the fatal bench on which he had been seated, and threw himself into the arms of his friend. The venerable Mr. De la Perieu felt all his cares repaid, and Robert, having a dreadful load taken off, said to the defender of his son, "I owe you more than life and am now convinced of my error, in not being willing that my poor George, should know more than his father."

All the lawyers congratulated their new associate upon his brilliant success, and acknowledged it was only a heartfelt conviction of the innocence of the accused, that could have given so mnch soul and energy to his defence; they saluted him as one who would soon be among the most eminent at the bar.

Suddenly the old pupils of the Public school where he had been educated, and a number of porters, made their way through the crowd, and surrounded their old companion, and all expressed the honor and the joy, which they felt to be as triumphant as solemn. Theodore blessed by one, congratulated by another, answered all the marks of esteem and attachment, all the pressing of the hands which he received; and addressing himself to the people who surrounded him, he said:—

"You who compose the most numerous class among us, workmen, laborers, honest artizans, you, above all dear and worthy comrades of my excellent father, see the joy imprinted this moment on his venerable forehead, and follow the example he has given you. *It is not sufficient to give to your children food for the body only; the soul has greater need of aliment; and that is Instruction.*

How many brave soldiers, because they did not know how to read, have been deprived of the honorable rank they deserved by their valor. How many have lost their property by not knowing how to write their names distinctly. Beware of permitting your children to run at large, to waste their time, to have intercourse with the vulgar and vicious, from whom they will insensibly take their language, their inclinations, and their habits.

Take them to the establishments of public elementary schools, where they being led by example, excited by emulation, ambitious of improvement, you will soon see the developement of their intellectual faculties and their eyes will beam with the light of intelligence. There, without any expense, they will learn their duty towards God and their fellow creatures, they will feel their young hearts elevated and enlarged, and they will learn to value the esteem of the good. Never fear that pride will make them forget you, the more they are instructed, the better they will know what they owe to their parents, and the more they will respect them. "So true it is, that instruction must flow through the mind it purifies, as the limpid stream crosses the plain which it fertilizes."

Moral and Scientific.

From the Newark Sentinel.

THE MECHANIC'S PLEASURES.

Ours is not the country where one may sneer at the "Mechanic." Demagogues know this; and the same agitators who would spurn the "unwashed artificer," if met in some old despotic realm find it their true policy to flatter and cajole him here. This is no part of my business. I respect honest labor, though it be in the black man who saws my wood; and so far as I can learn, my ancestors have been working-men so long that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Though the motto of William of Wickham is no longer good English, it is good sense still—Manners maketh man. Wherever the demeanor and life of a man is good,—let me get as near to him as he will allow, that I may take his hand, though it be as black and hardened as his anvil.

I am ready to maintain, that the American Mechanic has no reason to envy any man on earth. "Happy, happy men!" as an old poet says, "if they could appreciate their own felicity!"

Has the Mechanic no *pleasures?* Let us see: and in order to see better, let me use some illustrations. There is a shop near my lodgings—and I never yet saw the shop in which there was not something to be learned. In both these places there is evidence enough that working men may have cheap and abundant pleasures. Without going so far as to state, what I believe firmly, that, to the industrious man, *labor is pleasure,* I beg leave to introduce Arthur Kip. This young man is a plain cooper, and lives on the extremity of a street which I pass daily. He is in his shop as early as his earliest neighbor, yet I sometimes see him busy a good half hour before he is in his shop. What is Arthur about, in the grey of the morning? I will tell you. He has been setting out rows of elms around the whole border of his little lot. For you must know, that he is content to live in a very uncomfortable house, in order to forward his business, and prepare his grounds, so as to "make a fair start," as he calls it. He has told me that he was induced to do this by a maxim of an ancient King: "Prepare thy work *without,* and make it fit for thyself in the field, and afterwards build thy house." It does one good to see Arthur among his trees; he sings cheerily over his spade and hatchet, long before the sun is up. 'These saplings,' says he, 'will be noble branching trees, over the heads of my *children:* and if little Tom should be a rich man, thirty years hence, he will have a grove which all the money of the aristocrats in England could not cause to spring up.'

Arthur has a garden also. His rule is 'first for *use;* next for *show.*' So he has most of his ground in substantial vegetables for the table; but a very goodly portion, I assure you, in choice flowers. Why should he not? God has given the poor man these gems of the earth with a bounteous profusion; and Ellen Kip and little Tom will love Arthur and one another all the better for dwelling among the lustre and fragrance of tulips and violets.

In these bright spring evenings, I take a walk about the time that this little household comes together after work. No tavern has yet become Ellen's rival; her husband spends not only his nights, but his evenings *at home.* Or, if he goes abroad, it is in the old fashioned way: I mean he takes his wife and his boy along. At this hour I am always sure of witnessing another of the mechanic's pleasures. Arthur and Ellen are natives of a state where young folks are taught to sing: they have already begun to bring up little Tom in the same way. They carry a tune in several parts; for Arthur is no mean performer on the violin, and Ellen sings a soprano part to her husband's base. The neighbors are beginning to find their way out, since the spring weather has unclosed doors and windows, and there are some signs of a little musical association.

Some of the best musical talent in America is among our mechanics; and it is sad that they are so slow to discover the exquisite satisfaction which they might derive from this innocent recreation. It soothes the troubled mind; it breaks the thread of vexing thoughts, it prepares the affections for every good impression; it affords a healthful excitement; it knits families together by gentlest bonds: and it makes a paradise of *home.*

What mechanic is there who may not command these pleasures? What pleasures of the bar-room, the circus, the gaming-table, the theatre, are equal to these in purity and genuine content? I am sure I shall have the right answer—if not from mechanics, at least from their wives. But for fear of being prolix, I reserve some other pleasures for a future paper.

CHARLES QUILL.

Time for Matrimony.—The most proper age for entering the holy bands of matrimony has been much discussed, but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion; and although I cannot here give the grounds on which it rests the reader may take it for granted that I could adduce, were this the place, a great number of weighty reasons, both moral and physical, for the dogma which I am going to propound. The maxim, then, which I would inculcate, is this—that matrimony should not be contracted before the *first* year of the Fourth Sedenniad, on the part of the female, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the male. In other words, the female should be, at least twenty-one years of age, and the male twenty-eight years. That there should be seven years difference between the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract is entered upon, need not be urged upon, it is universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of the form, and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family might alone account for this inequality; but there are other causes inherent in the constitution, and independent of matrimony or celibacy.

In respect to early marriage, as far as it concerns the softer sex, I have to observe, for every year at which the hymenial knot is tied below the age of twenty-one, there will be on an average, three years of premature decay of the corporal fabric, and a considerable abbreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is in vain to *point out* instances that *seem to nullify* this calculation. There will be individual exceptions to all general rules. The above will be found a fair average estimate. On the moral consequences of too early marriages, it is not my intention to dilate, though I could adduce many "strong arguments against, and very few in favor of the practice. It has been said that matrimony may have miseries, but celibacy has no pleasures." As far as too early marriage is concerned, the advantage ought to run thus—'marriage must have miseries though celibacy may have no pleasures." The choice of a wife or a husband is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much abler pens than mine, to little advantage. My own opinion is, that, were the whole population registered as they came of age, and each person, male and female, drew a name out of the run, and thus rendered *matrimony a complete lottery*, the sums total of happiness, misery or content, would be nearly, if not exactly the same, as upon the present principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most *startling* proposition; *but the closer* we examine it the less extravagant it will be found. —*Dr. Johnson's Economy of Health.*

From the Temperance Recorder.

We make the following extract from the address of Doct. J. Speed, delivered before the *Tompkins County Temperance Society of which* he was and is president, March, 1836, because,

First, It shows the real object of temperance societies is to prevent and cure drunkenness. Alcohol makes drunkenness and is the product of fermentation, and, to be consistent, the real friends of temperance must proscribe it in all its forms, as a beverage.

Second, It gives a simple method by which any individual may satisfy himself and others, that wine, beer and cider contain alcohol, and is the product of *fermentation*; and it gives the gases of which this subtle poison is composed.

Third, It shows, that grain and fruits, and their pure juice, have no alcohol in them. And,

Fourth, That vinegar is destitute of alcohol. Well established facts are all these; but not so generally known and believed as we could wish.

"*What is the mischievous principle in distilled* liquors which caused us to proclaim war against them? It is alcohol, alcohol alone, high wines, the spirit of wine, whichever we choose to call it; but all meaning the same thing, and being identically the same ingredient. This alcohol, alone, produced the drunkenness, and all the consequent poverty, crime and misery, which *our temperance* societies sought to remove from the world. But this spirit, this alcohol, whence came it—where was its origin? The general opinion was that *it was the product of distillation*, and hence the cry against distilled liquors. But chemistry has proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that alcohol is the product of fermentation; that it exists ready formed in wine, cider and beer, and that all that distillation does, is to separate the alcohol, by evaporation, from the water and other materials *with which it is combined in those fermented* liquors. A separation of the alcohol may be effected without distillation, by any one who will make the following easy and satisfactory experiment. *Take* four ounces of pearlash in lumps—lay it on a fire shovel—keep it half an hour at red heat, in order to drive off all the water, then plunge lump after lump into a long narrow glass of wine, cider or beer. The pearlash will absorb the water, and leave the alcohol, stripped of its disguise, floating on the top, which you *may burn, or subject to any other test to prove* it is alcohol.

To Raise Forward Potatoes.—It is said in the New England Farmer, that potatoes exposed to a warm sun a few days before planting, will be a week more forward than those planted in the common way. As the *experiment will cost but* little trouble, we think it worth the trial.—*Farmer and Gardiner.*

Wisconsin Territory.—This rich and beautiful territory is now attracting the eastern farmer and it is anticipated that emigration thitherward in the spring will be immense. The country known as Wisconsin Territory, embracing that portion north of Illinois to Lake Superior, and west of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, is es*timated to extend about 340* miles from south to north, and from 150 to 450 from east to west.

South of the Wisconsin, one its rivers, lead ore, or galena, extensively abounds; and as the country becomes settled, trade in this mineral will be great and profitable. Rock River in this country affords a great water power for manufacturing purposes. *At Wisconsin city a new town at the* foot of the rapids of this river, the water power is supposed to be equal to that on the Genesee river. Located in the vicinity of a rich mineral country, commanding a beautiful situation, and surrounded by fine agricultural facilities, this town, with its great water privileges, must, among the many others rapidly rising up, become an important place. The prophecies, that to some may seem visionary now, the experience of a new country gives reason to believe, will be more than *realized in relation* to this favored portion of our country.—*Chic. Am.*

Geological Survey.—The young State of Michigan has appropriated no less a sum than $300,000 to this object. That the Legislature of Michigan has done right, there can be no doubt, *and that the money thus expended will be return*ed one hundred fold in the form of useful information can be as little doubted. Next to the possession of enterprise is the knowledge how to apply it, so as to make it effective in the shortest possible time and at the least practicable expense. Thousands of dollars have been thrown away in consequence *of ignorance, where or how to apply* them with certainty of effect and consequent profit.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1837.

General Education—Common School Assistant.—Several volumes of this invaluable periodical, beginning with the first number of its publication, may be had at this office. Let banks, rail-roads, beet-sugar manufacturing companies, silk-growing associations, and joint-stock incorporations of any imaginable species, designed to promote the wealth and secure the physical comfort of the community, be weighed in the balance with common-schools, attended by their essential relations to the welfare, nay to the very *existence* of civilized *society*, and in comparison with the effective education of the people, the *former* institutions; however valuable they may be as *auxiliaries in the grand* system *of* human improvement, are emphatically "trifles light as air." If the ingenuity of man should attain the ultima*tum of its powers*; *and whatever could be effect*ed by machinery with respect to convenience and luxury, should be brought to absolute perfection, *this consummation of human ability without a cor*responding discipline and exaltation of the moral and intellectual faculties, would be a most deprecable curse. *The facility of conveying intelli*gence, the rapidity of personal transit, and the obvious means of knowledge in every depart*ment, are easily available to the demagogue,* the genteel swindler, and the charlatan in religion, literature and politics. Unless a great majority of the people be discreetly and maturely trained in the two grand divisions of mind, the intellectual and moral, we shall soon reach the period in which accomplished villainy will be a most enviable characteristic. That we are now on the confines of this deplorable era, may be legitimately inferred from the fact, that a fearful proportion of the commonwealth would rather be called *knaves* than *fools*.

From an elaborate calculation by men, profoundly interested in the subject, to whom adequate sources of information were accessible, it has been ascertained that not one person in five is so educated, as to render him or her a desirable citizen. The aristocrats of Europe are lashing us unmercifully with the scourge of undeniable truth, by sarcastically enlarging upon the blessings resulting from the *wisdom* of an *ignorant* majority, and by denouncing with the voice of serious deprecation, and under present circum*stances very justly, this government by a majority* of the people, as the most reckless of despotisms. *These remarks draw blood at every stroke. We are, in heart and soul,* republicans, and most ardently desire to teach our transatlantic monarchical friends, that a democracy is, of all governments, *by far the best adapted to elicit and* perfect the capabilities of human nature,—but this philanthropic purpose can be secured only by bringing each member of the commonwealth under the positive influence of education in the most extensive sense of the word.

⁂ *The Common School Assistant* is published monthly at Albany, in the State of New-York, and consists of 8 quarto pages—price 50 cents a year.

Burlington Gazette.—We cordially thank *our cotemporary of the Burlington Gazette*, for his courtesy in pointing out to us a singular error in our article on party politics. It was not our *design that the epithet immoral* should refer to the word *reference* abstractly considered, but we intended to assert that we absolved our editorial brethren from any imputation of immorality which might be inferred from our censures. Being hastily transcribed for the compositor from a mutilated original, an omission of several words was made in the copy and passed unnoticed through the revision for the press. We are so inimical to the Burlington Gazette that we sincerely hope we shall never be able to reciprocate this kindness. 'We shall disburthen our mind' by degrees to the editor, and propound queries very frequently, interspersing them with the chaste, philanthropic, decorous and sagacious exhibitions of party-spirit, with which our age and country are illustrating the history of human nature. The subject is too good to be disposed of in a summary manner.

We designed the preceding paragraph for our *last number*, but it was omitted for want of time and space. We subjoin the following hasty remarks:

Our friend of the Burlington Gazette is a sheep in wolf's clothing. He professes to be a party editor, and yet renounces all allegiance to the system of evasions, misinterpretations, degrading submissions, and flexible ethics, which must be servilely adopted by the partizan. His nature is too ingenuous to be a mere automaton in the hands of heartless intriguers,—but by what unaccountable infatuation, he has nominally become a political sectarian, our spirit of divination is unable to discover. We are delighted to find that his moral sensibility is yet so acute as to cause him to *shudder* at his almost miraculous escape from the fatal influence of party devices, which has paralysed hundreds of his misguided brethren. His practice should coincide with this solemn deprecation, "Lead me not into temptation."

From his pacific and courteous bearing, we inferred that he would simply act on the defensive, but as he has threatened "to carry the war into Africa," we shall soon be stunned with the din of hostile preparation, the shout of courageous defiance and the exulting peans of victory. If he undeviatingly pursue the line which he has described, and undoubtedly he will, he must declare eternal war against many principles which the two *belligerent parties have assumed as indispensable*, nay, as laudable. We shall resume the subject at a period of greater leisure, and essay to examine *with candor and fidelity, this vitally important* question.

The Gospel Light.—The first and second numbers of an imperial quarto with the above title are on our table. It is published at the corner of Clinton and Division streets, New-York; Rev. Nathan Whiting, editor; J. Robords and F. Whiting, publishers. From a slight previous acquaintance with the editor, we were led to indulge unusually high anticipations with respect to this publication, and we are disappointed only in finding them more than realized. Embracing, with an enlightened liberality, every subject most interesting to the friends of religion and humanity, (not excluding that of slavery,) in a style and manner at once profound and unaffected, this periodical has our best wishes for its success. As illustrative of the spirit and design of the work, we give the following from the pen of the editor:—

While we feel anxious to maintain what we deem the truth, as exhibited in the scriptures, we still believe that differences of sentiment on many subjects, within the pale of Theology ought by no means to destroy that "charity which is the bond of perfectness." It is often the case, that men *will differ on points which are really of minor importance*, and yet from the BITTER SPIRIT with which they MAINTAIN those points, the cause of Christ is seriously injured. Others possess the secret, where their difference relates to things of great magnitude, of conducting their discussions with the kindness which becomes the followers of the Prince of Peace. *In this case, investigation* really benefits the world. Truth is elicited, and an example of that spirit of forbearance and "love which worketh no ill to his neighbor," has the happiest effect, on that portion of the community which is always ready to cry out, "Behold how these Christians HATE each other!" We trust *our correspondents will not deem we act unkind*ly, when we request that on every controverted subject, on every one, where there is an antagonist ready to rise up and impugn a favorite position—a spirit of the utmost kindness, may rule the language used.

We make no apology for inserting the following just, forcible and elegant remarks, though of considerable length. It relates to the embarrassments of the times, as connected with the church. We take it from the editorial department.

Present State of the Church.—"The church was formerly tried by adversity—but in our land it must be tried by prosperity." Many years have passed away, since a revered instructor of our early days, made the above remark. It was heard with that careless assent, which inexperience and youthful hope yield to the sage counsels of those who have lived long in the world. We can now, feel the force of his saying. In common with our citizens at large, professors of religion have shared in the increasing prosperity of our great and growing country. Exempted from the miseries and waste of destructive wars, the enterprise of our citizens has been directed to every object, which could serve as a source of gain. Occasional difficulties and commercial embarrass*ments have been surmounted, and the tide of gen*eral prosperity has risen higher and higher, until we have become "rich and increased in goods, and the harp, and the pipe, and wine are in our feasts." As a natural result of the eagerness for the accumulation of wealth, the proper rules furnished in the word of God, for regulating the intercourse of men in buying and selling, have been too much overlooked. Professors of religion have often been governed by those superficial and false maxims of business, which have originated with men of the world. *They seem to have forgotten* the direction, "That no man go beyond or defraud his brother in any matter, for the Lord is the avenger of all such." Where business has been conducted by many professors of religion with integrity—still the eagerness for gain has alienated the heart from the love of those things, which are *above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of* God. The duties of religion have been neglected; prayer has become a burden, until the backslider in heart has become filled with his own ways. It is no new truth, that the salutary influence of the church on the world, is always proportioned to the spirituality of her members. The impenitent *who witness those evils which we have noticed*, after finding that those who are named saints, were ready to associate with them in the various schemes of speculation, which have been started in every part of our country, during the past year, —begin very naturally to inquire, "What do ye more than others." "Are these the men who claim 'an inheritance above, which is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away?'" It ought never to be forgotten, that the unconverted who will not read the Bible, and then learn what pure and undefiled religion is; can still read the conduct of their fellow-men, and if they see written on them, "Having a form of godliness but denying the power thereof,"—appeals made to them by such men will be disregarded.

We know there are some who tell us that this eagerness for the perishing things of earth, which *has been so fully and lamentably developed, will* subside and leave things to go on in their natural course, and that it will soon be buried "amidst the things that were." We cherish no such expectations. Has not the church in every instance of declension from the life and power of religion, in every case where she has caused many to offend, been compelled to repent and do her first works? Is it not an everlasting truth that, "Whoso covereth his sins shall not prosper, but he that confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy?" No man who is conscious that he has defrauded, or taken an undue advantage of his fellow,—who has availed himself of ignorance or necessities to grind the faces of the poor; no such man has any Scriptural right to expect forgiveness merely because he ceases to offend, or because he prays for forgiveness. He must make RESTITUTION. The decision *of the Judge of all the earth, on the* business transactions of our world, will proceed on very different principles from those which govern land speculations, or the purchase of articles in the market. Yet there is hope in Israel concerning this matter. Let us repent and turn to God. Let us inquire whether the love of this world will give that peace and joy which passeth all understanding? Let us cry to Him "who is very pitiful and of tender mercy, that he will blot out our sins, restore us to the joys of his salvation, and uphold us with his free Spirit—then shall transgressors be converted unto God, while his people will live righteously soberly and godly in this present world!"

The Jerseyman.—A newspaper published at Morristown in this state, is offered for sale. It has over one thousand subscribers, and its advertising is uncommonly profitable; besides which there is a liberal amount of jobbing. The village is the capital of Morris county, and a place of considerable business.

There being no other paper in that county, the facetious editor says it has been his policy "to shave all, by remaining neutral." Now we know of no person better fitted to stand the cross-fire of political belligerents; and we hope he will abandon his desire to "withdraw from the vexatious station he occupies," and come out *in opposition* to party spirit and party measures. That such a course would be popular, we infer from his own *showing: that it would be right, is certain, if* party contention be not a necessary evil.

Rahway Herald—*is the title of a new semi*-weekly paper, commenced at Rahway by Mr. Green, late of the "New-Jersey Advocate." We believe it is mainly devoted to news and advertising, and hope the enterprising publisher will not fail to realize the success he merits.

The Jersey City Gazette,—A neatly printed and highly respectable semi-weekly is discontinued.

The charter election of the city of Newark took place *on the 10th instant. The following gene*ral officers were elected:—

For Mayor, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.
Recorder, James Dawes.
City Clerk, Abraham Beach.
Coroners, Geo. H. Bruen, Aaron Young.
Chosen Freeholders, Smith Halsey, William Stevens.
Surveyors of the Highways, Edward Jones, Richard Sweasy.

ALDERMEN.

North Ward.	*East Ward.*
John H. Stephens,	William Garthwaite,
Robert Baldwin,	Joel W. Condit,
A. C. M. Pennington,	Abijah P. Ely,
Moses Ward.	Reuben Edmonds.
West Ward.	*South Ward.*
Abner P. Howel,	Thomas B. Pierson,
John Young,	Asa Whitehead,
Charles T. Day,	Orange W. King,
David B. Crocket.	Daniel Price.

News of the Day.

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship Geo. Washington, English papers to March 24th are received.

With regard to the subject of greatest interest *at this moment, viz., the question whether the* great American houses will be sustained, the news is good. The English are acting wisely and manfully, for their interest and ours.

Cotton had experienced another heavy fall.

Gen. Evans, at the head of the foreign Legion in Spain, was unfortunate in an engagement with the Carlists.

England and Cuba.—The following extract of a letter from London to a New York editor, indicates that the British Government seems disposed to check-mate ours, in grasping foreign territory. If the story is true, there will soon be trouble in the slave-holding cabinet at Washington, unless the design to acquire Texas be forthwith abandoned. It is not possible that England will look on quietly, while the United States is *striving to wrest the territory of Texas from the* Mexican Republic.—And if she acquires the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, it will give her the keys of the Mexican Gulf, and be a complete match to us in the way of aggrandizement. We should not be in the least surprised, if she pursue this course immediately. It is not the first time *that the measure has been contemplated.*—*Nat. Enq.*

"I will give you an important piece of news. The British Cabinet is now secretly negociating for the possession of the Island of Cuba. It takes the form of a pledge or mortgage, for four millions sterling, to be advanced to the present government of Spain. *I understand that Mr. Steven*son, your minister, intends to seek an interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject. It is now said that the negociation has alarmed the French government, and that they intend to abandon all their conquests in Africa in order to remove any pretext in England to take Cuba. The advance on Constantina has been countermanded with this view. There is a rumor also in the high diplomatic circles, that Lord Palmerston intends to get Cuba as a check to the further advances of the *United States upon Texas and Mexico.*

DOMESTIC.

Bridgeport, April 19.—*Fire.*—On Saturday morning last, at about two o'clock, the silver plating and lamp manufactory of Mr. George Kippen, of this city, was discovered to be on fire. The *alarm was immediately given, but the flames had* made such progress, as to render the idea of saving the building, wholly out of the question. The only contiguous building, the dwelling of Mr. Philo Andrews, by the aid of our Engine Companies, was saved; the light breeze being favorable. The end next the fire was, however, considerably scorched, and damaged perhaps to the amount of from one to two hundred dollars. The damage sustained by Mr. Kippen is severe. His stock and manufactured goods on hand amounted *to about $10,000. About $1000* worth of property only was saved. Mr. Kippen was insured in the Howard Office of New-York, $4000. On the building, belonging to Mr. Joseph C. Lewis, was insured, at the same office, $1000. Capt. Andrews was also insured, we believe at the Howard Office.—*Rep.*

Fire.—Another fire broke out in Cleaveland, (Ohio) on the night of the 12th inst. which involved a good deal of property in destruction be*fore* its progress could be stayed. It originated in the warehouse occupied by Messrs. Ward & Smith, and though the alarm was soon given, this building (owned by Mr. J. Blair) was *entirely de*stroyed: as were also the adjoining warehouse and the steam flouring mill, both owned by Messrs. Clark & Hilliard. The loss of these is estimated *at $5000. Mr. Blair's* loss is supposed to be about $3000. No insurance in either case. Messrs. Ward & Smith sustained but little loss, and that little is covered by insurance. *There* was in the warehouses a quantity of pork, the property of W. Sergeant & Co. amounting to $1400—uninsured; and about 2000 bushels of *corn, owned in Oswego, N. Y.*—uninsured—also destroyed with the buildings. It was not known how the fire originated. The wind was favorable, or as the Herald supposes the destruction of property must have been much greater. As it was, some of the neighboring buildings were saved with great difficulty.

From the Philadelphia Herald.

Fire—A fire took place in the buildings occupied by Messrs. M. & C. H. Magarge, as a paper warehouse, and by Messrs. Desilver and Thomas, as book bindery, printing office, &c. in James street, on Tuesday night. It broke out in the bindery, in the third story, the contents of which were entirely destroyed, though but little other injury was done, except by the water; great quantities of which ran through the floor upon the *paper stored in the next story*, and injured about a thousand reams more or less. This loss falls upon Messrs. C. & W. H. Magarge. The damage may be estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, which is covered by insurance.

Destruction of Property.—The following losses have occurred on the Western waters within three weeks:

Steamboat "Shoal water"—sunk,—$14,000 insured at the Firemen's office, and $10,000 at Cincinnati.

"Rob Roy," burnt—$16,000 insured at the Franklin Office, Louisville; and 16,000 insured at the Dry Dock I. O., Louisville.

"Fancy," burnt—$3,000 insured at the Ohio office, Cincinnati; 3000 insured at the Cincinnati office, Cincinnati; 8,000 insured at the Louisville Marine and Fire office; *und 8,000* at the Portland Dry Dock office, and about $20,000 cargo insured at the Merchant's Insurance office, Louisville.

Thus it appears that the insurance offices of this city and Louisville, have to pay the merchants $98,000 for losses in the short space of three weeks; add to which some minor losses, making it over one hundred thousand dollars—besides the Steamboat Tiskilwa, run down and sunk on the Illinois river, and 6 passengers drowned—insured at Alton; amount not known. The cabin of the Sultana was partially burnt, loss about $5,000—falls upon the owners. And, since the above was written, we learn that a steamboat, not quite finished, was burnt a few days ago at Pittsburg, and a most deplorable loss of life and property, by the burning of the Ione, at the mouth of the Yazoo—*nine lives lost, and fourteen hundred bales of cot*ton; vessel and cargo worth near a hundred thousand dollars;—this loss will fall principally perhaps altogether, on the New Orleans Insurance offices.

No prudent man now suffers any property, on land or water to go uninsured.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

A few years since we furnished England with a great portion of her bread—Europe now feeds us. The amount of foreign grain arrived at New York during the months of February and March is, of wheat, 762,700 bushels; rye, 252,500 do. Hundreds of bushels of wheat have recently been brought into this part of New-Jersey for our daily consumption, and we regret to say that necessity has compelled the people either to do this or go without. *Now why is all this? We have plen*ty of soil, healthy climate, plenty of plaster, and lime, able-bodied men, and first rate teams. What more is requisite? Nothing but men *willing* to get their bread by the sweat of their brow. Our rising generation is becoming too effeminate. The young men consider it a degradation to be seen following the plough or swinging the scythe, but as soon as they are fairly divested of their swaddling clothes they must be put in train for the pulpit, the bar, the pestle and mortar, or the yardstick. *It is the degeneracy of the age*, and the neglect of agriculture, that has produced this strange state of things. Give children a good education, and after that nothing is so conducive to their health as LABOR. Until we return to the regime of our ancestors we shall see no more of our boasted Independence. *Independence! That term has become obsolete since we have become* dependant upon Europe for our fashions, our fables, and our *bread!*—*Jerseyman.*

The new *County of Passaic* commenced its separate existence, under the act of the Legislature, on 11th inst. Peregrine Sandford has been appointed Clerk of the County by the Governor, and Silas D. Canfield, Surrogate. Paterson is therefore now a county town—the capital of the county of Passaic.

A truly heart-rending scene occured at Allentown, Monmouth county, on Thursday the 30th ult. A number of citizens were engaged in removing a large stick of timber which supported the roof of the old Presbyterian church, preparatory to the erection of a new and enlarged one, when *the timber fell upon the collar-beams* on which they were standing, by which the beams were instantly broken down, and shocking to relate one of the men, David McKean, Jr., was precipitated from a height of 20 or 25 feet to the ground, and instantly killed. The other persons saved themselves by clinging to the wall.

RENTS COMING DOWN.—It is stated in some of the papers that a house in Frankfort street, New York, has been rented within a few days for $500, for which $800 was refused by the owner six weeks ago! Things will come down to living prices.

NOTICES.

Mr. ELISHA RUNYON is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ WM. D. STEWART, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset, and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

JACOB OVERACRE,
Publishing Agent.
January, 1837.

DIED:

In this place, on Thursday morning the 20th inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, SAMUEL W. HILL, in the 24th year of his age.

The deceased was a young man of great promise, possessing talents of a superior order, with an energy and boldness of action that conspicuously characterized him in every cause of public interest that he espoused. To a mind naturally observing and active, he united the engaging qualities of an excellent temper and pleasing manners, with feelings of a very manly and generous cast. Overcoming, by intellectual vigor and studious application, many deficiencies of a limited education, he made such progress in knowledge and mental culture, as gave great hope of future excellence. He was an undaunted advocate of the Temperance reform, and always in that cause, stood in the front rank of young men. Among his associates he was much beloved, and with his near relatives, was an object of fervent and lively attachment.

That he had his share of human frailties, is true. Our object is not to eulogise, but to point out those estimable qualities of head and heart, that were well worthy of possession and imitation by every one.

He exhibited a remarkable degree of patience under suffering; and with the prospect of death for several weeks before him, he expressed his need of a Saviour, his willingness to rely upon Christ for salvation, his reconciliation and resignation to the will of the Supreme Being. He took an affectionate leave of his friends, signified himself happy in death, and passed, we trust, to that place in which the "wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

To his young associates, he leaves the remembrance of his pleasing and valuable traits of character—and to his bereaved friends, that best cordial for the keenest of griefs, that he is received into the bosom of the God who gave him and who has taken him away.—[*Communicated.*]

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

A School for Young Ladies will be opened in this village, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, under the superintendance of Miss M. H. FOX. It is designed that the instruction shall be thorough in every department. The French Language, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic and General Mathematics will be taught by the subscriber. He will likewise deliver lectures to the pupils on History, Astronomy and Mental Philosophy.

JACOB. T. BERGEN.
Plainfield, April 27, 1837.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. H. & W. HARRIS, at Greenbrook, was dissolved by mutual consent, on Saturday, the 22d instant.

ABRAHAM H. HARRIS,
WILLIAM HARRIS.
Warren, April 27, 1837.

THE business of the establishment (Hat Manufacturing) will continue to be prosecuted by A. H. HARRIS, as formerly. 15—3t

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.		Do. country	13 50 a 14 50
Pot	6 — a 6 50	Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Pearl	7 50 a — —	Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
BEESWAX—lb.		Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Yellow	— 29 a — 30	Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
White	— 38 a — 40	Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
CANDLES—lb.		Lard	— 14 a — 15
Tallow	— 11 a — 13	Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Sperm	— 32 a — 33	Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
COAL.		Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25	*RICE—100 lbs.*	
Scotch	10 — a 11 —	1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —	*SALT—bu.*	
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —	Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
Schuylkill	— — a — —	St. Ubes	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.		Cadiz	— — a — —
Cuba	— 11 a — 13	Lisbon	— — a — —
Brazil	— 11 a — 13	Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Porto Rico	— 12 a — 13	Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
Laguira	— 11 a — 13	*SEEDS.*	
St. Domingo	— 10 a — 11	Flax,ro.7bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Java	— 13 a — 16	Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11	Timothy, te.	14 — a 14 50
FEATHERS—lb.		Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
Foreign	— 14 a — 25	*SOAP—lb.*	
American	— 50 a — 55	Brown	— 5 a — 7
FISH—brl.		Castile	— 13 a — 15
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50	*SUGARS—lb.*	
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50	N. Orl. prime	— 7 a — 8
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50	St. Croix	— 10 a — 11
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25	Porto Rico	— 8 a — 9
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —	Havana, wht	— 11 a — 12
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50	Lump	— 14 a — 15
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —	Loaf	— 16 a — 19
FLAX—lb.		*TALLOW—lb.*	
Russia	— 10 a — 12	American	— 10 a — 11
American	— — a — 11	Russian	— — a — —
FRUIT.		*TEAS—lb.*	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25	Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88	Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42	Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45	Y. Hyson	— 39 a — 80
Smyrna, lb.	— 4 a — 5	Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10	Souchong	— 25 a — 50
HONEY—gal.		Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Havana	— 45 a — 50	Bohea	— 18 a — 20
HAY—100 lbs.		*TOBACCO—lb.*	
Good qual.	1 — a — —	Virginia	— 5 a — 8
HOPS—lb.		Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
First sort '36	— — a — 10	Ohio	— 9 a — 18
INDIGO—lb.		Cuba	— 22 a — 25
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75	St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45	Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26	Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
LIME—cask.		*WOOL—lb.*	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —	Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 60
Camden	— — a — —	Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 67
LEATHER—lb.		Common	— 45 a — 50
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
MOLASSES—gal.		*CORN EXCHANGE.*	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 35	Flour, NY. bl.	8 50 a 8 75
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 a — —	Troy	— — a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36	Western	9 50 a 10 —
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38	Philadelphia	— — a 9 —
Orleans	— 37 a — 38	Georgetown	— — a 9 50
NAVAL STORES—brl.		Howard st.	10 — a — —
Tar	2 25 a — —	Richmond	10 — a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —	Baltimore	— — a 9 20
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50	Rye Flour	5 50 a 6 00
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 50	Indian Meal	4 50 a 4 75
OILS—gal.		Wheat, Baltic	1 25 a 1 50
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05	Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Whale	— 45 a — 46	Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00 a 1 00
Do. winter	1 — a — —	Corn, N. bu.	1 a 1 00
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —	Do. South.	— — a 95
PROVISIONS—brl.		Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Beef, ms city	— — a 15 —	Oats, North.	— 65 a — 70

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.
New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-York will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required, if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.
Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

Book and Job Printing.

HAVING effected the necessary arrangements, and been especially fortunate in securing first rate workmen, and having obtained a full assortment of

Fashionable Fancy and Plain Type,

the subscriber desires to inform all persons who may be disposed to employ him in this line, that he is now prepared to execute Printing in all its various branches, with promptness, and in a style of taste and neatness that shall not be exceeded by any at similar prices.

BOOK PRINTING.

It being intended to make Book Printing, an essential part of the business of the Office, particular attention will be paid to it, and it is believed,

That Work will be done as well as in New-York, and at moderate Prices.

The Translations from the French, extracts from which have been published in this paper, is in press at this office; and other works are confidently expected from the city and elsewhere.

JOBS,

Such as **Hand-Bills, Circulars, Checks, Bonds, Blank Deeds,** and all the varieties of **Legal Blanks, Business and Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c.** done in the best manner, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union," by J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, April 20th, 1837.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT

OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs.
John T. Cook
} In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass, on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Z. ROSSEL, Clerk.
C. BOICE, Attorney
March 16 9—2m

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.
PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

- Abraham Laing,
- Zachariah Webster,
- James Thorn,
- John Dennison,
- Asa T. Waters,
- James Leonard,
- Nathan Vail,
- Jethro Vermule,
- Dr. Osborn,
- Rev. J. Rodgers,
- David L. Dodge,
- Dr. Craig,
- George Wells,
- James I. Compton,
- Samuel Randolph,
- Eph. Randolph, Esq.
- James Dunn,
- Simeon Randolph,
- Manning Vermule,
- Isaac I. Manning,
- David Randolph,
- Noe Clarkson,
- Robert Vail,
- Benjamin Vail,
- Samuel L. Pound,
- Timothy Ross,
- Adam Lee,
- Henry Lee,
- William Edgar,
- Mr. Dickerson,
- James Vanderpoel,
- Nehemiah Finch,
- Joseph Urmston,
- Hugh Townsend,
- Daniel D. Miller,
- David Bullman,
- Ira Dunn,
- Daniel Ceve,
- Eli Pound,
- Peter Brocaw,
- John Lauterrette,
- J. W. Morrison,
- Daniel C. Shotwell,
- Thomas Stead,
- Freeman Cole, Esq.
- Isaac Davis,
- Jacob Vail,
- Fred'k. King, Rahway,
- Morris Randolph,
- Garret Laing.

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.
PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.
December 2, 1836. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.
WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Rain or Shine!

PLAINFIELD AND RAHWAY STAGE

MAKES regular daily trips, in spite of the bad roads; and I hope that when I get my new and commodious Carriage on, (which will be in a short time,) the public will reward me by their patronage, when the travelling is good.

ASA T. WATERS.
Plainfield. 8

News for Plainfield.

TO RENT—From the first of April next—a Store-house and Dwelling on the corner of Front and William-streets, opposite the subscriber's residence. If not rented together soon, the dwelling or store will be let separate. For particulars enquire of

JOEL DUNN, Jr.
Plainfield, March 4, 1836. 8

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms.—Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL

Assurance Fire Company.

THE Directors of said Company at the last Annual Meeting of the Company, presented the following statement of the affairs and condition of the Institution.

It has been in successful operation since the year 1832.

It has sustained losses to the amount of	$9,426 08¼
The whole amount of expenses	389 60
	$9,815 68¼
The amount of Capital arising from mutual premiums	$2,877 55
The amount of Interest &c. received from the Capital and yearly Insurances	8,160 49
There is still due for Interest this Spring	511 21
Which leaves a nett balance arising from the Interest above the expenses and losses, of	5,965 01¼

The Company have received no members since the 15th February, 1836, but Insure applicants by the year, upon as reasonable terms as others.

JACOB MANNING, President.
C. BOICE, Secretary.
March 15. 9—3w

FOUR TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR Lots in this Village for sale.—Terms: one-half cash, and the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage, if required.

For further information, enquire of

JOHN WILSON, Esq.
Plainfield, March 15, 1837. 9

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Chair Factory.

JOHN L. HEATH manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Common and Fancy Chairs—including several kinds of

FINE CURLED MAPLE CHAIRS, AND A VARIETY OF BOSTON ROCKERS.

☞ Orders including any varieties not on hand, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 23m

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

Association

FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.

WHEREAS recently many petty thefts and depredations on the property of persons in Scotch Plains and its vicinity are almost nightly committed, and the thieves who are thus plundering us escape detection, or if detected, are not punished as they justly deserve—Now therefore, in order more effectually to protect our property, and punish the guilty, we whose names are hereto annexed agree to unite together for that purpose, and adopt as the bond of union a suitable Constitution.

At a meeting held at Scotch Plains, on Monday evening, 27th March, 1837, of the inhabitants of the village and its vicinity, the above preamble and a corresponding Constitution were adopted; and the following officers appointed to carry it into effect.

RECOMPENSE STANSBURY, President.
DANIEL SHOTWELL, Vice President.
ALEXANDER WILSON, Secretary.
HENRY HETFIELD, Treasurer.
DENNIS COLES, Assessor.
JONATHAN OSBORN, Collector.

JONATHAN OSBORN, JR.
THOMAS J. BARR,
WM. P. SHOTWELL,
} *Committee of Accounts.*

The Society was then divided into seven Districts, and the following named persons were appointed as Captains—William Darby, Corra O. Meeker, Daniel Shotwell, George Brown, James Lyon, Westly Roll, Ezra Miller.

Published by order of the Meeting.

ALEX. WILSON, *Secretary.*

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
March 30—tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

J. B. AYRES.
April 13.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.
PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

Locust Trees.

FOR sale by the subscriber, about ten thousand Locust Trees, from 4 to 8 feet high, very valuable to fill up vacancies where there is a young growth of wood, or to set out on from five to ten acres of rough, broken and mountain land, where they can be fenced by themselves. Locust timber will soon be very valuable for fencing, for Rail Roads, and for many other purposes; and any five or ten persons joining and taking the lot, shall have them a great bargain. For further particulars enquire of the Editor, or of

ROBERT LEE.
Leesville, March 30. 11

Plainfield Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Commissioners for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Plainfield Bank, in the County of Essex, will open the books at the house now kept by Abraham Laing, in Plainfield, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and will continue to keep them open for three days in succession.

JAMES LEONARD,
JACOB MANNING,
CORNELIUS BOICE,
NATHAN VAIL,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON,
JOHN W. CRAIG,
Commissioners.
Plainfield, March 16, 1837. 7w3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same on or before the 1st of April next.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 9, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
NEW-YORK.
6tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1½ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.
Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.
1tf

Milk! Milk!!

ON or about the First of April the subscriber intends to supply this place with MILK.

JOHN EDGAR.
Plainfield, March 8, 1837. 8

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFILD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.
Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.
PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
3

Literary and Entertaining.

For the Plainfield Union.

SOLOMON.

I.

On David's throne the monarch sate, with heavenly wisdom crowned,
And earthly glory, pomp and power, begirt his presence round;
The far-spread regions of the East resounded with his fame,
And kings remote and sages grey to Salem wondering came.

II.

They marked afar the glorious fane that on Moriah stood,
The temple reared by Judah's king—the House of Judah's God;
The sacred city round them rose, and filled their souls with awe,
They saw where God abode with men, and worshipped as they saw.

III.

The Queen of Sheba also came, with many a lowlier one,
With gifts of gold, and spices rare for David's royal son;
She came to listen to his voice, his grandeur to behold,
Nor longer doubted what she heard—the half had not been told!

IV.

"Happy the men O King" she cried "who wait to do thy will,
Refreshed with counsels day by day that from thy lips distil;
And blest forever be the Lord, who did thy lot ordain,
And called thee o'er his chosen race in righteousness to reign." B.

New-York, April, 1837.

The following beautiful lines are from Tait's Edinburg Magazine.

ON DRYING SOME WILD FLOWERS FOR A SISTER IN AMERICA.

I love them for calling me back into dreams
Of the blue highland mountains and echoing streams.
Campbell.

Go, flow'rets of my native land,
Across the billows foam,
Bear sweet thoughts to a gentle heart
Of her own mountain home;
And as she sees, in Fancy's eye,
Each dear familiar spot,
Oh! tell her that on Scotia's hills
She ne'er shall be forgot!
Her figure floats before me still,
With all its wonted grace;
I see the smile of fond delight
Upon her lovely face;
And when the evening breezes sigh
Through the slight aspen tree,
I think her voice is blending there
Its wild sweet melody.

* * * * *

I stood beside a wheat-field, rich
With autumn's golden hue,
Where scarlet poppies to the breeze
Their fairy banners threw;
I gathered one, its leaves I traced
With rude unskilful hand—
Yet may it bring a thought to thee
Of thine own blessed land.
This blossomed by a lonely stream,
The blue forget-me-not,
As it had sprung from out the wave
In that secluded spot.

It was a wild and lovely place:
The torrent's dashing might,
Flung up a cloud of silver spray
Into the sunny light,
And rushed among the large old rocks
O'erhung with lichens gray—
Now hid beneath the bending trees,
Now flashing into day.
But there was one deep pool where Heaven
Lay glassed in deepest rest,
With all the soft and dreamy clouds
That wandered o'er her breast;
And those sweet flowers of purest blue
Grew all around the spot,
Recalling many an absent form—
The loved, the unforgot.

I would these flowers might deck their hair,
And bring thee back the time
When thy foot has pressed the glowing heath,
In Scotia's happy clime!
I would that o'er their blossoms I
Might breathe a spell of power,
To keep through many an after day
The beauty of this hour,
In all the freshness of their spring,
To meet thy gentle eye;
To bear afar my love to thee,
And in thy sight to die!
It may not be—the fairest things
But live their little hour,
And change will cloud the clearest sky,
And dim the brightest flower.

I would that thou wert here!—the flowers
Are all so fair and sweet,
And showers of roses strew around
A carpet for thy feet;
The heather bell is crimsoning
Upon the mountains high,
And Nature laughs in loveliness
Where'er I turn my eye:
It is a glorious home of ours,
This land of flood and fell—
Soon may I hail thee back to it!
Sweet sister! Fare thee well! Inez.

TAK SISSON.

Thomas Sisson, a very wealthy and respectable farmer, lived in Tiverton, Rhode Island, before and during the American Revolution. He had twelve slaves; the father, mother and ten children. Among the children was one called Tak—Tak Sisson. Tak, from early childhood to adult age, could never be prevailed on to eat flesh meat; but he subsisted on vegetable food and milk; neither could he ever be persuaded to eat high seasoned food of any kind. When he was a child his parents used to scold him severely, and threaten to whip him because he would not eat flesh meat. They told him if he did not eat meat he would never be good for anything; but would always be a poor puny creature.

But Tak persevered in his vegetable and unstimulating diet; and to the surprise of all grew fast, and his body was finely developed and athletic; and he was very strong and robust: and altogether the most vigorous and active and dexterous of any of the family. He finally became more than six feet high, and every way well proportioned; and remarkable for his agility and strength. He was so uncommonly shrewd, and bright, and strong and active, that he became notorious for his shrewdness, and for his feats of strength and agility. Indeed he was so full of his playful mischief, that he greatly annoyed the overseer.

During the revolution, Tak was sent by his master into the army, to serve as a substitute for another man that was drafted. When Col. Barton took Gen. Prescott on Long-Island, Tak was one of Col. B's chosen men, and the one on whom he most depended. Having entered the house where Gen. P. was quartered, Col. B, followed by Tak and two or three others, proceeded silently to the door of the chamber where Gen. P. was sleeping. The colonel finding the door fastened, turned and whispered to Tak—"I wish that door opened, Gen. Prescott taken, and carried by the Guard to the boat, without the least noise or disturbance."

Tak stepped back two or three paces then plunging violently against the door, burst it open and rushen into the middle of the room. At the same instant, Gen. Prescott sprang from his bed and seized his gold watch hanging upon the wall. Tak sprang upon him like a tiger, and clasping the general in his brawny arms, said in a low, stern voice, 'One word and you are a dead man!" Then hastily snatching the General's cloak and wrapping it around his body, and at the same time telling his companions to take the rest of his clothes, he took the General in his arms as if a child, and run with him by the guard towards the boat, followed by Col. Barton, and the rest of his little company. I need add, only, that they succeeded in reaching the boat, and escaping from the island with their prisoner, without giving the least alarm. Tak Sisson lived many years after the close of the war, and attained to great age, remarkable through life for his activity, strength and shrewdness.

History of a Philanthropist.—A touching anecdote is related in the Newberryport Herald, of a Boston Clergyman, by the name of Stevens who was preaching before a society for the relief of aged females. The sermon was a very powerful one, and in concluding it, Mr. Stevens said he would relate a part of the history of a family in Philadelphia, with which he was intimately acquainted. It consisted of the parents and four children. The husband was in an employment which enabled him to maintain them comfortably, and lay by something as a provision for age. In the midst of his usefulness he was seized with a consumption, and during a protracted, illness the little estate which he had acquired was chiefly expended. After his death, the mother tasked herself to support her little family. Night after night she was engaged in laboring with her needle for their support, the children by her side endeavoring to comfort and encourage her. Her arduous exertion soon brought on the same disease which had taken away her husband. The support of the family was entirely cut off. At this crisis, the oldest boy, then over seven years of age, went from door to door, begging for some employment to keep the family from starvation. Those upon whom he thus called, were too busy to listen to the story of the child.

Finally, by dint of perseverance, he succeeded in obtaining a situation in the Globe cotton mill in Philadelphia, receiving for his services seventy-five cents a week. Their united wages, one dollar and twenty-five cents per week, served to sustain the sick mother and family. They went on this way for some time: the mother was hastening to the end of her earthly career. None interested themselves in the fate of these obscure, individuals. Their neighbors were a vicious, degraded people—as poor as themselves. For a long period roasted potatoes were their only food, and the small pieces of wood which they could collect in the streets, their only fuel. Finally a female, who had been a bridesmaid to the mother, heard of her distress, and sought her out. Her assistance and personal services were freely given, but alas! it was now too late: she could but smooth the bed of death.

The mother was laid in the grave by the side of her husband, and the children were left orphans. The kind lady remained by and disposed of the little furniture of this afflicted family. Their prospects began to assume a brighter hue. At their meeting at the end of every year, they could say that the past year had been more prosperous than any before it. Finally, an opening was made for the older boy to the Christian ministry, and that boy, said Mr. Stevens is *the individual who now addresses you.*

The Young Swallow.—*A Fable.*—"What are you doing there," said a swallow to the ants. "We are gathering a store for the winter," was the ready answer. "That is wise," said the swallow; "I will do so too." And forthwith she commenced her work, by collecting a heap of dead spiders and flies into her nest. "What means this," at length, asked her mother. "Dear mother," answerd the swallow, "this is a store for the cold winter. Do you gather too; the ants have taught me this lesson." "Leave this labour to the grovelling ants. A kind Providence has vouched to us a happier fate.' When the bright summer ends we hie away from hence, On the road we gradually fall asleep, and then warm fens receive us, where we rest without feeling, hunger or thirst, till a new spring awakens us to a new life."

How many toil through life to amass treasures which they never enjoy, and which prove only a misfortune to those they leave behind. Are we the childern of the earth, or the heirs of heaven? Let us prove the high descent we claim, and let not the desire of laying up a great heap against old age, which we may never see, absorb all the powers and faculties of our immortal souls.

"John," said a man to his Dutch servant, "go to Mr. Robbins's house, and tell him if there is any law in the land, I will prosecute him. Tell him not to bring his dog here, for the animal is rabid, and that if he comes here in my absence to scowld, and bawl, and pick quarrels, I will send for Mr. Jarvis, and have him taken care of."

John went and delivered the message:—"my master says you shant bring your dog to his house for he is a rabbit, and if you will go there in a bowl to pick squirrels, he will send you to the barber's, and take your hair off."—*Bost. Pearl.*

A native of the emerald isle lately went to consult the printer of a newspaper in a neighboring county, respecting his runaway apprentice. The printer proposed to advertise him in the usual form, with a suitable reward: this did not meet Patrick's idea; "he did not wish to advertise him, only jist to give him a hint." After various attempts at framing a suitable notice, the following was suggested by himself as all-sufficient, namely: "Patrick Flaherty would inform his apprentice, Timothy Dougherty, that he does not wish to expose him, but give him the hint to return to his master and serve out his indenture like a good boy, or he will be advertised in the newspapers."

Down East Girls.—When the down east girls wish to threaten each other with a flogging, they say, "I will be into you like a thousand of brick." When a wild lark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says, "Come, sheer off, or I will split your mainsail with a typhoon." The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up all at once, and say, "I should think you ought to be ashamed."—*Bost. Trans.*

The Power of Woman.—Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, the women of it decide the morals. Free or subjugated, they reign, because they hold possession of our passions. But their influence is more or less salutary, according to the degree of esteem which is granted them. Whether they are our idols or companions, courtezans, slaves, or beasts of burden, the reaction is complete, and they make us such as they are themselves. It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect our happiness with their virtue.

This, therefore, is a law of eternal justice; man cannot degrade woman, without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise them without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe those two great divisions of the human race, the east and west. One half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of a barbarous civilization—women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom and light; the women here are loved and honored.—*Martin.*

Inspiration.—At a late political celebration at Hackensack, N. J. the following toast was drunk:

ANDREW JACKSON.
Through treachery and slander,
He still comes out old Ander.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 21 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

The Juvenile Lyceum.

Organized March 12, 1836.

The prosperity of the Society has encouraged its friends to make the exercises as useful and interesting as possible, and that others may participate with them in the instruction they receive, it has been determined to publish this sheet as the organ of the Lyceum.

The instructive parts of the exercises of each meeting, are embraced in the number published the following day.

Children, especially those of New-Brunswick, are respectfully invited to write essays upon interesting and useful subjects, and send them in for publication.

This is the first experiment of the kind in the world. Shall it succeed?

Published every Saturday, at the office of *The Times.*

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, or one cent a number, when delivered.

Lyceums and individuals that have duplicates of minerals, drawings, and other interesting objects, [subjects?] are invited to exchange with the Society.

Persons remitting $4 free of expense will be furnished with 10 copies of the Lyceum for one year, and in the same proportion for any greater sum.

All communications must be post paid, and addressed to the Juvenile Lyceum.

As two copies are printed on one sheet, the postage is but half the usual rates.

Subscriptions received at 190 Greenwich-street, New-York.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enoay's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,
Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved. JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Plaindealer.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1837. NUMBER 16.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George K. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurise.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. D. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idiomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D.,
Rev. Elias W. Crane,
} *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D.,
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq.,
} *New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond,
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,
} *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,
} *Trustees.*

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favourable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New-Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 6y1

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad, will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of *Mr. Halleck*, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Durand in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britain, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-lettres, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, *five minutes* before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1tf

Popular Tales.

POST-MORTEM RECOLLECTIONS
OF A
MEDICAL LECTURER.

"To die—to sleep—to sleep—perchance to dream,—
Ay, there's the rub." *Hamlet.*

It was already near four o'clock ere I bethought me of making any preparation for my lecture. The day had been, throughout, one of those heavy and sultry ones autumn so often brings in our climate, and I felt from this cause much oppressed and disinclined to exertion; independently of the fact, that I had been greatly fatigued during the preceding week,—some cases of a most trying and arduous nature having fallen to my lot—one of which, from the importance of the life to a young and dependent family, had engrossed much of my attention, and aroused in me the warmest anxiety for success. In this frame of mind I was entering my carriage to proceed to the lecture-room, when an unsealed note was put into my hands; I opened it hastily, and read that poor H——, for whom I had felt so deeply interested, had just expired. I was greatly shocked. It was scarcely an hour since I had seen him, and from the apparent improvement since my former visit had ventured to speak most encouragingly; and had even made some jesting allusion to the speedy prospect of his once more resuming his place at "hearth and board." Alas how short-lived were my hopes destined to be! how awfully was my prophecy to be contradicted!

No one but he who has himself experienced it knows anything of the deep and heartfelt interest a medical man takes in many of the cases which professionally come before him; I speak here of an interest perfectly apart from all personal regard for the patient or his friends. Indeed, the feeling I allude to, has nothing in common with this, and will often be experienced as thoroughly for a perfect stranger as for one known and respected for years.

To the extreme of this feeling I was ever a victim. The heavy responsibility, often suddenly and unexpectedly imposed—the struggle for success, when success was all but hopeless—the intense anxiety for the arrival of those critical periods which change the character of a malady, and divest it of some of its dangers, or invest it with new ones—the despondence when that period has come only to confirm all the worst symptoms and shut out every prospect of recovery—and, last of all, that most trying, of all the most trying duties of my profession, the breaking to the perhaps unconscious relatives, that my art had failed, my resources were exhausted, in a word, that there was no longer a hope.

These things have preyed on me for weeks, for months long, and many an effort have I made in secret to combat this feeling, but without the least success; till at last I absolutely dreaded the very thought of being sent for, to a dangerous and critical illness. It may then be believed how very heavily the news I had just received came upon me: the blow, too, was not even lessened by the poor consolation of my having anticipated the result, and broken the shock to the family.

I was still standing with the half-opened note in my hands, when I was aroused by the coachman asking, I believe, for the third time, whither he should drive to?—I bethought me for an instant, and said, "To the lecture-room."

When in health, lecturing had ever been to me more of an amusement than a labor; and often, in the busy hours of professional visiting, have I longed for the time when I should come before my class, and divesting my mind of all individual details, launch forth into the more abstract and speculative doctrines of my art. It so chanced, too, that the late hour in which I lectured, as well as the subjects I adopted, usually drew to my class many of the advanced members of the profession, who made this a lounge after the fatigues of the morning.

Now, however, I approached this duty with fear and trembling: the events of the morning had depressed my mind greatly, and I longed for rest and retirement. The passing glance I threw at the lecture-room, through the half-opened door, showed it to be crowded to the very roof; and as I walked along the corridor, I heard the name of some foreign physician of eminence, who was among my auditory. I cannot describe the agitation of mind I felt at this moment. My confusion, too, became greater as I remembered that the few notes I had drawn up, were left in the pocket of my carriage, which I had just dismissed, intending to return on foot. It was already considerably past the usual hour, and I was utterly unable to decide how to proceed. I hastily drew out a portfolio that contained many scattered notes, and hints for lectures, and hurriedly throwing my eye across them, discovered some singular memoranda on the subject of insanity. On these I resolved at once to dilate a little, and if possible to eke out the materials for a lecture.

The events of the remainder of that day are wrapt in much obscurity to my mind, yet I well remember the loud thunders of applause which greeted me on entering the lecture-room, and how, as I appeared to hesitate, they were renewed again and again, till, at last summoning resolution, I collected myself sufficiently to begin my discourse. I well remember, too, the difficulty the first few sentences cost me,—the doubts, the fears, the pauses which beset me at every step, as I went on. My anxiety to be clear and accurate in conveying my meaning, making me recapitulate and repeat, till I felt myself, as it were, working in a circle. By degrees, however, I grew warm as I proceeded, and the evident signs of attention my audience exhibited, gave me renewed courage, while they impressed me with the necessity to make a more than common exertion. By degrees, too, I felt the mist clearing from my brain, and that even without effort, my ideas came faster, and my words fell from me with ease and rapidity. Simile and illustration came in abundance; and distinctions which had hitherto struck me as the most subtle and difficult of description, I now drew with readiness and accuracy. Points of an abstruse and recondite nature, which under other circumstances, I should not have wished to touch upon, I now approached fearlessly and boldly, and felt that in the very moment of speaking, they became clearer and clearer to myself. Theories and hypothesis, which were of old and acknowledged acceptance, I glanced hurriedly at as I went along and with a perspicuity and clearness I never before felt, exposed their fallacies and unmasked their errors. I thought I was rather describing events, and things passing actually before my eyes at the instant, than relating the results of a life's experience and reflection. My memory usually a defective one, now carried me back to the days of my early childhood; and the whole passages of a life long, lay displayed before me like a picture. If I quoted, the very words of the author rushed on my mind as palpably, as though the page lay open before me. I have still some vague recollections of an endeavor I made to trace the character of insanity in every case to some early trait of the individual in childhood, when overcome by passion or overbalanced by excitement, the faculties run wild into all these excesses, which in after years, develope eccentricities of character, and in some weaker temperaments, aberrations of intellect. Anecdotes illustrating this novel position came thronging to my mind; and events in the early years of some who subsequently died insane, and seemed to support my theory, came rushing to my memory. As I proceeded, I became gradually more and more excited—the very ease and rapidity with which my ideas suggested themselves, increased my imaginings—till at last, I felt my words come without effort, while there seemed a co-mingling of my thoughts, which left me unable to trace connexion between them, while I continued to speak as fluently as before. I felt at this moment a species of indistinct terror of some unknown danger which impeded me, yet which it was impossible to avert or avoid. I was like one who, borne on the rapid current of a fast flowing river, sees the foam of a cataract before him, yet waits passively for the moment of his destruction, without an effort to save. The power which maintained my mind in its balance had gradually forsaken me, and shapes and fantasies of every odd and fantastic character, flitted around and about me. The ideas and descriptions my mind had conjured up, assumed a living, breathing vitality—and I felt like a necromancer waving his wand over the living and the dead. I paused—there was a dead silence in the lecture-room—a thought rushed like a meteor flash across my brain, and, bursting forth into a loud laugh of hysterical passion, cried—and I, and I—too, am a maniac. My class rose like one man—a cry of horror burst through the room. I know no more.

I was ill, very ill, and in bed. I looked around me. Through the half closed window curtain there streamed one long line of red sunlight—I felt it was evening. There was no one in the room, and, as I endeavored to recall my scattered thoughts sufficiently to find out why I was thus there came an oppressive weakness over me—I closed my eyes, and tried to sleep. I was roused by some one entering the room—it was my friend Dr. G——; he walked stealthily towards my bed, and looked fixedly at me for several minutes. I watched him closely, and saw that his countenance changed as he looked on me; I felt his hand tremble slightly as he placed it on my wrist, and heard him mutter to himself, in a low tone, My God! how altered! I heard now a voice at the door, saying in a soft whisper—may I come in. The doctor made no reply, and my wife glided gently into the apartment. She looked deathly pale, and appeared to have been weeping. She leaned over me, and I felt the warm tears fall one by one upon my forehead. She took my hand in both of her's, and putting her lips to my ear, said, "Do you know *me*, William?" There was a long pause. I tried to speak; but I could not—I endeavored to make some sign of recognition, and stared her full in the face; but I heard her say in a broken voice, "He does not know *me* now;" and then I felt it was in vain. The doctor came over, and, taking my wife's hand, endeavored to lead her from the room. I heard her say, "not now, not now;" and sank back into a heavy unconsciousness.

I awoke from what appeared to have been a long and deep sleep, I was, however, unrefreshed and unrested. My eyes were dimmed and clouded—and I in vain tried to ascertain if there was any one in the room with me. The acute sensation of fever had subsided, and left behind the most lowering and depressing debility. As by degrees I came to myself, I found that the doctor was sitting beside my bed—he bent over me and said—"Are you better, William?" Never till now, had my inability to reply given me any pain or uneasiness—now, however, the abortive struggle to speak was torture. I thought and felt that the hand of death was upon me. The exertion now made to repel the fatal lethargy, must have been great—for a cold, clammy perspiration broke profusely over my body, a rushing sound as if water filled my ears—a succession of short convulsive spasms, as if given by an electric machine, shook my limbs. I grasped the doctor's hand firmly in mine, and starting to the sitting posture, I looked wildly about me. My breathing became shorter and shorter: my grasp relaxed: my eyes swam: and I fell back heavily on the bed: the last recollection of that moment was the muttered expression of my poor friend ——, saying—"It is over at last."

Many hours must have elapsed ere I returned to any consciousness. My first sensation was feeling the cold wind across my face, which seemed to come from an open window. My eyes were closed, and my lids felt as if pressed down by a weight. My arms lay along my side, and though the position in which I lay was constrained and unpleasant, I could make no effort to alter it—I tried to speak, but could not.

As I lay thus, the footsteps of many persons traversing the apartment, broke upon my ear, followed by a heavy dull sound, as if some weighty body had been laid upon the floor—a harsh voice of one near me now said, as if reading, "William H——, aged 38 years—I thought him much more." The words rushed through my brain, and with the rapidity of a lightning flash, every circumstance of my illness came before me, and I now knew that I had died, and for my interment were intended the awful preparations about me. Was this then death? Could it be, that though coldness wrapt the suffering clay, passion and sense should still cling to the cold corpse destined for the earth. Oh! how horrible, how more than horrible! the terror of that thought. Then I thought it might be what is termed a trance, but that poor hope deserted me, as I brought to mind the words of the doctor, who knew too well all the unerring signs of death to be deceived by its counterfeit, and my heart sank as they lifted me into the coffin, and I felt that my limbs had stiffened, and I *knew* this never took place in a trance. How shall I tell the heart-cutting anguish of that moment, as my mind looked forward to a futurity too dreadful to look upon; when memory should call up many a sunny hour of existence, the loss of friends, the triumph of exertion, and then fall back upon the dread consciousness of the ever busied life the grave closed over—and then I thought that perhaps sense but lingered round the lifeless clay, as the spirits of the dead are said to hover around the places and homes they had loved in life, ere they leave them for ever—and that soon the lamp should expire upon the shrine, when the temple that sheltered it lay mouldering and in ruins. Alas! how fearful to dream even of the happiness of the past, in that cold grave where the worm only is a reveller—to think that though—

Friends, brothers, and sisters, are laid side by side,
Yet none have e'er questioned, nor none have replied.

Yet that all felt in their cold and mouldering hearts the loves and affections of life, budding and blossoming as though the stem was not rotting to corruption that bore them. I brought to mind the awful punishment of the despot, who chained the living to the dead man, and thought it mercy when compared to this.

How long I lay thus I know not, but the dreary silence of the chamber was again broken, and I found that some of my dearest friends were come to take a farewell look of me, ere the coffin was closed on me for ever. Again the *horror* of my state struck me with all its forcible *reality*; and like a meteor there shot through my heart, the bitterness of years of misery, condensed into the space of a minute. And then I remembered how gradual is death, and how by degrees it creeps over every portion of the frame—like the track of the destroyer, blighting as it goes—and said to me my heart, all may yet be still within me, and the mind as lifeless as the body it dwelt in; and yet these feelings partook of life in all their strength and vigor. There, was the *will* to move, to speak, to see, to live—and yet all was torpid and inactive, as though it had never lived. Was it that the nerves, from some depressing cause, had ceased to transmit the influence of the brain? had these winged messengers of the mind refused their office?—and then I called to mind the almost miraculous efficiency of the will, exerted under circumstances of great exigency, and with a concentration of power, that some men are only capable of. I had heard of the Indian father who suckled his child at his own bosom, when he had laid its mother in the grave; yet was it not the will had wrought this miracle? I myself had seen the paralytic limb awake to life and motion, by the powerful applications of the mind stimulating the nervous channels of communication, and awakening the dormant powers of vitality to their exercise. I knew of one whose heart beat fast or slow as he did will it. Yes! thought I, in a transport, the will to live, is the power to live; and only when this faculty has yielded with bodily strength, need death be the conqueror over us. The thought of reanimation was extatic; but I dare not dwell upon it—the moments passed rapidly on, and even now the preparations were about to be made, ere they committed my body to the grave. And how was the effort to be made? If the will did indeed possess the power trusted in, how was it to be applied? I had often wished to speak or move during my illness, yet was unable to do either. I then remembered that in those cases where the will had worked its wonders, the powers of the mind had entirely centered themselves in the heart-filling desire to accomplish a certain object—as the athletic in the games strain every muscle to lift some ponderous weight. And thus, I knew, that if the heart could be so subjected to the principle of volition, as that, yielding to its impulse, it would again transmit the blood along its accustomed channels, and that then the lungs should be brought to act upon the blood, by the same agency, the other functions of the body would more readily be restored, by the sympathy with these great ones. Besides, I trusted, that so long as the powers of the mind existed in the vigor I felt them in, that much of what might be called latent vitality, existed in the body; then I set myself to think upon those nerves which preside over the action of the heart—their origin, their course, their distribution, their relation, their sympathies. I traced them as they arose in the brain, and tracked them till they were lost in millions of tender threads upon the muscle of the heart. I thought, too, upon the lungs as they lay flaccid and collapsed within my chest—the life blood stagnant in their vessels, and tried to possess my mind with the relation of these vital parts to the utter exclusion of every other. I endeavored then to transmit along the nerves the impulse of that faculty my whole hope rested on; alas, it was in vain—I tried to heave my [illegible] and breathe, but could not—my heart sank within me—and all my former terrors came thickening around me, more dreadful by far, as the stir and bustle in the room indicated they were about to close the coffin. At this moment, my friend B——— entered the room—he had come many miles to see me once more, and they made way [illegible] as I lay. He placed his warm hand upon my breast, and, oh! the throb it sent through my heart. Again, but almost unconsciously to myself, the impulse rushed along my [illegible] sensation seized my chest—a tingling ran through my frame—a crashing, jarring sensation, as if the tense nervous cords were vibrating to some sudden and severe shock, took hold on me; and then after one violent convulsive throe, which brought the blood from my mouth and eyes, my heart swelled at first slowly, then faster; and the valves reverberated, clank! clank!—responsive to the stroke, at the same time the chest expanded, the muscles strained like the cordage of a ship in a heavy sea, and I breathed once more. *While thus the faint impulse to* returning life was given, the dread thought flashed on me that it might not be real, and that to my own imagination alone, were referrable, the phenomena I experienced. At the very instant the gloomy doubt crossed my mind, it was dispelled, for I heard a cry of horror through the room, and the words—*He* is alive—he still lives—from a number of voices around me. The noise and confusion increased: I heard them say, carry out B——— before he sees him again—he has fainted! Directions, and exclamations of wonder, and dread followed one after another, and I can but call to mind the lifting me from the coffin, and the feeling of returning warmth I experienced, as I was placed before a fire, and supported by the arms of my friends.

I will only add, that after some weeks of painful debility, I was again restored to health—having tasted the full bitterness of death.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, MAY 4. 1837.

Politics.—No word in the English language is more egregiously perverted than the one which precedes this article. It indicates a science, which by the complexity of its principles, the expansiveness of its influence, the necessary diversity of its practical application to the legitimate subjects of its interference, and the recondite nature of many of its elements, is imperious in exacting the most patient examination, sleepless vigilance, and disinterested endeavors to detect the truth among the host of fallacies that besiege our opinions. It is the most intricate department of moral philosophy, and yet we find the decisions of our statesmen upon vital questions of national policy, criticised and denounced by men who have no adequate premises for the deduction of their strictures, and who decide not by any elaborate process of reasoning, but by a kind of felicitous intuition derived from the spirit of party. There is a maxim in party-politics as notorious for the punctilious *deference rendered to its dictates, as for the* morally deadening effects of its operation. It declares not in *words*, but in *deeds* of unquestionable significance—that the principles of the party are incontrovertible truths—that they are no more the proper subjects of controversy than the Holy Scriptures—that every plausible reason, whether experimentally true, or the specious offspring of sophistry, must be employed to avert any and every assault upon the system, which, by an implicit adjuration they are obliged to defend,—and that in regard to their opponents, they must, in spirit, adopt the Roman determination, "*delenda est Carthago,*" Carthage must be destroyed. Opposition *must be* crushed.

We cannot imagine an expedient so happily and so efficiently adapted to fetter the intellect by prescribing the most contemptible limits for its exercise, and to debilitate and corrupt the moral powers, as the partizan hostility which now convulses the world. Vain will be the labors of the philanthropist and sickening the disappointment of the christian, in their respective spheres of self-denying benevolence, while an arrogant junta of ambitious leaders of public sentiment, assume the right to dictate to their adherents in regard to matters of opinion, and exercise an inquisitorial severity, when their prescriptions are in the least degree slighted or disobeyed. The experience of thousands of years has taught us that parties organized to effect any determinate purpose, inflamed by the glory of vanquishing their competitors, or excited by incentives of mere sordid and mercenary qualities, give such a singular precedence to *success over truth*, that the latter appears to be totally unworthy of defence or even of inquiry. *Unless truth be made the paramount object of investigation it will rarely be discovered, and unless those who profess to be its most unwavering friends be not infinitely more gratified with being convinced of their fallacies, and with publicly acknowledging them, than in sophistically maintaining their principles at the expense of equitable reasoning, the general extirpation of error will never be witnessed.* The party-press must in the nature of things be under the despotic surveillance of an aristocracy, who, however mild and tolerant they may be in their external policy, must for self-preservation, demand a blind obsequiousness to their mandates. In such a position of affairs there cannot, in a political view, be any *public opinion*. This detestable servitude must be utterly abolished, and then public opinion, like Ithuriel's *spear*, will extort the real character of every individual in the community, by requiring an immediate action in whatever may relate to the essential operations of society.

[illegible] Solar Microscope.—The [illegible] the works of the Creator, the more exalted are our opinions of his beneficence, wisdom and incomprehensible [illegible]. The world which is accessible to our [illegible] senses, is full of beauty, excellence, and sublimity. Every flower which enamels the valley, every wing which divides the fragrant air, every mountain cataract, and volcano, speaks of God. The departments of nature which are so minute as to elude the efforts of our ordinary vision, are teeming with the most triumphant evidences of his exquisite skill and bounteous providence. The Solar Microscope in the process of exhibition at the Plainfield Classical Institution, in a most beautiful and powerfully interesting manner, illustrates the preceding observations. The dust taken from a fig on the point of a needle, when magnified by the instrument presents to our view animated beings of the size of half-grown pigs, apparently enjoying all the luxuries of vitality, clambering up and down the needle which appears like a sizeable pillar, sometimes evincing a disposition of pugnacity, at others disclosing a high state of social gratification. The wings, legs, antennæ or feelers of various insects appear six, eight, and ten feet long. The chrystallization of various substances is singularly splendid. Segments of the hardest kinds of wood are shown to be distinctly porous. It is needless to describe that which far exceeds the utmost power of language.

We earnestly advise every man, woman and child of this village to attend this novel, we may say extraordinary exhibition, and we doubt not they will be extremely grateful to us for the suggestion.

Phrenology.—A rare entertainment has been afforded to the ladies and gentlemen of our town for several nights past at the upper Seminary. Dr. Dayton, who is at the same time a practical Dentist, and judging from a short acquaintance, a gentleman of uncommon physiological science, and withal a pleasing lecturer, is engaged in delivering a course of lectures on this interesting and novel subject. He seems well acquainted with the internal as well as external phenomena upon which the principles of phrenological science are based; and the practical illustrations afforded in the public examination of the craniums of several persons, well known to those present, afforded the highest gratification to the audience, and were strikingly creditable to the lecturer and the cause he advocates.

There will be five lectures, including the one for this evening, to complete the course. Admittance for gentlemen 12½ cents; ladies gratis.

We advise all to attend, as a little instructive diversion, in these times, cannot but be serviceable.

We are pained to state that on the 1st instant, as we are informed, the youngest son of John La Tourette Esq. of Bound Brook, just verging to manhood, terminated his existence by taking laudanum. We understand that for some time past he has been subject to a great degree of melancholy, which probably affected his reason and led him to commit the fatal act. We sincerely sympathise with his afflicted family and friends.

Five Hundred Subscribers for this paper, *wanted*. A suitable person to obtain them can make a good bargain by calling at this office.

☞ Subscribers who may not receive their papers regularly, are particularly requested to inform us. Not the least trying among the many troubles that beset us on every side, is the great difficulty and expense attending the circulation of our paper.

☞ Attention is requested to the new advertisements in this day's paper, especially the one relating to the "Teeth."

New Era in Mechanical Power.—Philosophy already directs her finger to sources of inexhaustible power in the phenomena of electricity and magnetism, and many causes combine to justify the expectation that we are on the eve of mechanical discoveries still greater than any which have yet appeared; that the steam engine itself, with the gigantic powers conferred on it by the immortal Watt, will dwindle into insignificance in comparison with the hidden powers of nature still to be revealed; and that the day will come when that machine, which is now extending the blessings of civilization to the remotest skirts of the globe, will be known only in the page of history.—*Lardner on the Steam Engine.*

The transcendant mechanical power so sagaciously alluded to in this philosophical prophecy, is now discovered and applied. That its discovery is the most important event to mankind that has occurred in the present or any other age; that it will more rapidly promote the civilization and social advancement of the world than any other which the history of science records; and that it therefore marks the commencement of a new era in the existence of the human race, are positions which we assert from deliberate conviction and not without careful examination.

A comprehensive, but not exaggerated definition of this discovery, would be "the application, of that power which gives a rotary motion to the globe and all planetary bodies, as a moving principle for machinery." In the patent which has been secured for this invention, it is more simply described as an application of magnetic and electro-magnetic power to this purpose. But both descriptions are identical in fact, however different in words, for the earth revolves upon its axis, and all the strata of which it is composed are arranged in obedience to the electric fluid, as modified by the magnetism of its poles. The most marvellous and solemnly impressive circumstance embraced by this invention is, that the greatest known power which the universe contains and the ordinary displays of which are made in terror and destruction, can now be wielded by the hand of man, to achieve the mightiest or conduct the most trivial operations of his will. The infant may roll its tiny carriage, and whirl its sportive toy, with the self-same power which rends the oak to its roots, and the solid mountain to its foundations. The honor of this discovery rests upon this country, and upon the imperishable name and memory of Mr. Thomas Davenport, a blacksmith, of the State of Vermont. In the year 1834, his acute and inquiring mind was deeply interested with the phenomenon of a piece of iron, weighing 150 lbs. being suspended from a galvanic battery of small dimensions; and without any knowledge of the philosophical principles of the object of his wonder, or the theories and experiments of those who had studied them, he confidently inferred that he could use them as a moving power in machinery. He accordingly purchased materials, patiently investigated every branch of the science of electro-magnetism, and in the month of July, in the following year, (1834) but little more than six months after his attention had been attracted to the subject, he produced his first rotary motion. Having heard that Professor Henry, of Princeton College, New Jersey, had succeeded in making a galvanic magnet of wonderful power, he submitted his new rotary machine to the Professor's inspection, and received from him a certificate of its originality and importance. Since that period, and with the valuable aid of his very intelligent coadjutor, Mr. Ransom Cook, of Saratoga Springs, he has made great improvements, both in the development of the galvanic power, and its application to various kinds of machinery; and has now the testimony of many of the most scientific men in the country to the full triumph of his labors.

In the last number of Professor Silliman's Journal, we find a clear and accurate description of a rotary machine which Messrs. Davenport and Cook have now in operation, and which we have been favored with an opportunity of inspecting. We saw a small wheel, five and a half inches in diameter, performing more than 600 revolutions in a minute, and lift a weight of 24 lbs. one foot per minute, from the power of a battery of still smaller dimensions. We saw the model of a locomotive engine, travelling on a circular railroad with immense velocity, and rapidly ascending an inclined plane of far greater elevation than any hitherto ascended by steam power. And these, and various other experiments which we saw, convinced us of the truth of the opinion expressed by Professor Silliman, Renwick and others, that the power of machinery may be increased from this source beyond any assignable limits. It is computed, by these learned men, that a circular galvanic battery, about three feet in diameter, with magnets of a proportionable surface, would produce at least an hundred horse power, and therefore that two such batteries would be sufficient to propel ships of the largest size across the Atlantic. The only materials required to generate and continue this power for such a voyage, would be a few thin sheets of copper and zinc, and a few gallons of mineral acid.

While the cost of this new motive power is merely nominal, it is perfectly safe and manageable. There is not a possibility of any shock or explosion, and the whole machinery might be conducted by a child. We hastily announce these important features of this incalculably important invention, preparatory to a more scientific and practical elucidation.—*New-Yorker.*

The Money Market.—Things are no better and can be no worse. The demand for money is evidently reduced, but the supply is still more limited. The failures continue, almost daily. The worst news of the last two days is the announcement that the bank of the United States feels constrained to reject the offer of the bank of England for relief. The latter forwarded proposals by the last packet that the United States Bank should draw on it for $10,000,000, and remit half the amount in specie, and half in its own paper on time. This would go far to alleviate the immediate pressure. The U. S. Bank, however, has decided that it cannot undertake to pay over so much specie, without the concurrence and cooperation of the Government, through the agency of the Deposite Banks. Such, at least, is the report. Mr Jaudon, the Cashier, is to be in New-York, forthwith, to consult with the banks and merchants.

This opportunity virtually to pay half our immediate debt in specie, and the residue in exchange when our products shall have recovered, if now lost, will not again be afforded. By this time, the news of the great failures here will have reached England. The great mercantile houses engaged in the American trade must inevitably stop payment. It is for their sakes and to sustain them that the Bank of England has made this offer. The inducement no longer existing, the offer will not be repeated.—*New Yorker.*

The Crops.—The prospects of Grain growers in New-Jersey are not bad. The *Flemington Gazette*, of last week, published in a grain growing district, says—

"Owing to the imperfect quality of much of the seed sown last fall, it was feared some would entirely fail or suffer through inefficient growth and the severity of the winter. In some degree these apprehensions have been realized; we are happy to learn, however, that in many places the wheat and rye fields are improving in their appearance, *and give promise of considerable yield.—This is* particularly the case in the upper sections of Hunterdon and in Warren. We have seen some patches in this vicinity which look promising."

Murders and Robberies in Brooklyn.—John Bierbrower, a hatter, was murdered and robbed near the Wallabout on Thursday evening, and on Saturday last Elijah Boyd was also robbed and beaten almost to death, near the same place. An Englishman has been arrested as one of the perpetrators. An Irishman, by the name of Owen Reams, who keeps a rum shantee near South Ferry, on Thursday evening, made an attempt to kill his wife, and burn his premises, which was fortunately discovered in time to rescue the inmates.

Catharine Lynch was found dead in her bed, [illegible] in a house near the Wallabout. Wounds and bruises were discovered upon her body, inflicted by her husband, a worthless drunken fellow.

It is said these acts of violence have been occasioned in consequence of the suffering and distress of the thousands thrown out of employment, and become the victims of idleness and intemperance.

ESSEX OYER AND TERMINER, APRIL TERM.

The State } Indicted for Murder.
vs.
James Hamar.

Chief Justice Hornblower, presiding.

The Prisoner was indicted at the present term for the murder of his wife Elizabeth, in February last at Rahway, in this county.

The trial commenced on Friday morning: the prosecution being conducted by John M. White, Attorney Gen., and E. B. D. Ogden, District Attorney, in behalf of the State; and the defence by Amzi Armstrong and John J. Chetwood, Esqs., who were assigned by the Court as Counsel for the Prisoner. On Saturday last about 5 P. M. after the cause had been ably summed up by Counsel on both sides, it was committed to the Jury, under the charge of the Chief Justice.

The Jury after deliberating about one hour, returned into Court with a verdict, that the Prisoner was guilty of Manslaughter and not of Murder. He was sentenced this morning to the State prison for 4 years.

We are informed that in this case, as well as in the case of murder recently tried at the Bergen County Oyer and Terminer, both of the parties were habitually and beastly intemperate.

Shocking.—We learn from a Farmingham, Mass. paper that a young man, named George Fuller, about 19 years of age, employed in a worsted factory in that village was instantly killed on Monday last, in the following manner: He was engaged in mending a belt which passed over a horizontal shaft near the ceiling, when he suddenly became entangled in its folds and was carried over the shaft, at a rate of sixty times in a minute! One of his arms was entirely cut off, below the elbow, and dropped on the floor, both legs were broken, and his head was laid open and shockingly mangled. He was rescued from his awful situation as soon as the machinery could be stopped, but life was entirely extinct.

Suicide.—A distressing case of suicide occurred in Montague on Saturday, week before last. The wife of Mr Asa Orcutt, mother of a family of children, put an end to her existence by hanging. On Saturday last, Asa Orcutt, the husband, was brought to this village to be tried before a magistrate, on two complaints made by citizens of Montague, viz: first, a complaint of unmanly and brutal treatment to his wife prior to her death, and of cruelty to his children before and after that event. Second, a charge of having threatened to burn the buildings of a neighbor who had sheltered the said children, when forced to flee from the treatment of their father. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, ordered that Orcutt find securities in the sum of $2000 for his appearance at the next term of the Common Pleas Court, to be holden in this town, to answer for the first mentioned offence, but did not regard *the second case as sufficiently made out.—Greenfield Herald.*

Londoniana.—The '*Great Metropolis,*' just published by Theo. Foster, is one of the most interesting works imaginable. In reading it we were struck with some of its statistical facts. We subjoin a few in relation to the 'Lower Classes.'

The number of public prostitutes in London are estimated at 80,000, eight thousand of whom die of a premature death every year.

In 14 of the principal gin shops, it is estimated that 240,000 persons are visitors, for one or more glasses of gin, every week.

It is computed that £3,000,000 are annually expended by the lower classes in the single article of gin.

There are not more than one in one hundred of this class who ever read the bible.

There are 800,000 who never attend church.

Nine out of ten of the young operatives are stated to be infidels.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 10.—*Melancholy Accident.*—About 25 miles below the town of Independence, the steamboat Boonville ran aground. The Captain, our fellow citizen, Joseph Bates, in endeavoring to get her off, became entangled in a bight of the hawser and was dragged overboard. Every exertion was made on the part of the crew and passengers to save him, but an hour elapsed before his body could be recovered when life was found to be extinct.

Foot Race.—Mr. James Gaze, a respectable merchant of N. York, undertook for a wager of $500 a side, a few days since, to run 7 miles within the hour, over the Eclipse course. He accomplished the task with ease, having 4 minutes and 27 seconds to spare. We believe he is about to run at Bayou Sara, 8 miles within the hour for $10,000.—*N. Orleans Herald.*

There was a snow storm at St. Louis, on the 3d instant. The Republican says, it has "no parallel on the memory" of the oldest citizens. The snow fell to the depth of seventeen inches.

The corner stone of a building about to be erected by the Third Dutch Church in Albany, was laid with religious ceremonies on Thursday last. The ground was given by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

The Wisconsin Legislature, has chartered a university to be established at Belmont, Iowa county, west of the Mississippi, to be called the Wisconsin University.

Williamstown, Mass. April 14.—The frost is not out of the ground and the snow still clings to stone walls. No ploughing yet.

New Work, by Washington Irving.—Carey, Lea and Blanchard will shortly publish his new work under the title of "The Rocky Mountains; or, Scenes, Incidents, and Adventures in the "Far West," digested from the Journal of Captain B. L. E. Bonneville, of the Army of the United States, and illustrated from various other sources, accompanied by two large maps."

The George Douglass, sailed from Rahway river on the 8th December last, bound to Norfolk, and after taking in a cargo of lumber, left for this place on the 25th. A few days after, she experienced a heavy gale, which drove her from her course. Having been dismasted and jury-masts rigged, which were six times carried away, she was after being in this perilous situation fifty-two days, the crew subsisting alone on cracked corn, and rain water caught from the sails taken up by an English brig bound to Liverpool. The boy could not inform us the Latitude or Longitude, but says, that the Captain of the brig stated that they were eighteen hundred miles from the American coast. Capt. P. on hailing the brig, requested a supply of provisions, but was informed that the brig's crew had been on short allowance for eighteen days, but if he and his men would take their chance on board the brig, both crews should fare alike, and, if Providence so willed it, all starve together. This act of generosity on the part of the English captain is worthy of all praise, and we regret that it is not at present in our power to give his name.

The names of the crew, are Captain James Poland, of Rahway, David Oren Smith, Daniel Oren, of do. John Allen, of Virginia; John Hardwood, of Elizabethtown, and David Stanton, of Egg Harbour.

The lad further informs us, that Capt. Poland left Liverpool four days previous to his (the boys) sailing, and that the others left in different vessels, bound for home.

The George Douglass was owned by Mr. John Crowell, of Rahway Port, and Capt. Cornelius Poland, of Woodbridge. Value of vessel and cargo, between 6 and 7000 dollars; no insurance.
—*Rahway Her.*

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on the 1st of May GRANVILLE TRUMP, an indented Apprentice to the Cabinet Making business, aged 15 years. Said boy is small of his age, of light complexion, light hair, and quite forward in conversation. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, under the penalty of the law.

Any person returning said boy shall receive 6¼ cents and no charges paid. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.
Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.
Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.
Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle, and those having demands to present them, as he wishes to deal no longer on credit.
EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, May 4. 16tf

THE Subscriber would offer for sale his remaining stock of Goods Cheap for Cash.
EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.
May 4. 16tf

A Chance Yet.

THE Subscriber would rent the House and Store that he now occupies, if applied for soon, separate or together. Possession given very soon.
May 4. 16tf E. V. SHOTWELL.

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL, at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.
STELLE RANDOLPH.
May 3d. 1837. 16 tf

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.

Dental Surgery.

DOCTOR DAYTON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he is at the Plainfield House, where he will be happy to render his services to any who may require them.

The Tartar which collects upon the Teeth, impairs their beauty, and causes disease and premature decay, loosening the Teeth and fœtid breath, he removes without pain or injury to the Teeth, and restores them to their original whiteness and beauty.

DECAYING TEETH will be restored to health and effectually prevented from decaying more.

Old Fangs of decayed Teeth extracted with the least possible pain.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, beautiful and durable as natural ones, and upon the most approved plan.

TOOTHACHE instantaneously relieved and effectually cured. All diseases of the Gums and Mouth will receive proper attention, especially that resulting from the use of Mercury; which will be radically cured in a few days.

Individuals who have been so unfortunate as to lose their teeth—who have the Tooth-ache—foul mouths and fœtid breath, or whose teeth are decaying, will do well to call, as examinations and advice will be gratis, and charges always moderate. All operations warranted.
May 3d. 16

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

A School for Young Ladies will be opened in this village, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, under the superintendance of Miss M. H. FOX. It is designed that the instruction shall be thorough in every department. The French Language, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic and General Mathematics will be taught by the subscriber. He will likewise deliver lectures to the pupils on History, Astronomy and Mental Philosophy.
JACOB. T. BERGEN.
Plainfield, April 27, 1837.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. H. & W. HARRIS, at Greenbrook, was dissolved by mutual consent, on Saturday, the [illegible] instant.
ABRAHAM H. HARRIS,
WILLIAM HARRIS.
Warren, April 27, 1837.

THE business of the establishment (Hat Manufacturing) will continue to be prosecuted by A. H. HARRIS, as formerly.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*; inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAILWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FINCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

MR. J. FINCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known, and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "*never-failing Balsams*," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dyspepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living, but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

MR. J. FINCH,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.	
Pot	4 50 a 5 00
Pearl	5 50 a — —
BEESWAX—lb.	
Yellow	— 25 a — 00
White	— 38 a — 40
CANDLES—lb.	
Tallow	— 11 a — 13
Sperm	— 32 a — 33
COAL.	
Liverpool ch.	12 50 a 13 25
Scotch	10 — a 11 —
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —
Schuylkill	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.	
Cuba	— 9 a — 11
Brazil	— 10 a — 11
Porto Rico	— 11 a — 12
Laguira	— 10 a — 12
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 11
Java	— 12 a — 14
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11
FEATHERS—lb.	
Foreign	— 14 a — 25
American	— 50 a — 55
FISH—brl.	
Mackerel, 1.	10 25 a 10 50
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —
FLAX—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12
American	— — a — 11
FRUIT.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45
Smyrna, lb.	— 4 a — 5
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10
HONEY—gal.	
Havana	— 45 a — 50
HAY—100 lbs.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —
HOPS—lb.	
First sort '36	— — a — 10
INDIGO—lb.	
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 25
LIME—cask.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —
Camden	— — a — —
LEATHER—lb.	
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24
MOLASSES—gal.	
Hav & Mat	— — a — 35
Trin'd. Cuba	— 32 a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38
Orleans	— 37 a — 38
NAVAL STORES—brl.	
Tar	2 25 a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 50
OILS—gal.	
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05
Whale	— 45 a — 46
Sperm. sum.	— 90 a — —
Do. winter	1 — a — —
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —
PROVISIONS—brl.	
Beef, mess city	— — a 15 —
Do. country	13 50 a 14 50
Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
Lard	— 14 a — 15
Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
Cheese, Am	— 9 a — 11
RICE—100 lbs.	
1st quality	3 35 a 3 88
SALT—bu.	
Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
St. Ubes	— — a — —
Cadiz	— — a — —
Lisbon	— — a — —
Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
SEEDS.	
Flax, ro. 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Timothy, tc.	14 — a 14 50
Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
SOAP—lb.	
Brown	— 5 a — 7
Castile	— 13 a — 15
SUGARS—lb.	
N. Orl prime	— 6 a — 7
St. Croix	— 8 a — 10
Porto Rico	— 6 a — 8
Havana, wht	— 9 a — 11
Lump	— 14 a — 15
Loaf	— 16 a — 19
TALLOW—lb.	
American	— 10 a — 11
Russian	— — a — —
TEAS—lb.	
Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Y. Hyson	— 26 a — 80
Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Souchong	— 25 a — 50
Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Bohea	— 12 a — [illegible]
TOBACCO—lb.	
Virginia	— 5 a — 8
Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
Ohio	— 9 a — 15
Cuba	— 22 a — 25
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
WOOL—lb.	
Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 60
Do. Merino	— 50 a — 67
Common	— 45 a — 50
Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
CORN EXCHANGE.	
Flour, NY bl.	7 00 a 8 00
Troy	7 — a 8 —
Western	9 — a 9 25
Philadelphia	7 50 a 8 —
Georgetown	— — a 9 50
Howard st.	9 50 a 10 —
Richmond	9 50 a 10 —
Baltimore	7 25 a 7 50
Rye Flour	5 70 a 6 —
Indian Meal	4 00 a 4 25
Wheat, Baltic	1 10 a 1 50
Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Do. N. Car	— — a — —
Rye, N. 56 lb	1 00 a 1 06
Corn, N. bu.	1 a 1 00
Do. South	— — a 95
Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Oats, North	— 65 a — 70

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT

OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn, vs. John T. Cook } In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass, on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Z. RUSSEL, Clerk.
C. BOICE, Attorney.
March 16 9—2m

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.
WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

News for Plainfield.

TO RENT—From the first of April next—a Store house and Dwelling on the corner of Front and William-streets, opposite the subscriber's residence. If not rented together soon, the dwelling or store will be let separate. For particulars enquire of

JOEL DUNN, Jr.
Plainfield, March 4, 1836. 8

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.
Jan. 12. 1837. 1 tf

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Descriptive and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.
New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker, (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (25 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain beside all the matter of the folio except standing advertisement, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed until the expiration of the year. Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Book and Job Printing.

HAVING effected the necessary arrangements, and been especially fortunate in securing first rate workmen, and having obtained a full assortment of

Fashionable Fancy and Plain Type,

the subscriber desires to inform all persons who may be disposed to employ him in this line, that he is now prepared to execute Printing in all its various branches, with promptness, and in a style of taste and neatness that shall not be exceeded by any at similar prices.

BOOK PRINTING.

It being intended to make Book Printing, an essential part of the business of the Office, particular attention will be paid to it, and it is believed,

The Work will be done as well as in New-York, and at moderate Prices.

The Translations from the French, extracts from which have been published in this paper, is in press at this office; and other works are confidently expected from the city and elsewhere.

JOBS,

Such as **Hand-Bills, Circulars, Checks, Bonds, Blank Deeds,** and all the varieties of **Legal Blanks, Business and Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c.** done in the best manner, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union," by

J. OVERACRE.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

FOUR TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR lots in this Village for sale.—Terms, one half cash, and the remainder [illegible] bond and mortgage, if required.

For further information, enquire of

JOHN WILSON, Esq.
Plainfield, March 15, 1837. 9

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 9, 1837. 7

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.
PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

Flax.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ALL Farmers having Flax, will be good enough to keep it on hand until the 1st of April next, as the N. Jersey Flax and Hemp Manufacturing Co. at Elizabethtown, have had one of their buildings blown down, and no room to store any more, will be under the necessity of not receiving any more until that time.

N. B.—Papers having the old advertisement of the Company, will please leave it out, and insert this until the 1st of April next.

E. CORIELL, Agent for the Company.
December 2, 1833. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

Association

FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.

WHEREAS recently many petty thefts and depredations on the property of persons in Scotch Plains and its vicinity are almost nightly committed, and the thieves who are thus plundering us escape detection, or if detected, are not punished as they justly deserve—Now therefore, in order more effectually to protect our property, and punish the guilty, we whose names are hereto annexed agree to unite together for that purpose, and adopt as the bond of union a suitable Constitution.

At a meeting held at Scotch Plains, on Monday evening, 27th March, 1837, of the inhabitants of the village and its vicinity, the above preamble and a corresponding Constitution were adopted; and the following officers appointed to carry it into effect.

RECOMPENSE STANSBURY, President.
DANIEL SHOTWELL, Vice President.
ALEXANDER WILSON, Secretary.
HENRY HETFIELD, Treasurer.
DENNIS COLES, Assessor.
JONATHAN OSBORN, Collector.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.
THOMAS J. BARR,
WM. P. SHOTWELL, } *Committee of Accounts.*

The Society was then divided into seven Districts, and the following named persons were appointed as Captains—William Darby, Corra O. Meeker, Daniel Shotwell, George Brown, James Lyon, Westly Roll, Ezra Miller.

Published by order of the Meeting.

ALEX. WILSON, *Secretary.*

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills in Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.
PLAINFIELD, Jan. 3, 1837.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, nearly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order. MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same on or before the 1st of April next.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

Locust Trees.

FOR sale by the subscriber, about ten thousand Locust Trees, from 4 to 8 feet high, very valuable to fill up vacancies where there is a young growth of wood, or to set out on from five to ten acres of rough, broken and mountain land, where they can be fenced by themselves. Locust timber will soon be very valuable for fencing, for Rail Roads, and for many other purposes; and any five or ten persons joining and taking the lot, shall have them a great bargain. For further particulars enquire of the Editor, or of

ROBERT LEE.
Leesville, March 30. 11

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, banisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.
Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by
1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Milk! Milk!!

ON or about the First of April the subscriber intends to supply this place with MILK.

JOHN EDGAR.
Plainfield, March 8, 1837. 8

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFILD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
84 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.
Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only.) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.
PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837 1 tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Tanner. Good wages and steady employment will be given. None but those of sober habits need apply.

3 ISAAC TITSWORTH.

THE YANKEE GIRL.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

She sings at her wheel, at that low cottage door—
Which the long evening shadow is stretching before,
With a music as sweet as the music which seems
Breathed softly and faint in the ear of our dreams!

How brilliant and mirthful the light of her eye,
Like a star glancing out from the blue of the sky!
And lightly and freely her dark tresses play
O'er a brow and a bosom as lovely as they!

Who comes in his pride to that low cottage door?
The haughty and rich to the humble and poor?
'Tis the great southern planter—the master who waves
His whip of dominion o'er hundreds of slaves.

'Nay, Ellen—for shame!—let those yankee fools spin,
Who would pass for our slaves with a change of the skin—
Let them toil as they will at the loom or the wheel,
Too stupid for shame, and too vulgar to feel!

But thou art too lovely and precious a gem,
To be bound by their burdens and sullied by them—
For shame, Ellen, shame—cast thy bondage aside,
And away to the south, my blessing and pride.

Oh, come where no winter thy footsteps can wrong,
But where flowers are blossoming all the year long,
Where the palmetto's shadow is over my home,
And the lemon and orange wave white in their bloom!

Oh come to my home, where my servants shall all
Depart at thy bidding and come at thy call—
They shall heed thee as mistress, with trembling and awe,
And each wish of thy heart shall be felt as a law.'

Oh, could ye have seen her—that pride of our girls
Arise and cast back the dark wealth of her curls,
With a scorn in her eye which the gazer could feel,
And a glance like the sunset that flashes on steel.

'Go back, haughty Southron!—thy treasures of gold
Are dim with the blood of the hearts thou hast sold—
Thy home may be lovely, but round it I hear
the crack of the whip and the footsteps of fear!

And the sky of thy South may be brighter than ours,
And greener thy landscapes, and fairer thy flowers;
But, dearer the blast, round our mountains which raves,
Than the sweet summer zephyr which breathes over slaves.

Full low at thy bidding thy negroes may kneel,
With the iron of bondage on spirit and heel;
Yet know that the yankee girl sooner would be
In *fetters* with *them*, than in freedom with *thee!*'

From the United States Gazette.

Beautiful exceedingly!—an estimate in which we think every lover of true poetry will cordially agree.

"Aye present every where."

I am a wanderer o'er the seas,
And a dweller on the shore,
My voice is heard in the balmy breeze,
In the midst of the tempest's roar.

I fly with the eagle through the air,
I walk on the earth with men,
I sleep with the lioness in her lair,
With the tiger in his den.

My tones are in the running brooks,
My breath in the perfumed spring,
Through the eyes of the dove my spirit looks,
In the nightingale's voice I sing.

My altar burns in the mother's breast,
With a pure unsullied flame,
And spurned by hate, or by love caressed,
Eternally the same.

The lightning of heaven I flash within,
The soul that bends to prayer,
And melt the adamant of sin
Like snow in the summer air.

And when the moon is in the sky,
And the dew upon the grass,
And gentle sounds are floating by
As the evening's shadows pass.

I whisper a tale of passionate love
In the maiden's devoted ear,
Till she starts away like an untamed dove,
As if afraid to hear.

My name is LOVE, and Heaven's my home,
In the firmament afar,
Yet my spirit to earth will sometimes come,
In the light of a lovely star.

To dwell in the laugh of innocent mirth,
In the purity of a kiss,
The redeeming spirit of all the earth,
And the almoner of bliss. J. L. R.

MEMEMTO—*From Camoens.*

My son, be this thy simple plan;
Serve God, and love thy brother man;
Forget not in temptation's hour,
That sin lends sorrow double power;
Count life a stage upon thy way,
And follow conscience, come what may;
Alike with heaven and earth sincere,
With hand and brow and bosom clear,
"Fear God, and know no other fear."

Moral and Scientific.

From the Newark Sentinel.

THE MECHANIC'S PLEASURES.

No. 2.

George Brown is a shoemaker in this village. He grew up from a pale apprentice, into a still paler journeyman, with little prospect of long life. After being several times very low with coughs, he was supposed to have fallen into a consumption; and when I came to enquire into the case, I found that the physician had ordered him to seek a southern climate. It was not until the spring of 1835, when Brown returned from New Orleans, florid and robust, that I discovered what it was that had impaired his health. The fact was that he had become a great reader, and had most imprudently sat up a third part of his nights, studying such books as he could beg, borrow or buy.

Those who have acquired no taste for learning will not believe me when I say that there is scarcely a passion felt by man which is more powerful than the *thirst for knowledge*. It has slain its thousands; and it came near slaying George Brown. Why do I mention this? Certainly not to lead any promising apprentice into the like snare; but simply to show—that those mistake egregiously who think there is no pleasure in reading and study.

George Brown loved knowledge as much as ever, on his return from a residence of two years in the South: but he had learned wisdom from experience. I have a little collection of good books, and by frequent lending, I had gained George's confidence. He let me into his plans. He now works with a thriving boot-maker, and is said to be one of his best hands; and he is as different from his fellows in the shop, as young Ben Franklin was from his fellow printers. Wherein are they unlike? Not in mere labour, for George's hammer, awl, and lapstone are plied as briskly as theirs; the difference is all out of shop. While they are careering thro' the streets, arm in arm, puffing tobacco-smoke, smiting the pavement with their cudgels; or even worse hanging about tavern-doors, or playing at "all fours" with a greasy pack, or doing overwork in the nine-pin alley, George Brown is dividing his spare time between two things, *reading* and *recreation*.

In summer, he takes a good long walk, or he strays along the river bank, or he joins a party of quiet friends, until he feels the toils of the day to be half forgotten. Then after a thorough cold bath, which he learned in the South to be worth more than a whole medicine-chest, he sits down to his books. True he never gets more than an hour a day for reading, and often not ten minutes: but what of that? does not the jeweller, says he "save the smallest filings of his gold?" *Time is gold.* Every little helps. Constant dropping wears away rocks. Take care of the minutes; the hours will take care of themselves. "Never throw away an instant." These are maxims which he has laid up for life. And the young man who acts on these will never fail to be a scholar.

George Brown is as happy as the day is long. Being the best reader in the shop, he is by common consent, permitted to read aloud from the newspaper and the Penny Magazine. The boys will laugh at him for a book-worm, and a parson, and so forth; but George smiles knowingly and says "Let them laugh that win!" While he labours with his hands, he is often turning over in his mind what he has read the night before. Some of his evenings are spent in taking lessons from an accomplished gentleman who instructs a class of young men; and others in hearing philosophical lectures at a neighboring Lyceum.

He has not a novel or play-book on his shelves. These he calls the *champaign* of reading; pleasant to take, but leaving you uneasy. He is fond of history and travels: and books are now so cheap that he has more than fifty volumes. He shewed me Plutarch's Lives; Josephus; Ramsey's United States; McIntosh's England; Edward's Lives of Self Taught men; The Library of Entertaining Knowledge; the Rambler; the Spectator; Milton; Thompson; Cowper; and Wordsworth; The Comprehensive Commentary, and others of which I do not remember the titles.

Here is another of the Mechanic's pleasures. And I am sure all whoever tried it, will agree that it is the best of the three. It lies invitingly open to every young man who is willing to enjoy it. These fruits hang near the ground: if the tree is hard to climb, it is only until you have reached the first boughs. Young mechanics! take a friend's advice, and TRY.

CHARLES QUILL.

MARRIAGE.—Marriage is to a woman at once the happiest and saddest event in her life; it is the promise of future bliss, raised on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her occupations, her amusements, every thing on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided, the sister to whom she has dared to impart every embryo of thought and feeling, the brother who has played with her, by turns the counsellor and the counselled; and the younger children, to whom she has hitherto been the mother and the playmate, all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke; every former tie is loosened, the spring of every hope and action is to be changed; and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden path before her. Buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipation of the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hope—who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyment, and the watchful protection at home—who can, coward-like, break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired. Woe to him who has too early withdrawn the tender plant from the props and stays of moral discipline in which she has been nurtured, and yet makes no effort to supply their place; for oh him be the responsibility of her errors—on him who has first taught her by his example to grow careless of her duty, and then exposed her with a weakened spirit, and unsatisfied heart, to the wide storms and the wily temptations of the world.

THE GREAT WEST.—The territory is eight thousand miles in circumference, extending from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes of the north; and it is the largest territory and the most beneficent in climate, and soil, and mineral wealth, and commercial facilities, ever prepared for the habitation of man, and qualified to sustain in prosperity and happiness the densest population on the globe. By twenty four miles of steamboat navigation, and canals and railroads, a market is brought near to every man, the whole is brought into near neighborhood.

When I first entered the west its vastness overpowered me with the impression of its uncontrollable greatness, in which all human efforts must be lost. But when I perceived the active intercourse between the great cities, like the rapid circulation of a giant's blood; and hear merchants speak of just stepping up to Pittsburg—only six hundred miles—and back in a few days; and others just from New Orleans, or St. Louis, or the Far West, and others going thither, heard my ministerial brethren negotiating exchanges in the near neighbourhood—only one hundred miles up or down the river—and going and returning on Saturday and Monday, and without trespassing on the Sabbath;—then did I perceive how God, who seeth from the beginning, had prepared the West to be mighty and still [illegible].—*Dr. Beecher.*

ROCK OF CALVARY.—In Fleming's Christology, it is stated that a Deist visiting the sacred places of Palestine, was shown the clefts of Mount Calvary. Examining them narrowly and critically, he turned in amazement to his fellow travellers, and said, "I have long been a student of nature, and I am sure these clefts and rents in this rock were never made by nature ordinary or earthquake; for by such a concussion the rocks must have split according to the veins, and where it was weakest in the adhesion of parts: for this," said he, "I have observed to have been done in other rocks when separated or broken after an earthquake; and reason tells me it must always be so. But it is quite otherwise here; for the rock is split athwart and across the veins in a most strange and preternatural manner; and therefore, I thank God that I came hither to see the standing monument of a miraculous power by which God gives evidence, to this day, of the divinity of Christ."

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 yl

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. Waters,
James Leonard,
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,

Timothy Ross,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpoel,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Bullman,
Ira Dunn,
Daniel Ceve,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lauferrette,
J. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 29

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

The Juvenile Lyceum.

Organized March 12, 1836.

The prosperity of the Society has encouraged its friends to make the exercises as useful and interesting as possible, and that others may participate with them in the instruction they receive, it has been determined to publish this sheet as the organ of the Lyceum.

The instructive parts of the exercises of each meeting, are embraced in the number published the following day.

Children, especially those of New-Brunswick, are respectfully invited to write essays upon interesting and useful subjects, and send them in for publication.

This is the first experiment of the kind in the world. Shall it succeed?

Published every Saturday, at the office of *The Times*.

TERMS.—Fifty cents a year, in advance, or one cent a number, when delivered.

Lyceums and individuals that have duplicates of minerals, drawings, and other interesting objects, [subjects?] are invited to exchange with the Society.

Persons remitting $4 free of expense will be furnished with 10 copies of the Lyceum for one year, and in the same proportion for any greater sum.

All communications must be post paid, and addressed to the Juvenile Lyceum.

As two copies are printed on one sheet, the postage is but half the usual rates.

Subscriptions received at 190 Greenwich-street, New-York.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefited by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,
Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, [illegible]

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 25th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 60 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m

JACKSON POUND.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1837. NUMBER 17.

The Plainfield Union

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. OVERACRE, Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to JOB PRINTING.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enerdy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day *for* nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FINCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

MR. J. FINCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Marden, of this city.

New-York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Bonuses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

MR. J. FINCH,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT
OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs.
John T. Cook
} In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass, on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Z. ROSSEL, Clerk.

C. BOICE, Attorney.
March 16 9—2m

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general: that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale; a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper, for sale here.

The New-York Mirror:
A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-lettres, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post-paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, five minutes before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

Moral and Scientific.

From the Sentinel of Freedom.

GREEN FIELDS.—When Mistress Quickly says of Falstaff's last hours, that he "babbled of *green fields*," she utters great philosophy, as judging that the moribund knight had spiritually wandered into a prelibation of Elysium. Nevertheless, as I hold both Sir John and his hostess to be little better than heretics, I will not quote either of them on a grave point in theology, but will myself babble somewhat on the lesser subject. Not long since, in this spring-tide, I was cast into the company of five persons in a stage coach. Our way was through merry Jersey, which—be it known to Market street cits—is not all sand, but pleasantly diversified with mountain, mead and valley. Pleasant people they were, being all most staid and decorous in their behavior; and not without sense and information. Yet I could not but observe, that while I was ready to leap up for joy at the tokens of returning vegetation, these my good companions looked on the meadows which we passed with utter deadness. I therefore yielded myself to the gentle fascination, and smiled inwardly, with a sympathetic gladness, at the green promise of the year.

No portions of the season please me more than the earliest spring; when modest Nature sets forth sparingly her patches of herbage by the edge of water-brooks, and on the sunny side of warm hills. Whole pastures, it may be, show but here and there, a touch of the reviving finger, but I joyfully accept these as an earnest. Methinks the green is now greener than at any other time, more unsuspected and virginal. There, where the scanty rill steals through a little valley, and indolently rests along the level spaces, the grass has sprung up rankly: even the whole meadow is gay, this favored place is like a dimple in the smile.

These are innocent pleasures, though in the world's esteem they savor of inaction. It might do many a panting money-maker good to leave town a few minutes of the day, if it were only to take breath, and submit to the tedium of thought, after the hurry and dust of business. The verdure was made thus beautiful to woo us away from our stifling cares. While the eye drinks in the most healing and grateful hue of the seven, entrance is made for 'the soft green of the soul.'

Say not, ye wise scramblers after gold, which ye cannot keep—say not this is idle sentimentalism. The bee that sucks refreshment from the flower-bell is as well employed as the beetle that grubs at its root. Nature has a moral. All her graceful changes have their mysteries. The good and virtuous man reads a lesson in the emerald globules of the humble blue-bell which he plucks in his parterre. He cannot sell it for money, but he values it more. All the walks of such a man are fruitful. We of the poorer sort, who have no farms, stocks, merchandize, or expectations, have a patrimony in the green fields, and love them, and revel in them none the less, because they are possessed by others.

> This our life, exempt from public haunt
> Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

Take a friendly hint; close your leger: lock up your desk; and for an hour forget the whole dialect of Change. Take your stick, and walk leisurely up one green bank of the river and down the other. And if you do not find something to refresh your wasted spirit, in the undulations of the pure stream, the green margin of early herbage, and the budding of a thousand trees which avarice and Vandalism have still spared along the banks, you may safely conclude that you have already done violence to some of the purest susceptibilities of your nature. Hasten then, lest the spring should have bestowed her choicest gems, before you are aware.

OAK STICK.

CORN.—*Planting and Manuring.*—Our friends will find below an account of a large crop of corn raised by Mr. Semmes, of Maryland, the past season. The whole process pursued in the improvement of his land is not detailed, but we are led to understand, that the great product is in a considerable degree to be ascribed to the use of a mixture of plaster and leached ashes. Having ascertained the beneficial effects of this manure by repeated experiments, we feel ourselves well warranted in recommending the use of it to such of our readers as can procure it. Let leached ashes and plaster be mixed, in the proportion of two bushels of ashes to one of plaster, and let a small handful of the mixture be dropped in each hill of corn, either before or after the corn is dropped, and covered with it, and the effect will be surprising, especially if a few rows are left in the field to which the manure is not applied, the difference will be visible and great throughout the season, and we doubt whether this mode of manuring corn in the hill, is not the cheapest, in proportion to the profit, of any which can be applied. We beg our readers to make the experiment, and satisfy themselves. We have found unleached ashes equally good, when mixed with plaster in the same proportion. We have also found a similar application of slacked lime to each hill, highly advantageous, and would therefore recommend it, especially to those who cannot procure the plaster.—The following is the account referred to.—*Farm. Cabinet.*

Extract from a Journal of a Gentleman who travelled for Agricultural information.

Nov. 1st, 1834.—Visited Mr. John Semmes of St. Mary's county, Maryland, who informs us that his great crop of corn averaged upwards of twenty-five barrels the acre. Respectable judges of the county were appointed to ascertain the quantity of corn, and after having accurately surveyed one acre, the corn was gathered and measured. The farm is uncommonly hilly.

Process.—He prepares his ground by clover, the ground laid off from five by two and a half to three feet. The corn then dropped, three grains in the check, followed by persons who drop on the corn, or even if they are in advance of the corn-droppers, a handful of two-thirds slacked ashes, and one-third plaster, mixed before it is dropped. Should the corn not come up regularly, he drops one or two seeds more, as may be necessary. He gathers his seed corn from the field before gathering the crop, so as to have a choice of ears. He ploughs four inches deep.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

A WORD OR TWO ON TEETH.—The root of each tooth is perforated longitudinally by a small canal, through which the blood-vessels and nerve are admitted to its central parts. From these blood-vessels the tooth derives its nourishment when growing; but they afterwards almost entirely disappear. From the nerve it derives that sensibility which makes us instantly aware of the contact of bodies either too hot or too cold with the teeth; and which, when the nerve is diseased, gives rise to the racking pain of toothache.

So effectually is life maintained in the teeth by this provision of vessels and nerves, that a tooth newly extracted from the socket of a young animal, and implanted in the fleshy comb of a cock, has been found to adhere and retain its vitality; and in like manner, if, in early life, a tooth extracted by accident be immediately replaced in its socket, it will generally adhere and live.

The visible part, or crown of the tooth is covered with a very hard, white, ivory looking substance, called *enamel*, which serves to prevent it from being worn down by friction, and into which neither blood-vessels nor nerves have been observed to penetrate. Owing to this structure, the tooth can be safely exposed without sustaining damage—a privilege on which most persons will be disposed to place a higher value after having experienced the pains consequent upon injury of the nerve from a portion of the enamel being broken off.

It is a curious fact, that the infant is born with the rudiment of both sets of teeth in the jaw at the same time, although neither makes its appearance till long after birth. The permanent teeth lie in a line under the milk teeth, and it is from their growth, causing the gradual absorption of the roots of the first teeth that the latter no longer retain their hold of the jaw, but drop out as soon as the others are ready to protrude.

RICH MEN'S WAGES.—Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The other began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness he must enjoy; and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friends," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question. Would you be willing to take my property, and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?"—"No! indeed." "Well, that is all I get."

FRIENDSHIP.—People may say what they please about a similarity of opinions being necessary to friendship, a similarity of habits is much more so. It is the man you dine, breakfast and lodge with, ride or play with, that is your friend—not the man who likes Virgil as well as you do, and agrees with you in an admiration of Handel.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duty—maintains good order—who manifests an interest in the general welfare of society—whose deportment is upright and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread.

THE MORALITY OF THE GOSPEL.

Futile is the charge which some allege, that the gospel is silent on the subject of patriotism. All, however, that can be really meant by such an objection is, that it says nothing of a tendency to fortify and build up a nation in its selfishness; that it confers not on one state a right to forge fetters for another; that it kindles no brand to ignite those popular passions which nature has already made sufficiently inflammable, and to which a vicious education has added the dangerous tendency of spontaneous combustion. But, as far as consistent with his ultimate and unearthly aim of establishing the universal kingdom of God, our Lord has prescribed every general rule on which the welfare of our country depends; and it would be easy to show, that no evil could possibly befall a state, either in its internal or external relations, which had not arisen from the infraction of one or other of his divine laws.

Besides, it should be distinctly remembered, that *love of country* is a phrase of very uncertain value; that the period may come when it will fall into comparative disuse, since it depends even for existence on the continuance of the present condition of the world. Only let the great society of nations harmonise and blend—only let knowledge go forth in its might, as it is promising to do, and throw down the barriers of conventional prejudice, and patriotism will enlarge and lose itself in philanthropy. This is a fact which is beginning to force itself on the conviction of the most reluctant.

Even science cannot touch on this theme, without becoming loud and prophetic. It refuses to entertain any project less than the amelioration of the species. It undertakes to teach mankind that every true interest must be universal; that good is indivisible, so that to be enjoyed in perfection by one it must be conferred upon all. But what science *says*, the gospel will do. In prosecuting the march which has commenced, it consults the map of the world. As the sun of righteousness ascends in the firmament, our moral horizon enlarges; those whom we have seen by the [illegible] light of ignorance disfigured into phantoms which it was thought merit to have [illegible], are shown to be men whom it is pleasure to love, and thus all kindreds, people, and tongues, are drawn into the close relationship of a family compact, preparatory to their final assembly in heaven.

But, while the gospel aims at universal benevolence, it does not overleap any of the inner and smaller circles of duty: and, as one of these, it takes up, directs, and sanctifies the love of country.

In the conduct of our blessed Lord, we behold a holy patriotism personified, the love of country embodied. Where did patriotism ever exhibit a nobler burst of sorrow than on Mount Olivet, when "he beheld the city, and wept over it, and said, O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thee, as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, but ye would not?" Whose patriotism ever endured what his did? He had but twelve offices to bestow; but then they were the highest offices out of heaven, and these he bestowed on twelve of his countrymen. He had but one gift to impart; but, Oh! it comprehends every other—the gift of eternal life; and this he directed to be offered to his country *first*, "beginning at Jerusalem."—*Great Teacher.*

Repining at Disappointments.—How true is it that uneasiness and disappointment are in some measure inseparably connected with every condition in life.

Were it in the power of those who attach themselves to the pursuits of earth, and who drink alone of her failing streams, to render themselves satisfied and happy; then those might have some title to complain who are placed upon worse terms in the service of God. But this is very far from being the case. If we inquire into the condition of the high and the low, of the gay and the serious, of the slothful and the diligent; all will be found engaged in removing some distress or supplying some want. And why repine: since there is no one content, no matter what his circumstances, and since there is every where a void. It surely cannot render our condition any more prosperous or comfortable; it cannot insure the success of any scheme.

It is the doom of man that his sky should never be free from all clouds; it is fit that it should be thus, were it otherwise, he would be too apt to conform himself to the things of time and sense. And when reposing on flowery beds of ease; when balmy odors float around, and music is on every gale, it is natural he should become enamored with his condition, and should when dreaming of felicity, and pleasing himself with vain amusements of his fancy or his senses, forget to be on the watch; forget that the master of the house cometh suddenly and unexpectedly. Here we may see the wise regulation of Providence in thus mixing a sorrow with every draught of pleasure, in thus tinging all earthly comforts with vanity. It teaches us that this is not our home, and that here is not our rest.

If we look abroad on the face of nature or upon the monuments of art, we discern alteration and vicissitude stamped upon them; we see the fashion of this world passing away. Let not its silent admonition be slighted; may it lead us who are wont to complain of our disappointments, to realize the important truth, that here we are subject to change, that our best and fairest schemes are open to destruction. It is the light of heaven only, that will remove all clouds and darkness from our sky; it is at best but twilight while we are in this world, there it will be perfect and eternal day. Here though uneasiness and uncertainty imbitter our delights, there they shall not disturb, and knowing that these things that trouble, are but for a moment, should forever silence our repinings.

It is indeed criminal to be uneasy and impatient under the dispensations of Providence, to manifest a disposedness to murmur when some earthly scheme is frustrated. Let the punishments which Israelitish murmurings and complaints drew upon them, teach us how displeasing it is to God, when he sees his bounties undervalued, and his all-wise dispensations murmured at. May all bear in mind that it is their duty to be content with their lot.—*Pittsburgh Christian Her.*

Suspicion.—People who live much alone, and seldom come in contact with their fellow creatures *are very apt to imagine* that the world is arrayed against them. Solitude is a great nurser of self-esteem.

Men who seldom measure themselves by others imagine that they are immeasurable in their existence. If they walk through the streets they fancy that the eyes of others are on them for evil, when the busy inhabitants have fish of their own to fry, and are too much engaged with their own affairs to think of others. It is not that solitary people are more malignant or gloomy than other men by nature, but the mind requires that kind of exercise which results from a collision with other minds; and without such exercise the healthful tone of its operations is not preserved. We do not pretend to trace out the cause of these things. Sufficient for us is it to know that it is so—that society is good for man, and that seclusion from it is the parent of dark suspicion. Many of the uncharitable opinions which are formed with respect to human nature, result from an ignorance of mankind as they really are.

Newspapers.—The *Hon. Judge Longstreet* says, "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, and amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty-two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and compositions at least. The reason is plain: they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else."

Cure for Drunkenness.—A man in Maryland notoriously addicted to this vice, hearing an uproar in his kitchen one evening, had the curiosity to step without noise to the door to hear what was the matter, when he beheld his servants indulging in the most unbounded roars of laughter at a couple of his negro boys, who were mimicking himself in his drunken fits; showing how he reeled and staggered; how he looked and nodded; and hiccuped, and tumbled. The picture which these children of nature drew of him, and which filled the rest with so much merriment, struck him so forcibly, that he became a perfectly sober man, to the unspeakable joy of his wife children.

Winter, which strips the leaves from around us makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed: so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospect of the eternity *before us.*

The noblest spirits are those which turn to heaven not in the hour of sorrow, but in the hour of joy; like the lark, they wait for the clouds to disperse, to soar up into their native element.

Dancing.—"I am an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurdis, "but I had once my dancing days as you have now; yet I never could find that I could learn half so much of a woman's character by dancing with her as by conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behavior at the table, at the fireside, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her."

A Woman may be of great assistance to her husband, in business, by wearing a cheerful countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a constant scowl upon her brow.

A pleasant, cheerful Wife is as a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who are appointed to torture lost spirits.—*Boston Pearl.*

Sunday Shaving.—In a Dundee shaving case *the magistrates declared the apprentice was bound* to shave his master's customers on Sundays. The Lord Ordinary, in the court of sessions, reversed this judgment, finding that the apprentice was not bound to shave on the Lord's day. In January the Court of sessions reversed the lord Ordinary's interlocutor, and ordained the unfortunate apprentice to shave again on Sundays. And, to end the buffeting about the apprentice, last week the house of Lords declared his services cannot be called on to shave the people of Scotland on a Sunday. *Glasgow paper.*

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1837.

We invite general attention to the two remaining lectures of Dr. Dayton, on Phrenology. A happy combination of pleasure and instruction has been enjoyed by full houses thus far, and what remains, we expect will be still more interesting.

Erratum.—The article in our last, entitled "New Era in Mechanical Power," was taken from the *N. Y. New Era*, and should have been credited accordingly.

Prices of Printing.—Whether the compensation of printers should be increased or diminished, is perhaps in these unsettled times, rather difficult to determine. But so long as it is true, that common laborers, such as hod carriers, canal diggers, boatmen, &c. can earn more money with the same amount of labor, than printers, and newspapers cannot be *printed in the country* unless the work be almost wholly done by apprentices, or, as is sometimes the case, the editor by incredible efforts contrives to get along almost alone,—we shall, while such are the facts, await the decision of our brother *typos* at Trenton, pledging our adherence to such rates of charge as may be proposed by them, and adopted by our neighbors.

We had almost resolved to make some slight change in our terms, but on reflection conclude to wait till we hear from head-quarters.

☞ *We insert the following from a conviction* that there is abundant occasion for a better understanding of the principles which should govern the relation of master and apprentice.

Parents and guardians after choosing the trade a lad is to follow, with the most careful reference to his mental and physical constitution and habits, should remember that a master mechanic, and a good man, (and no other should be intrusted with the training of youth,) cannot suffer this relation to be lightly esteemed, without serious injury to society, by encouraging a spirit of licentious insubordination, and a manifest deterioration of skill and efficiency, on the part of young mechanics:

What constitutes an Apprentice?—There has been a decision by the Common Pleas Court of New Hampshire, which places the relation of master and apprentice, in a plain, light and it may be worth the attention of parents and guardians. The action was brought by Samuel H. Dockum against Jesse Robinson, *for harboring Ezra Robinson*, the plaintiff's apprentice, (and defendant's son,) who had left the plaintiff before the expiration of his apprenticeship. The defence was that there was no apprenticeship in law, because there was no writing or indentures of apprenticeship—that by the contract either party might put an end to the engagement when dissatisfied, and that *the boy, at the time* the defendant was said to have "harbored" him, was merely at home upon a visit of three weeks duration. The Court charged the jury, that the boy might be an apprentice without indentures, and that the defendant was liable for harboring him, while at any other place where he afterwards worked with his father's consent. The decision of the Court therefore is, that the apprentice is under the direction and control of the master, whether bound by written indenture or not, and that no parent or guardian can interfere to the injury of the master either by taking the apprentice home, or placing him under a new master, without rendering himself liable for damages. If any other person employs an apprentice without consent from the master, he is not only liable for damages, but for the earnings of the apprentice for the time of his employment.

With great pleasure we insert the following article, which we extract from the Journal of the American Institute. We hope our own artizans will be able, ere long, to manufacture all our cutlery and hard ware, for which we are now almost entirely indebted to England: and which is yearly abstracting so much of our available capital:—

AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS.

We respect any one who has invented a useful improvement, and introduced it into our country. Mr. Samuel Albertson, now of Hyde Park, *Dutchess County, informs us that he first com*menced in this city the business of making cast-steel edges on iron, viz., cooper's, carpenter's, and mechanic's tools, as well as machine tools. He has a constant demand for this work—cannot supply the orders. His regular prices are three times those of imported tools, on account of their superior quality.

He informs us, he has received repeated orders from Sheffield, and other parts of England, for his work, as specimens, and Englishmen acknowledge them superior to their own workmanship.

News of the Day.

Money Market.—The past week has been one of horrors in this devoted city. We cannot bear to dwell on it. Crash after crash of the staunchest houses in our city has astonished our community in rapid succession, until nothing that is to come can astonish us further. On Monday, the great silk house of Arthur Tappan & Co, went by the board—liabilities $1,100,000. It *exhibits assets to the amount of $1,600,000.* On Tuesday, the heaviest brokerage establishment remaining in Wall-street,—that of R. L. Nevins & Co.—stopped payment, owing millions. From that time all has been one wild chaos of ruin, and nobody attempts to keep an account of the failures. Stocks are down lower, lower, and can hardly be sold at any price. Of course, every thing else is down. Grain and flour hold up better than any thing else, but flour has fallen more than a dollar this week.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Fleming, for many years president of the Mechanics' Bank, was found dead in his bed. He had been involved in the failure of Nevins & Co. and it seems he had allowed them to overdraw largely. Both the President and Cashier had in consequence been requested to resign, and Jacob Lorillard was chosen President. Mr. Fleming has left a large family.

In consequence of this tragic event, a run was made upon the bank which continued throughout the day; but it was ascertained to be perfectly *solvent.—New Yorker.*

'Watchman, What of the Night?'—Dark, very dark indeed. Our pained vision cannot discover a ray of light save in the illimitable distance. We look forward to a year of disaster. But those who are better acquainted with the signs of the times say not so. They say the storm will spend its first fury and exhaust itself here in a month. It must next burst upon England—where it has doubtless been felt ere this—and there as here it will sweep nearly every thing before it. They assert that the joint stock banks must fall, as well as the merchants and manufacturers, and the Bank of England suspend specie payment. Then it will react slightly upon this country, and pass off, and all be quiet again by September. *We* do not see all this, but those better acquainted with commerce and finance do, and we fervently hope that they may prove the truer prophets, so far as concerns the duration of the storm.

What is to be done? Here there is no difference of opinion. Let every man meet his engagements to the last dollar, *so far as he can pos*sibly command the means of so doing, at whatever sacrifice. Honor imperatively requires it—justice and true policy demand it. We say, let every man pay his small debts at all hazards., and his large ones as far as possible: and let each help his neighbor as far as possible—bear and forbear—and contract his business no farther than is *absolutely* necessary. Above all, retrench every item of useless expenditure, and redouble industry. Every one must work, no matter how prices and wages fall; and if he cannot get employment at one business, he must try another. Courage! the crisis cannot last for ever.—*New-Yorker.*

Most Horrible.—We derived from a respectable traveller the particulars of one of the most atrocious and horrible occurrences that ever disgraced the annals of human life, civilized or savage. A feeble bodied man, whose name we did not learn, settled a few years ago on the Mississippi, a short distance below Randolph, on the Tennessee side. He succeeded in amassing property to the value of about $14,000, and like most of the settlers, made a business of selling wood to the boats. This he sold at $2 50 a cord, while his neighbors asked $3. One of them came to remonstrate against his under-selling, and had a fight with his brother-in-law, Clark, in which he was beaten. He then went and obtained legal *process against Clark, and returned with* a deputy sheriff, attended with a posse of desperate villains. When they arrived at Clark's house, he was seated amongst his children, and they instantly fired on him, wounding two children, and putting two or three balls through his body. Clark ran, was overtaken and knocked down: in the midst of his cries for mercy, one of the villains fired a pistol in his mouth, killing him instantly. They then required the settler to sell his property to them and leave the country. He fearing that they would otherwise take his life, sold them his valuable property for $300, and departed with his family. The sheriff was one of the purchasers. —*Louisville Jour.*

Michigan.—There are 21 newspapers now published in this new state, 18 weekly, two semi-weekly, and one daily. The three last are published in Detroit.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Officer A. M. C. Smith yesterday arrested three persons at a respectable boarding house in Courtlandt street, with between 2 and 300,000 dollars of counterfeit notes of the Ottawa Bank, Montreal, of which 200,000 dollars were signed, and the gentlemen were taken in the act of signing the remainder. The plates were handsomely executed—the signatures good—the deception likely to take. We have seen a $5 note that had been passed away.

On the 27th ult. obstructions were found in several places upon the Rail Road between New Brunswick and Rahway; and on the same day two blacks, a man and boy were taken up on suspipion, and are now in jail on their confession of guilt. The man says the boy did it against his remonstrances; and the boy says he did it to see the cars jump!

The news from Mississippi is of the most disheartening description. Letters from gentlemen of the highest standing in various quarters of the State, tell of things that would not have been dreamed of two months ago. We shall endeavor to give an abstract of the information now in our possession, in order that the real state of things may be known.

Negroes that three months since cost $1200 to $1500 each, can be bought in any part of Mississippi for $250 to $300 cash. This description of property, whose increased value depended entirely upon the late exorbitant prices of cotton, has there come down to a level with the present depreciated rates of the great staple, leaving the unfortunate purchasers minus thousands. The loss of this kind of property alone is enough to bankrupt the state. But the misfortune does not stop here. The planters had anticipated their crops, and received and expended three fourths of their value months ago.

Steamboat sunk.—The St. Louis Commercial Bulletin of April 15th says:—"We learn that the Steamboat Emerald, Captain O'Flaherty, bound to Galena, struck on a rock on the Upper Rapids, and sunk in about half an hour. The Wioming passing down, sent a keel, and took off all the passengers. It is believed that the cargo will be saved and the boat raised.

Run Away.—The schooner April, of Boston, lying at anchor at Cape Cod, on the night of the 24th inst. while the captain and crew were at their homes, went to sea with no person on board, and has not since been heard from. She was on her way from Mobile to Boston.—*Bost. Trans.*

Massacre of Seventy Missionaries!—The New Bedford Mercury of Saturday contains a statement of the most horrid massacre of seventy native missionaries at Wallis' Island, in the South Sea, in August, 1835. The English Missionaries at Keppel Island, conceived the benevolent plan of introducing Christianity at Wallis' Island by sending native teachers and missionaries, thinking they would meet with less opposition than forreigners. They procured them a passage to the island—but soon after they landed *the whole number were murdered in the most bar*barous manner.

Fire.—A fire broke out in West Market-st. Newark, on Saturday night, and consumed a dwelling house, four currying establishments, carriage making establishment, and a harness factory. Loss estimated at $23,600—Insurance $12,200.

Another.—A large fire occurred at the mouth of St. Joseph's river, lake Michigan, the 20th ult. A dry goods store and an extensive tin and sheet iron factory were destroyed. Loss about $14,000.

Another.—The extensive paper manufactory of Messrs. Peabody, Daniel and Co, Franklin, N. H. was destroyed the 17th ult. Loss $20,000; insurance $8,000.

Another.—The dwelling house of Mr. James Shetler, in West Hoboken, was destroyed on Sunday last. Loss $1000.

Detroit.—The Detroit Spectator says that two years since that city contained 6,500 inhabitants, and that now it has a population of 10,000, with 1,300 houses of every description, stores, shops, &c.

Dreadful Death.—A woman named Mary Whitmore, abandoned to intemperance, threw *herself out of the third story window of her resi*dence, in Boston, and was instantly killed. Her husband had locked her in the room, while he went in pursuit of a police officer, to see if something could be done to keep her away from liquor.

Every thing is done westward on the go ahead principle. The Cleaveland Advertiser says that, on Rock River lately a young man reached a settlement on Monday, surveyed his land on Tuesday, built a house on Wednesday, went a courting on Thursday, got married on Friday, moved home on Saturday, and with his wife, like the rest of the settlers, went to church on Sunday.

An Example for New-Jersey.—The Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law at their last session, appropriating Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to the support of Common Schools, in addition to the annual appropriation of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, in conformity with the recommendation of the Governor. Seven hundred thousand dollars will therefore be distributed *on the 1st of June next, to the Common Schools* of the State.

Where is Henry Burton?—Information is sought in reference to an individual with this name, who is supposed to be somewhere in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, or western part of New-Jersey. The Pittsburg Daily Advocate *says, that any person giving information of his* residence, by a line to the editor of that paper, shall have a remittance in return of ten dollars. Burton is said to be an Irishman of middle size, and between the ages of twenty-five and thirty.

Alarming from Florida.—The Charleston Mercury says: "The most important fact from *Florida*, is that *a large negro* (equal to two *small* ones) had been seen prowling about. Fortunately the army did not get in his way, so that he did comparatively little damage. We are not informed of his exact size.

Tinicum Victories.—There is a capital anecdote extant relating to the political history of the old Federal and Democratic times, about "Great News from Unadilla,"—but we haven't time to tell it now; so we will take that of Tinicum, which will answer our present purpose. The facts are something like these: In the great contest of 1832, great stress was laid on the prospective vote of Pennsylvania; so the Inspectors' Elections, prior to the state contest, were watched with unusual intensity, and the results gazetted in staring capitals. The Pennsylvania Inquirer was foremost in this blank-cartridge cannonade; and, either deceived by some wag, or indulging in the usual magniloquence rather unfortunately, announced one morning, with immoderate exultation, that the election district of *Tinicum* had elected an opposition Inspector by an overwhelming majority. A Jackson editor upset this glorification forthwith, by stating the fact that Tinicum was a small island, containing the enormous aggregate of *seven* votes. Since that Tinicum victories have passed *into a proverb.*

We notice two "Glorious Victories," akin to, this, now going the rounds of the partisan journals. The first relates to Newark, where it is said in the bulletin that the Whig tickets have been elected by a large majority. This is very true; but as Newark was always Whig, and the candidates for the important offices were all Whigs, there seems no use in making a noise about it. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, the worthy Mayor elect, was opposed as a temperance man, a church-and-state man, and the like, by as staunch a Whig as himself.

The other case refers to the late Charter Election in our other sister city, Brooklyn, the issue of which has made glad the hearts of the faithful of both parties all over the Union. If it be not wrong to mar the general happiness, we would remark that there is no occasion of a waste of huzzas or gun-powder. The Administration party have probably sustained their ascendency by 60 or 70 majority. Though their opponents have elected part of their general as well as Ward tickets, and claim a tie in the council. Such is the true state of the case, and yet both parties abroad have been called to shout over a result which to one is no clear victory, and to the other if a triumph at all, is a bare triumph by 60 or 70 votes, where they have been accustomed to carry every thing by 3 or 400 majority. Just such victories as these are being won by each party in *the Town Elections throughout the State.—New-Yorker.*

Massachusetts Legislature.—The Boston Post gives the following abstract of the occupations of the members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Farmers,	239
Mechanics,	117
Merchants and Traders,	110
Lawyers,	36
Clergymen,	16
Physicians,	10
Manufacturers,	30
Marines,	22
"Gentlemen"	17
Other occupations,	36
	633

Of these other occupations, there are six surveyors, 4 innholders, 3 postmasters, 3 editors of newspapers, not printers, 3 schoolmasters, 2 deputy sheriffs, 2 butchers, 1 broker, &c.

Of the "mechanics," the greatest number of any one kind is 8 tanners; next greatest six painters, &c.

In Boston, there are 19 mechanics, 35 merchants and traders, 10 lawyers, 3 editors, 2 physicians, 3 gentlemen, only one mariner, and no farmers or clergymen.

The following scrap has been on hand for several weeks; but still although it is rather "old news," we consider it worthy a place.

Died, at her farm near Belvidere, on the 23d March, Elizabeth Quick, widow, aged about 60 years.

The deceased was a very remarkable woman, and well known in all the country round by the significant name of *Farmer* Quick. Some 25 or 30 years ago her husband died, leaving her with three young children, daughters, and the farm chiefly unpaid for. According to her own account of the matter, lately given to a neighbor, she thus reasoned with herself in regard to her then situation and prospects. Wholly inexperienced in those calculations usually familiar to men, about the expenses and proceeds of land tillage, she determined notwithstanding her sex and the disadvantages of a constitution at that time feeble, that rather than venture hiring extra help, she would work the farm *herself.* She said she then believed, that the differences in the employment of men and women, arose rather from the arbitrary uses of society, than from any physical differences of constitution. Subsequent experience seemed to confirm her in this opinion; for, as she proceeded in her out door labors, her health became better established, and was accompanied with strength proportioned to the task. The result of these labors *was,* that she paid for the homestead, *built a new* house, and enlarged her establisment every way; and quite recently bought another farm, having considerably more means at her disposal than were required to pay for it. About two months since Mrs. Quick went to the woods without any assistance, felled the timber, and cut and hauled home in one day, five two-horse loads of wood; besides doing *her* usual night work, *of feeding* and foddering the stock, &c. The alternations of heat and chill, caused by the exercise of loading the wood, and then riding home upon the same with wet feet, caused the disease which finally ended the labors of Farmer Quick.

A Curiosity.—A gentleman from Waynesborough, Pa., stopped at one of our hotels, some days since, having with him a pumpkin, which he represented as having weighed but five pounds from the vine, in the fall of 1834, nearly three years ago, and now weighs upwards of 20 pounds, with every appearance of still growing. The stem was as hard as a bone, whilst every part of the pumpkin was quite green. It has been preserved in a warm room, without receiving any moisture other than what it might derive from the atmosphere of the room.—*Westminster (Md.) Carrolltonian.*

BROKEN BANKS.—If any of the Western Safety Fund Banks should chance to break, their notes will be all the better, for the Legislature have ordered them to be paid immediately from the Safety fund.—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided "that a widow who marries again is not, under the act of the 3d of March, 1837, entitled to pension on account of her former husband's death. But his legitimate children, who were under 21 years of age at the time of his death, though they may be now past that age, are entitled to a pension to be paid to them from the date of his death, until they arrived at the age of 21 years.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—It was ascertained by evidence before a British Court Martial, that the late earthquakes on the coast of Chili, had transformed a current of two miles an hour to the southward, and had essentially changed the soundings along the whole coast.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have given an apporpriation of $4000, for the purpose of prosecuting the experiments in Meteorology, made by Mr. Espy, with such promise of important and novel results.

REDUCTION.—The Sandusky and other Albany boats have reduced the fare to $1.

The subscription to the Vera Cruz Censor is $36 per annum. The sheet is about as large as the New York penny papers.

NOTICES:

Mr. ELISHA RUNYON is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ WM. D. STEWART, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper. JACOB OVERACRE,

January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWENEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

English Literature.

THE subscriber announces to the members of his class in the English Language, that he will resume his instructions on Saturday evening, the 13th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at the Plainfield Seminary. Arrangements will then be made for classes in French, English Composition, Poetic Analysis, Elocution, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, History, Astronomy, Arithmetic and Stenography.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining a class in either of the preceding branches, are respectfully requested to attend on the evening above named, as the course of instruction in each department will be described and its practical results detailed.

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2¼ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts.—1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Best ruled paper, 3s. per quire—Common letter 18 cts. Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box. M. F. CUSHING.

A Chance Yet.

THE Subscriber would rent the House and Store that he now occupies, if applied for soon, separate or together. Possession given very soon.

May 4. 16tf E. V. SHOTWELL.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that it is now in successful operation. JACOB T. BERGEN, A. M., is Principal of the Institution.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

It is the design of the Trustees that the course of instruction in this Seminary shall be comprehensive in its object, and thorough in its nature. The intellectual and moral faculties will be so developed, trained and matured, as to impart to the pupil such a character and ability, as will fulfil the desires of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian parent.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently, so as to enable the pupil to enter any class in American colleges.

The French language, having almost become an essential ingredient in a finished education, will be taught both with reference to reading the best authors, and to acquiring idomatical correctness and facility in speaking.

The English Department will comprise every article of study which tends to give strength and precision to the mental powers, as well as to enhance the qualifications of the scholar for any of the ordinary avocations of life; and, in general, there will be a sufficient variety of branches in operation, to meet the particular views of any individual who may favor the Institution with their patronage.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including washing, fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, D. D., } *Jamaica, L. I.*
Rev. Elias W. Crane,
Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D.,
George Mather, Esq.
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, } *Plainfield.*
Nathan Vail,
Job Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, } *Trustees.*
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

N. B. The Summer term of the Seminary has just commenced—Particulars next week.

May 11th.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.			
Pot	4 50	a	5 00
Pearl	6 50	a	— —
BEESWAX—lb.			
Yellow	— 25	a	— 00
White	— 38	a	— 40
CANDLES—lb.			
Tallow	— 11	a	— 13
Sperm	— 32	a	— 33
COAL.			
Liverp'l ch.	12 50	a	13 25
Scotch	10 —	a	11 —
Nova Scotia	10 50	a	11 —
Lack'a. ton	— —	a	— —
Schuylkill	— —	a	— —
COFFEE—lb.			
Cuba	— 9	a	— 11
Brazil	— 10	a	— 11
Porto Rico	— 11	a	— 12
Laguira	— 10	a	— 12
St. Domingo	— 9	a	— 11
Java	— 12	a	— 14
Sumatra	— 10	a	— 11
FEATHERS—lb.			
Foreign	— 14	a	— 25
American	— 50	a	— 55
FISH—brl.			
Mackerel, 1,	10 25	a	10 50
Do. No. 2,	9 25	a	9 50
Do. No. 3,	6 25	a	6 50
Shad, Ct. 1,	— —	a	13 25
Do. No. 2,	8 75	a	— —
Do. Maine	12 25	a	12 50
Herring dry	2 75	a	3 —
FLAX—lb.			
Russia	— 10	a	— 12
American	— —	a	— 11
FRUIT.			
Raisins,cask	4 15	a	4 25
Bunch, box	1 75	a	1 88
Muscatel	1 37	a	1 42
Bloom	1 35	a	1 45
Smyrna, lb.	— 4	a	— 5
Currants, Zt.	9 —	a	— 10
HONEY—gal.			
Havana	— 45	a	— 50
HAY—100 lbs.			
Good qual.	1 —	a	— —
HOPS—lb.			
First sort '36	— —	a	— 10
INDIGO—lb.			
Bengal	1 37	a	1 75
Manilla	1 25	a	1 30
Caraccas	1 40	a	1 45
Guatamala	1 22	a	1 26
LIME—cask.			
Thomaston	1 45	a	— —
Camden	— —	a	— —
LEATHER—lb.			
Sole, Oak	— 22	a	— 28
Do. Heml'k.	— 18	a	— 24
MOLASSES—gal.			
Hav. & Mat.	— —	a	— 35
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38	a	— —
Mart. & Gua	— 34	a	— 36
Porto Rico	— 37	a	— 38
Orleans	— 37	a	— 38
NAVAL STORES—brl.			
Tar	2 25	a	— —
Pitch	— —	a	2 —
Rosin.	1 62	a	2 50
Turp'tine W.	— —	a	3 50
OILS—gal.			
Linseed	— 98	a	1 05
Whale	— 45	a	— 46
Sperm, sum.	— 90	a	— —
Do. winter	1 —	a	— —
Fish, brl.	20 —	a	21 —
PROVISIONS—brl.			
Beef,ms city	— —	a	15 —
Do. country	13 50	a	14 50
Prime city	8 50	a	8 75
Do. country	8 25	a	8 50
Cargo	6 —	a	6 50
Hams lb.	— 13	a	— 16
Smok'd Beef	— 10	a	— 12
Lard	— 14	a	— 15
Butter, dairy	— 24	a	— 26
Do. shipping	— 18	a	— 23
Cheese, Am.	— 9	a	— 11
RICE—100 lbs.			
1st quality	3 38	a	3 88
SALT—bu.			
Turks Island	— 37	a	— 40
St. Ubes	— —	a	— —
Cadiz	— —	a	— —
Lisbon	— —	a	— —
Liverpool gr.	— 44	a	— —
Do. do. sack	1 80	a	2 00
SEEDS.			
Flax,ro.7 bu.	11 50	a	12 —
Do. clean	12 50	a	— —
Timothy, tc.	14 —	a	14 50
Clover, lb.	— 12	a	— 13
SOAP—lb.			
Brown	— 5	a	— 7
Castile	— 13	a	— 15
SUGARS—lb.			
N. Orl.prime	— 6	a	— 7
St. Croix	— 8	a	— 10
Porto Rico	— 6	a	— 8
Havana, wht	— 9	a	— 11
Lump	— 14	a	— 15
Loaf	— 16	a	— 19
TALLOW—lb.			
American	— 10	a	— 11
Russian	— —	a	— —
TEAS—lb.			
Imperial	— 57	a	1 00
Gunpowder	— 57	a	1 00
Hyson	— 58	a	1 00
Y. Hyson	— 26	a	— 80
Hyson Skin	— 34	a	— 50
Souchong	— 25	a	— 50
Tonkay	— 40	a	— 50
Bohea	— 18	a	— 20
TOBACCO—lb.			
Virginia	— 5	a	— 8
Kentucky	— 7	a	— 11
Ohio	— 9	a	— 18
Cuba	— 22	a	— 25
St. Domingo	— 9	a	— 18
Manuf. No. 1	— 12	a	— 18
Do. No. 2,	— 10	a	— 12
Cavendish	— 12	a	— 40
WOOL—lb.			
Amer. Sax.	— 60	a	— 60
Do.Merino fl	— 50	a	— 67
Common	— 45	a	— 50
Pulled No. 1,	— 47	a	— —
Do. No. 2,	— 30	a	— 35
CORN EXCHANGE.			
Flour,NY bl.	7 00	a	8 00
Troy	7 —	a	8 —
Western	9 —	a	9 25
Philadelphia	7 50	a	8 —
Georgetown	— —	a	9 50
Howard st.	9 50	a	10 —
Richmond	9 50	a	10 —
Baltimore	7 25	a	7 50
Rye Flour	5 50	a	6 —
Indian Meal	4 00	a	4 25
Wheat,Baltic	1 10	a	1 50
Do. Genesee	— —	a	— —
Do. N. Car.	— —	a	— —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1 06
Corn, N. bu.	1	a	1 00
Do. South.	— —	a	95
Barley	1 10	a	1 12
Oats, North.	— 65	a	— 70

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.

Dental Surgery.

DOCTOR DAYTON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he is at the Plainfield House, where he will be happy to render his services to any who may require them.

The Tartar which collects upon the Teeth, impairs their beauty, and causes disease and premature decay, loosening the Teeth and fœtid breath, he removes without pain or injury to the Teeth, and restores them to their original whiteness and beauty.

DECAYING TEETH will be restored to health and effectually prevented from decaying more.

Old Fangs of decayed Teeth extracted with the least possible pain.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, beautiful and durable as natural ones, and upon the most approved plan.

TOOTHACHE instantaneously relieved and effectually cured. All diseases of the Gums and Mouth will receive proper attention, especially that resulting from the use of Mercury, which will be radically cured in a few days.

Individuals who have been so unfortunate as to lose their teeth—who have the Tooth-ache—foul mouths and fœtid breath, or whose teeth are decaying, will do well to call, as examinations and advice will be gratis, and charges always moderate. All operations warranted.

May 3d. 16

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

A School for Young Ladies will be opened in this village, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, under the superintendance of Miss M. H. FOX. It is designed that the instruction shall be thorough in every department. The French Language, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic and General Mathematics will be taught by the subscriber. He will likewise deliver lectures to the pupils on History, Astronomy and Mental Philosophy.

JACOB. T. BERGEN.

Plainfield, April 27, 1837.

Book and Job Printing.

HAVING effected the necessary arrangements, and been especially fortunate in securing first rate workmen, and having obtained a full assortment of

Fashionable Fancy and Plain Type,

the subscriber desires to inform all persons who may be disposed to employ him in this line, that he is now prepared to execute Printing in all its various branches, with promptness, and in a style of taste and neatness that shall not be exceeded by any at similar prices.

BOOK PRINTING.

It being intended to make Book Printing, an essential part of the business of the Office, particular attention will be paid to it, and it is believed,

That Work will be done as well as in New-York,

and at moderate Prices.

The Translations from the French, extracts from which have been published in this paper, is in press at this office; and other works are confidently expected from the city and elsewhere.

JOBS.

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union," by

May, 1837. J. OVERACRE.

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle, and those having demands to present them, as he wishes to deal no longer on credit.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, May 4. 16tf

THE Subscriber would offer for sale his remaining stock of Goods Cheap for Cash.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

May 4. 16tf

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of

GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL,

at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.

STELLE RANDOLPH.

May 3d, 1837. 16 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on li[illegible]l terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1tf

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. H. & W. HARRIS, at Greenbrook, was dissolved by mutual consent, on Saturday, the 22d instant.

ABRAHAM H. HARRIS,
WILLIAM HARRIS.

Warren, April 27, 1837.

THE business of the establishment (Hat Manufacturing) will continue to be prosecuted by A. H. HARRIS, as formerly. 15—3t

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

FOUR TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR Lots in this Village for sale.—Terms: one-half cash, and the remainder can remain on bond and mortgage, if required.

For further information, enquire of

JOHN WILSON, Esq.

Plainfield, March 15, 1837. 9

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Association

FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.

WHEREAS recently many petty thefts and depredations on the property of persons in Scotch Plains and its vicinity are almost nightly committed, and the thieves who are thus plundering us escape detection, or if detected, are not punished as they justly deserve—Now therefore, in order more effectually to protect our property, and punish the guilty, we whose names are hereto annexed agree to unite together for that purpose, and adopt as the bond of union a suitable Constitution.

At a meeting held at Scotch Plains, on Monday evening, 27th March, 1837, of the inhabitants of the village and its vicinity, the above preamble and a corresponding Constitution were adopted; and the following officers appointed to carry it into effect.

RECOMPENSE STANSBURY, President.
DANIEL SHOTWELL, Vice President.
ALEXANDER WILSON, Secretary.
HENRY HETFIELD, Treasurer.
DENNIS COLES, Assessor.
JONATHAN OSBORN, Collector.
JONATHAN OSBORN, JR. } *Committee of Accounts.*
THOMAS J. BARR,
WM. P. SHOTWELL,

The Society was then divided into seven Districts, and the following named persons were appointed as Captains—William Darby, Corra O. Meeker, Daniel Shotwell, George Brown, James Lyon, Westly Roll, Ezra Miller.

Published by order of the Meeting.

ALEX. WILSON, *Secretary.*

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. H. A. & U. CORY. 1tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield. March 1, 1837. 7

Locust Trees.

FOR sale by the subscriber, about ten thousand Locust Trees, from 4 to 8 feet high, very valuable to fill up vacancies where there is a young growth of wood, or to set out on from five to ten acres of rough, broken and mountain land, where they can be fenced by themselves. Locust timber will soon be very valuable for fencing, for Rail Roads, and for many other purposes; and any five or ten persons joining and taking the lot, shall have them a great bargain. For further particulars enquire of the Editor, or of ROBERT LEE.

Leesville, March 30. 11

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN and ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1tf

bridge was covered with houses, over
the pent-up, turbulent stream, as if the
dangers of life were not sufficient, that
ould, out of their ingenuity, invent new
sert *terra firma*, and like so many beavers,
eir dwellings on a crazy bridge, Sir Wil-
ward, citizen of London, and cloth-work-
bited one of these temptations of Provi-
His only child, a pretty girl, was play-
a servant at a window over the water,
into the rapids through which, even now-
it, is computed a feat to shoot. Many a
eld the sight in the helplessness of terror,
dreaming of venturing into the stream.
re was one to whom the life of the perish-
d was dearer than his own; and that was
entice of Sir William Howard. He leap-
the water after his youthful mistress, and
aid of a bold heart and strong arm, bore
afety to the shore; and he had his re-
Years rolled on, and each succeeding one
wealth to the father, and grace and love-
the daughter. Such was the fame of her
that even in that aristocratic age, the gal-
far descended chivalry of the land were
for the hand of the merchant queen of
But fairer in her eyes was the 'prentice
the daring youth who had snatched her
whirling waters, than the coronet of the
nd with the single-minded disinterestedness
nuine woman, she gave to her untitled pre-
Edward Osborne, the hand and heart
he Earl of Shrewsbury, the heir of the
ouse of Talbot, had sighed for in vain.
d her lover vindicate her choice! Edward
was a nobleman born, of God's creation,
's. He rose by successful industry to the
honors of the city whose merchants are
masters of the rulers of the earth. And
city beauty, to whom faith and love were
han titles and wealth, and the merchant
e, who periled his life as frankly in the
f the helpless, and for the sake of humanity,
did high-born youth for fame and glory,
den spurs,—descends by a lineage more
an if he had sprung from the most heroic
crowned robbers that ever troubled the
ith their achievements, George William
, Duke of Leeds.—*New Monthly Maga-*

TIFUL HIGHLAND EPITAPH.—There is
ng singularly beautiful and affecting in the
g epitaph, which an old newspaper repre-
translated from one (in Gaelic probably)
arish church of Glenorchy, Argyleshire:
she lies here in the dust, and her memory
with grief; silent is the tongue of Melody,
hand of Elegance is now at rest. No more
e poor give his blessing, nor shall the naked
ned with the fleece of thy flock; the tear
ou not wipe away from the eye of the
d. Where now, O feeble, is the wonted
No more my fair, shall we sit at thy hos-
board. Gone forever is the sound of thy
nd we shall behold thee no more. Who
ress our grief? Flow ye tears of sorrow!"

N MAKING—AN ANECDOTE.—Those who
en to the far west, where towns are made
ht, (on paper) sold in an hour, and built
week, have seen the arts of speculators,
map of the surrounding country, laying
ilroads, and canals, all centring in their
which is thus demonstrated to be the fu-
porium of the West.
following anecdote takes off this practice
own speculating to a T. We copy it from
ester N. York paper:
low who had observed all the sellers of
d seen all the canals, railroads, &c. which
n built on paper, brought a noble cow to
he great land markets to sell. He placed
the side of one of the land Offices, and of-
er for sale.
t is the price? asked one.
sixty dollars, he answered.
dollars! vociferated an astonished coun-
, why is she worth so much?
is a *map* of her, said the fellow, pulling out
, with a large cow pictured upon it, from
eches pocket: and he continued, you see
e great Wildcat turnpike runs immediately
er tail to the City of the Swamps. Loon
anal will intersect her head on the top horn
d the Cataract Railroad passes directly
her! Gentlemen, don't all speak at once.

WHIMSICAL HORSE.—There is said to be
fine horse in possession of Sir Henry
and Co. eminent brewers of London, who
to have the strange fancy of cracking
pon other animals. His wit seems, how-
be chiefly expended upon pigs. There
g deep trough in the yard where he is
hich is kept filled with water. The horse
es takes a mouthful of corn, goes to the
and stands by it, and then lets his corn fall
e ground. In the meantime the pigs in
d make their approach and begin their de-
ons upon the corn which the horse has
. Upon this, the latter seizes one of them
bristles or tail, pops him into the trough,
en capers about the yard, apparently de-
with the frolic. The noise of the pig soon
he people to his assistance. The horse
ndulging himself, for some time in antic
retires to the stable.

TIFUL THOUGHT.—The preface to Dr.
's report on the Geology of Maine con-
ith the following sentence:—"The world
history written on its strata; a history so
ing, that the most splendid fictions of the
imagination sink into insignificance when
ed with it, in the same measure as all hu-
oductions must, when compared with the
works of the Creator.

DREGS OF SOCIETY.—According to Dr.
, "the two lowest of all human beings are
ler for a party and a military fine collec-
SUN.

IPLE.—The average number of assassi-
n the city of Mexico, daily, the last month,
y 6!—*Sun.*

steamboats are engaged in the business
Missouri river.

ON Saturday the 18th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (*folio*) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT,)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 yl

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. Waters,
James Leonard,
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,
Timothy Ross,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpoel,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Bullman,
Ira Dunn,
Daniel Cove,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lauterrette,
J. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5yl

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

T[illegible] well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land —situated near the village of *New Market*, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Woodland Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 232 Rivington-street.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved. JAMES ROBBINS,

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

'For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a *press* really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors, with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

PUBLISHED BY A

VOLUME 1.

The Plainfield Un

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDA
in the village of Plainfield, opposite the P
trance from the rear. J. OVERACRE, Print

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To those w
by Carriers, $2,00 per annum, in advance
paid during the first six months, or $2.50,
the end of the year. To those who receiv
mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the e
Those who choose to pay at the end of e
will be charged $2.50 per annum.

No letters taken from the post-office, if
not paid, except such as contain remittanc
for the paper &c., and those from Correspo
communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements i
as early as Wednesday noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the custom

☞ Particular attention given to Job Pr

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE S
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to
determination to the surface; and al
fectly innocent, (containing no ingre
ever of a corrosive or highly stimula
ty,) when taken by persons in a low
the secretive or digestive organs are
weak, and comparatively torpid, will a
erful stimulant, and produce nervous
which is a favorable effect of the med

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums o
is not pretended to be an universal pa
prominent virtues are chiefly confined
cating the common causes of Consump
like a powerful and relentless enemy,
destroying its thousands in our populou
cities, and visiting with a fatal punc
hamlets and villages scattered over our
tended country. Persons convalesce
vers, who are troubled with cough, a
of the lungs and stomach, will find this
valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoye
constitution, and is not much reduced,
ble spoonful in the morning at least a
fore breakfasting, and the same at nig
a half hours after eating. If formerly
tution has been feeble, give a small ta
ful, observing the before-mentioned tim
dren a still less quantity. The use of
SPIRITS, of every description, *must*
avoided, inasmuch as it would counteract
signed effect of the medicine. Diet shou
light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel
sibly the effects of the medicine, miss o
day for nine days. If very beneficial
produced at the expiration of the nine d
every other morning for a week; th
the former method, missing every thi
health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be
ven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the R
REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bott
tle containing sufficient to last about the

Acknowledgments received from a few of those w
benefits by the use of this medicine

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct.

MR. JOHN FINCH—Having experienced g
to have its virtues known, that the medicine
ery appreciated, I have, for ten years past
sidered a subject of consumption, and at time
ed blood from the lungs, with symptoms of a
the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the
eventually reduced me to the borders of the
physician, myself and friends considered
desperate, [illegible]
consign me to the grave. At this critical mom
recommended your Specific, and with the co
physician, I concluded taking it, and in five
[illegible]
four bottles of your medicine, and expect by
and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degre
which no other human means could effect.
most earnestly recommend the use of your
Specific to all afflicted with consumptive
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specif
[illegible] throughout the country, I subscribe m
obliged friend and servant,

MARY W

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan.

MR. J. FINCH—I certify that the
narration of the state of my wife's (Mary W
and of the operation of your Vegetable Spe
I believe has been blessed as a means of
her from the grave, is strictly true
preaching. Yours with respect,

WILLIAMS W

New-York, Dec.

MR. J. FINCH—As you requested, when I
tled taking your Specific, that I would comm
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Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1837. NUMBER 18.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC FOR COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

This Specific has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favoruble effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

Mr. John Finch,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

Mr. J. Finch.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

Mr. J. Finch.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

Mr. J. Finch,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

Mr. J. Finch,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT

OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs.
John T. Cook. } In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass, on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Z. ROSSEL, Clerk.

C. BOICE, Attorney.
March 16 9—2m

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Innkeeper, and the well known character, and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper, for sale here.

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that in every respect, but particularly in this literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. I

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 56 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, five minutes before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

Popular Tales.

For the Plainfield Union.

THE ORPHANS:

OR SIMPLICITY AND VANITY.

[*Extract from "Stories translated from the French," now in Press: By a Teacher in New-York.*]

The desire of admiration is often gratified at a dangerous price. Young women who are obliged to seek their own maintenance, and are without that watchful care which the opulent are able to give their children at home, are particularly exposed. If they knew the value of reputation and how fragile that of woman is, how it is dependent on public opinion, they would be more simple in their dress and more careful in their intercourse with the world. If there is any being on earth that needs the ministry of angels, it is a young female orphan, who is left without her natural protectors.

Rosalie Blondel and Fanny Duperri were early deprived of their parents, and although taken by relations, they soon felt they were orphans. Living very near each other, they were attracted by similar circumstances and became friends. There is nothing that draws human beings so near as misfortune: it is then the equality of man is felt, it is this which developes the best feelings of our nature, and makes us feel our common dependence.

Although the taste and feelings of these orphans were entirely different, it did not weaken their friendship. Nature had given to Rosalie an expressive face, and a tall and elegant figure, which were improved by her being remarkably particular about her appearance. No one tied a turban on her head with more grace, or had her gown better fitted, or neckerchief more gracefully placed on her shoulders, and none walked better, or with a prettier foot. Her relations often reproached her for this refinement in her dress, and took every opportunity of humiliating her; but nothing was sufficient to suppress her desire of pleasing, and distinguishing herself.

Fanny, on the contrary, consecrated her time to labor, and endeavored by every means in her power to return any favor that was bestowed, so that she became a kind of Cinderilla in the family where she lived. Ordinarily dressed in a coarse gown and apron, she did not wear anything upon her head; her hair, being neatly plaited was put up with a horn comb, a neckerchief of Rouen cotton modestly covered her breast, black stockings with large moccasins of list covered her feet, and her hands rough and cracked, for she never wore gloves, shewed the severe labors she had to undergo. Under a common dress this young girl was distinguished by a happy open countenance, by frank and gentle manners, and that alluring naivetté, which accompanies innocence and virtue. Besides there was always seen in her dress so nearly allied to poverty, a neatness which made us forget its extreme simplicity, and which threw an attractive decency over her whole person. She was in one word a child of nature, one who never thought of being distinguished in the world, and whose happy disposition enabled her to conform to the vicissitudes of her fate without a murmur, as a young tree yields to the wind that moves it, but which has not the power of altering either the freshness or the beauty of the leaves.

New misfortunes, and the death of the persons in whose families Rosalie and Fanny had lived, determined the former to undertake the mending of lace and washing fine things, in which she was well skilled. They rented in common two rooms in a garret, corner of Rue de Molines above a rich grocer who owned the house. As they wished to be prudent, they chose for an adopted mother, one who also might be a protector, the widow of a cabinet maker, who had followed the same occupation, and whose good qualities and humor made the association agreeable as well as profitable. All prospered in this interesting association; the mother Morin took charge of the house, Fanny, always active, took to herself the most laborious part of the business, to mend old clothes, to sew the lace, and in a word, to attend to all that belonged to the foundation of their business. Rosalie, whose talents were not so general, but who joined to them those manners which please the world, and which are so necessary to success in any employment, dressed in a Tyrolese gown with elephant sleeves, wearing on her head an English cap tied by a knot of wide ribbon under her chin, a silk shawl, sandals on her feet, and a watch by her side, went with a light foot through the streets of Paris, with a green paper box under her arm, carrying or bringing the work which the most elegant ladies in Paris confided to these orphans. At this time Fanny in her humble dress, amusing herself by singing, worked at all those things, which not only made their establishment fashionable, and paid all their necessary expenses, but gave them something for the future. The profits were equally divided, and each one took charge of her treasure as she thought proper. The Mother Morin placed hers in the Savings bank, Fanny hers in the business of the grocery that was kept in the house, but Rosalie not only spent all her part for the toilet, but was obliged to borrow of Fanny to satisfy her desire of dressing finely, and it was this that gave rise to the following conversation between them:

"You do not know," said Rosalie, "into what a low station you are fallen, by a neglect of your person that afflicts me. With the exception of Sundays, when you appear very decent, you dress like a common servant, without the most simple cap on your head or even a collarette on your neck; without ear-rings or shoes, and always that vile Madrass handkerchief with you."

"And how do you wish me to dress?" answered the laughing Fanny, "I never think of it, indeed I have not the time, but if I dared, I would make a contrary reproach, and without the fear of making you angry would say to you—"

"Well, speak."

"I would say, then, you take too high a stand for a poor laundress. People believe when they see you that it is rather a lady come to give her orders, than a doer up of lace, who brings the work home."

"Ah, it is that which draws the business. In all the houses where I go, I am received with attention, and the poor women badly clad, standing with their eyes cast-down, wait whole hours in the ante-chamber, while they introduce me with a respect next to the lady of the house, and announce Mad'le Rosalie."

"I agree with you, dear Rosalie, that it is necessary to preserve as much as possible, our self respect, but it is very great folly to sacrifice all we gain, to appear in the world above our situation; to ruin ourselves and to make people laugh at our folly—to make them talk."

"What do you mean to say?"

"Do you believe that others in the same situation, do not remark your elegant and particular dress? At first their curiosity may amuse them, but soon envy and calumny will mix with it. A young and handsome girl like you, is so much exposed to malignity and to so many unjust suspicions; but I only wish they would dare to say anything against you before me."

"When one is innocent," replied Rosalie, "of what consequence are the observations of stupidity and calumny?"

"I think as you do," replied Fanny, "that the first esteem worthy of regard is that of ourselves; but that is not always sufficient for our place, the esteem of the public is so important that it is worth some sacrifices to obtain it."

"Oh, for me," said Rosalie, "I shall never sacrifice the pleasure of outshining and humbling those who criticise me. I shall never renounce the advantage of being received every where with distinction, of meriting the confidence of intelligent people, in a word, of giving to my profession all the consideration it merits."

"And you do well, my child," said the Mother Morin, taking the hand of Rosalie in hers, "be always polite, and dress yourself with taste, and do not mind what people say."

Whenever they held these conversations, the Mother Morin always took the part of Rosalie, who every day brought new customers to their establishment.

But she continued to blame Fanny for her negligence in all that belonged to the toilet. She carried her reproaches so far, as to accuse her of parsimony and avarice. But nothing induced Fanny to change her system and plan of conduct. She found her happiness in her occupation, and in reading a few good books which she hired from a library at the corner of the street. It was principally on Sunday that she thus improved and sought to repair in herself the want of an early education, and as she improved and elevated her mind, she chose that which was the most solid, as well as the most brilliant—that which would endure forever notwithstanding the caprices of the world—that which is the most precious, because it is within us, and which we can enjoy without provoking either criticism or envy.

The old proprietor of the house where the orphans lived, was a man of sense and probity.—Rich, a widower and without children, he had sent to Brittany for a nephew, a sister's son, named Gabriel Tremont, a young man 24 years old, of a good disposition, and an interesting face. He was not long in gaining the good opinion of the uncle, for he was intelligent in business and industrious in his habits. The old man very soon chose him as his successor in his store. This declaration being made known, gave the young man access to the houses of the richest merchants, where he was always graciously received. But he had already formed an attachment which he dared not avow to his uncle.

He had not been able to meet daily the two orphans, who lived under the same roof without noticing their beauty and grace, their exemplary conduct, and the purity of their morals. The heart of the young Breton was captivated, and he confessed the same to the Mother Morin, without designating which one it was. This frank avowal which was accompanied by his determination to marry the one he had chosen, gave him frequent access to his neighbors, who only received those persons that were necessary to their success in business. But they esteemed Gabriel so much, and he was so correct in his conduct, so modest and respectful, that it would have been barbarous to have refused his delicate attentions, his little neighborly services, which insensibly formed a habit of their expecting to see him. It was especially on Sunday that he had an opportunity of devoting himself, when they went to Saint Roche, they worshipped together and he met them when they came home. He carried the umbrella of madame Morin, and always offered her his arm. When the weather was fine they took a walk in the Garden of the Tuilleries where they permitted the young man to pay for their chairs; honorable privilege, which they had never granted to another, and of which he well knew the price. If the weather appeared unsettled he would hasten them home. As soon as he had dined, he would visit his neighbors, read to them from instructive books, and always found them attentive listeners. Their conversation was animating, and the two orphans found him a great acquisition to their society.

The excellent mother Morin said she had found again the rights and enjoyments of a mother. Gabriel did not find himself less happy. Added to this he possessed the esteem of his uncle, and he had the assurance of being his heir. Every thing promised him future happiness.

"There is only one thing which is wanting," said he one evening, blushing and in deep emotion, "it is to find a woman who will increase my happiness and aid me in recompensing my uncle for all he has done for me, and give him those attentions which I owe him as the best of parents. I have a hope of finding this treasure, but I feel as if I dare not declare myself, and if she cannot guess for me."

At these words the blushing increased upon his forehead, and after this confession there succeeded a silence perhaps more expressive than words, and which threw them all in the greatest confusion, and left them in uncertainty respecting his choice. Both were equally the objects of his care and homage, both seemed to occupy his thoughts in the same degree. Sometimes he admired the grace and elegance of Rosalie, sometimes he praised with enthusiasm the charming modesty and simplicity of Fanny. If they permitted him to offer them flowers, the two bouquets were exactly alike, no one was able to find out the least preference. If one of them in their walks took an arm he would present the other with one to prevent the least suspicion of preference, and whether it was in word or action, in all places, in all circumstances, Gabriel Tremont seemed to divide himself between the orphans.

"He is good," said the Mother Morin, impatient because she could not guess which one he preferred, "but as he cannot marry but one it is necessary he should decide."

"Well, his choice is no mystery to me," said Fanny, blushing deeply. "I am so far from possessing the brilliant qualities of Rosalie, that I am sure she is the one."

"I would sooner believe it to be you," replied Rosalie, with a trouble which she in vain tried to dissemble. "If I have several things which please, you carry in your face an expression which charms and captivates, and a simplicity which has a power that does not always belong to a desire to please. Believe me, dear Fanny, you are a more formidable rival than you think you are."

"Well, my children," said the mother Morin, "do you know what you ought to do in such a case? can you promise to preserve for the one chosen, the friendship which now exists?"

"I subscribe to the treaty," said Fanny, "nothing can break the sacred ties which unite me to my dear Rosalie."

"I agree to it myself, there is no sensation which shall be able to efface from my heart that which I have vowed for the companion of my infancy."

They both sealed the compact with a kiss of friendship.

Fanny convinced that Rosalie was the object of the secret preference of Gabriel did not make any attempts to please him; always faithful to her retiring habits, she was continually devoted to her occupations, without at all relaxing from her duties. Sometimes, however, the mother Morin had dreams which promised success to Fanny. It was not thus with Rosalie, although uncertain about the choice of Gabriel, a secret presentiment made her hope she was the object. The young man in effect was not able to see Fanny very often, she being occupied constantly with the most difficult business of the association, and only went out on Sundays. Instead of which Rosalie who managed the business out of doors, passed and repassed the grocery store many times during the day, and throwing a side look upon the uncle and nephew, would reply by a smile to the young man, and by a courtesy to the scrutinizing glance of the observing and sensible old man. This encouraged her hopes; then she saw herself mistress of a respectable commercial house, of the number of the wives of merchants who held a *certain rank* in the world. She left the attic to live in another part of the house, but she remained intimate with Fanny as a sister, and the good mother Morin loved her as a daughter. At last, all the seducing illusions that presumption and vanity could inspire, offered themselves to the glowing imagination of Rosalie.

Her love of dress increased. She ordered from the millener a large violet colored silk hat, a collarette of embroidered tulle, and a buckle for her waist; she exchanged her Turquoise ear-rings for pendants, and carried an ivory-pointed parasol. She redoubled her graces and in passing before the grocery store always received a look of admiration from Gabriel, and a smile from his uncle, who each time appeared to show surprise with an increased interest.

At last the period came that was to determine the fate of Gabriel. He was published as the associated partner of his uncle in a commercial house, and the first advice he received from him was to choose a suitable companion, whose society would be indispensable to his happiness. Still the young man did not dare avow that he had made choice of a poor orphan, and shunned an explanation that might displease his benefactor; but being again solicited, he made his confession, with all the frankness of sincerity.

This scene took place in a little parlor, separated from the shop and in a corner of the house, at the time when the three tenants came to pay their rent. The brilliant Rosalie ordinarily undertook this office, and dressed herself with more care than usual. She carried her money in a green velvet bag, with a clasp of steel.

The heat of the weather permitted the windows to be left open, and Rosalie in passing before the Venitian window blind of the parlor, was struck by the firm and imperative voice of the uncle talking to Gabriel:

"You must now explain yourself, and tell me whom you have chosen."

Rosalie supported herself against the blind, and listened with a beating heart.

"Well," continued the uncle, "you do not answer me! you have made, I see, some foolish choice, been enticed by some worthless one."

"Oh, my uncle, do not speak thus of a most celestial creature."

"Her name."

"She has not any fortune among her attractions, which are an elevated soul and an angelic disposition."

"That is a great deal."

"It is one of our charming neighbors, one of those orphans who live by the work of their hands. They of course are truly respectable, for 'Industry is the safeguard of morals.'"

Rosalie trembled with joy, her heart beat so she could hardly breathe, she listened more attentively.

"Uncle, do you approve of my choice?"

"Without doubt, if it be the one I wish. Which of the two do you prefer?"

"It is—"

"Go on."

"It is the most simple, the most modest, the one who charms by instinct—it is—Fanny Duperri."

"Give me your hand, my heart had anticipated yours, she is the daughter of an old soldier who died on the field of honor. She is an assembly of all the virtues, I have closely watched her, I know her well. She has placed in the savings bank, 600 francs. She is worthy to be your wife."

Rosalie turned pale and faint without feeling the least jealousy towards her companion, whose happiness would at least give her some consolation. But the stroke she had just received was nothing in comparison to that which she felt in hearing the following conversation:

"I feared," continued the good old man, "that dazzled by her showy outside, by those advantages, which too often only give rise to coquetry and vanity, you had chosen Rosalie Blondel. In that case, my friend, I would have been forced to refuse my consent."

"Rosalie is as virtuous as Fanny."

"That may be, but people are very far from being of that opinion in this neighborhood."

"Can this be possible?"

"How can they believe in the purity of a workwoman, who dresses so extravagantly, who shows herself in public every day with a new dress, new shawls and rich ornaments. Whatever talent she may have at her business, her work can never be sufficient for such expenses."

"Oh, my uncle, what atrocious calumny!"

"Many rogues say she does not want opportunities, she is very much talked of in the world."

"What infamy!"

"In taking the veil to Madame, she may be seen by Monsieur."

"Oh, how shocking! I could not imagine that any one could make so much evil out of simple vanity, that any could charge so falsely one whose morals are irreproachable, and dishonor a young girl who is far from knowing the precipice upon which she has ventured to step."

"Such, my friend, is the spirit of envy excited by those who wish to elevate themselves above their equals, and I hope it may serve you for a lesson: Gabriel, never suffer your wife to make herself remarkable for her dress."

It is difficult to paint the feelings of Rosalie at this moment. What a horrible revelation strikes all her senses! What a frightful evil is torn from her eyes! Resting against the blind and hardly able to sustain herself, she gained the stairs, pale and almost deprived of her senses; one single word alone escaped her lips,—dishonored—dishonored!

She was enabled to gain the common apartment where Fanny was working at the needle, while the mother Morin dried the linen upon a line at the lower end. She entered without speaking a word, went to the fire made for ironing, threw into it her silk shawl which she had on, tore from her head the silk hat of which she had been so proud, and the silk dress she had worn, gave them to the flames, then fell upon a bench without motion, and apparently without life. Fanny and the mother Morin hurried towards her to know the cause of this violent feeling. The unhappy girl could only reply by this distressing word, which she repeated, "Dishonored! dishonored!"

"You!" cried Fanny, "and who is able to destroy your reputation?"

"What has the viper said?" cried the mother Morin! "Tell me, my child, and I will see to it."

"Oh! it is all the neighborhood! it is all the world!" replied Rosalie, giving free course to her tears. She told them what she had heard, and pressing Fanny in her arms, she added, "Oh that I had imitated you, I should have been to-day as you are, happy, and without reproach!—Dear friend, do not take from me your esteem and friendship, they are all that remain for me on earth."

As she uttered these words, Gabriel came to kneel to Fanny and to say that his uncle approved his choice, he had named her for his wife. The young orphan blushed and doubted whether she was worthy of so happy a destiny.

"If I receive the chastisement of my coquetry and vanity," said Rosalie, "it is only just that you should obtain the prize of your simplicity and modesty."

"Ah," replied Gabriel, "You shall not leave us. Come, dear Rosalie, you shall find employment with us; the friendship which we have for you will silence those who have calumniated you, and prove to all good people that you have never ceased to merit their esteem."

"Come, Rosalie, come my adopted sister," added Fanny, pressing her in her arms, it is the duty of those who know all your thoughts, all the emotions of your soul, to destroy these horrid suspicions. I told you truly, my dear friend, that the desire of dressing too much would expose you to danger, and that if it at first amused curiosity, envy and calumny would soon rise with it."

Rosalie, now too truly convinced of this truth, established herself with the mother Morin near Gabriel and his wife. She appeared at her business dressed in the plainest manner, and renounced for ever that direful vanity which had cost her so dear. People soon ceased to talk of her, and all humane persons were grieved at the suspicions she had herself caused, and although her conduct was exemplary, and her powers of attraction still many in the humble dress she had chosen for life, yet she lived alone, and experienced the bitter truth:—"That the honour of a young girl is like a flower of the field, which loses its beauty as soon as the least stroke of wind has caused its stalk to bend."

Ridicule Well Applied.—A certain Mr. Kelly, who helps to make laws for the people of the State of Ohio, having indulged himself in the application of some uncourteous remarks to another member, in the progress of debate, was rather startled by a significant intimation, in reply, that notice of the affront would be taken out of doors. Thereupon Mr. Kelly, in great trepidation, bethought himself of making ready for a desperate encounter, and appeared, the next day, in his seat, provided with a very handsome dirk, the hilt of which projected ostentatiously from the opening of his waistcoat; whereat, as may be supposed, the law-makers stared with some little wonder and a great deal of merriment.

This last was increased ten fold, however, the next day, when another member entered, formidably equipped with a monstrous wooden dirk, with a huge corn-cob for a handle, which he allowed to project about a foot from the opening of his waistcoat, and taking his seat by the side of Mr. Kelly, drew forth with a great flourish, every ten minutes, and made a point of exhibiting to that pugnacious legislator. The consequence may be imagined; or if it may not, we are happy to say that Mr. Kelly's cheese-toaster disappeared in short order, and was speedily followed into "retiracy," by four or five others with which some other members had thought proper to decorate their persons.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1837.

State of Society.—The present period is emphatically the "time which tries men's souls." The connectives of society are becoming so attenuated, that the least accession of disorder would apparently produce a revulsion which many years might not be able to repair. Mutual confidence in matters of commercial interest is about expiring. The anticipations of opulence, which the most cool-headed and sagacious believed to be as certain as mathematical demonstration, are dissipated "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and the sickening reality of bitter disappointment growing more oppressive every hour, impels the most elastic spirits to despondency. Are there no obvious causes for this amazing paralysis of national prosperity? The valuable staple of our southern territory, that brought its millions into the coffers of the merchants of that important section of our country, yielded the last year an abundant harvest, but its price now hardly exceeds one-third of its former value. The operations of Divine Providence are sometimes inscrutable; at other times they are vindicated in a manner so explicit that the desperate skeptic is forced to acknowledge a preternatural agency. The *Slave*, bearing the image of his Creator, is tasked and scourged to cultivate this precious article of commerce—then why should not an impartial Deity, disclose his unwavering justice in punishing the violators of his laws by destroying the fruits of their disobedience? In large portions of the south, general bankruptcy and anarchy appear inevitable. In the north millions of bushels of grain are converted into alcohol, which prostitution of an invaluable gift of God, takes bread from the mouth of the famishing, and scatters poison in every breath from the distillery. Is it not retributive justice that our crops should have been inadequate, and that we should have been obliged to depend upon foreign countries for subsistence?

We have noticed two prominent causes of national derangement, and have neither time or spirits to proceed in the enumeration. A radical change is going on with a gigantic step in all the departments of society. Is there religion, self-denial, benevolence, genius enough to seize the tendencies which shall exist when this mighty commotion is past, and turn them to the best interests of the human race?

Lords of the Soil.—Contemplating the desolation and terror that pervade all classes of traders and artisans, we were turning our wearied gaze and sinking heart to the cultivators of the soil as to an oasis in the desert, when we were met with complaints that grain crops are ruined, fruits destroyed, and the prospect of any thing but plenty and comfort awaiting us. After all, it must be a gloomy temper indeed that can look upon the bright green of the fields and meadows, and the splendid foliage of the blossoming trees without abundant assurance that the earth will not refuse her increase with the right improvement of the present "seed time," in connection with the plentiful and seasonable showers with which we are favored. Moping gloom and selfishness were never more out of place, when mutual forbearance and cheerful industry are our only hope. If general distress be inevitable, let our farmers be assured that theirs will be the lightest share.

"The conclusion of the whole matter," in view of the general confusion and dismay throughout the country, is, that capital, science and enterprize, instead of being engrossed in trade and speculation, must be employed in agriculture, to a much greater extent, before our country can rest on its own foundation. The time must come, and will come, when the man who can raise the most grain from an acre will be looked upon with more respect than he who owns the greatest number of acres without knowing how to manage, and raise a good crop whether the season be favorable or not. They have no poor crops in Holland.

The Money Market.—*Suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks.*—The news on this subject, received since our last, is most important, most painfully interesting. All the banks in the city of New York have been obliged to suspend Specie Payments; and their example has been already followed pretty generally, as will be seen below. The particulars we condense from our exchange papers, first from the New-Yorker, of May 13th:—

The dark cloud which has brooded in fearful density over our devoted city has assumed a still deeper blackness. On Saturday morning last, some of the banks refused to take the notes of the *Dry Dock Bank* at their counters, and the consequence was an immediate and vigorous run upon it by the bill holders and a portion of its depositors. In the course of the day, fifty thousand dollars in specie were abstracted from its vaults. It closed at the usual hour, with an assurance that all demands would be promptly met on Monday. On Sunday evening, however, a meeting of representatives of all the banks was held in the Mayor's office, where it was resolved that justice to themselves would not permit the solvent banks to expend their means in sustaining it. In consequence of this decision, the Dry Dock Bank was not opened on Monday morning,—in plain terms, it suspended payment.

On Monday great excitement prevailed, and it was feared that the doors of the delinquent bank would be violently opened. An irregular run commenced on all the banks. At 10 o'clock the Mayor proclaimed that all the Wall-street banks had agreed to redeem the notes of the Dry Dock Company, leaving it to settle with its depositors and creditors as it best might. This allayed the excitement.

It is understood that the embarassments of the unfortunate institution originated in imprudent purchases of real estate, losses in its transactions in Southern exchange, having bought and sold bills on the South, which daily came back protested, and to unwarranted loans to great Brokers.

The excitement was deepened on Saturday by the reception of intelligence that all three of the Buffalo banks had been shut up by the chancellor for alleged malpractices—but that pretence is a little too transparent. A large amount of their paper is held in this city, but that was not the greatest cause of alarm. Their downfall was generally regarded as the precursor of a general suspension of the country banks.

Throughout Monday and Tuesday, the run for specie on all our banks was serious and unremitted. The stoppage of the Dry Dock had alarmed the market men, laborers, and the small money hoarders generally, and each hunted up what he had, and hastened to exchange it for specie.

On Tuesday evening, it became quite evident that the banks could not hold out a day longer. The smaller and up-town banks had been nearly drained already; one of them having suspended for a short time that day, until it could borrow specie in Wall-street. Several were within a few thousands of their last dollar. They all stood ready to make any sacrifices; but the specie of the city had now been nearly all snugly stowed away in old stockings. A consultation was held, and it was agreed by all the banks that no course remained but to suspend specie payments. *

From the Journal of Commerce.

The banks up the River generally suspended on the receipt of the news from New York. The Brooklyn and New Haven banks have also suspended.

The Banks of Philadelphia, including the U. S. Bank, have suspended specie payments. The Banks of New Jersey—probably all, have done the same. Baltimore Banks, do.

From the same paper, of Tuesday Morning.

All the banks in Boston suspended specie payments on Friday morning.

The Hartford and Providence banks suspended on Thursday noon.

The only Banks which continue to pay specie, after hearing of the suspension of specie payments by the banks in this city, are the

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington.
Bank of Washington, do.
City Bank, New-Haven.

If there are any others, we are not aware of it. We have as yet received no news from the south farther than the Potomac.

In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, an extra session of the Legislature of this State is convoked for Monday next, 22d inst.

Logic.—A respectable subscriber, no doubt desiring to contribute to the interests of science and the utility of Dr. Dayton's lectures, has requested the publication of the following:—

Phrenology.—Not long since, a gentleman found a large turnip in his field, of the resemblance and features of the human head. Struck with the curiosity, he took a cast from it, and sent it to a phrenologist, stating that it was taken from the head of Baron Pompelino, a distinguished Hanoverian, and requesting his opinion. After having examined it, he declared that there was an unusual prominence, which denoted that he was a man of acute mind, and quick perception. This opinion he transmitted to the owner of the cast, requesting, as a particular favor, that he might see the head. To this he politely replied "He should have felt a pleasure in complying with the request; but he was very sorry to say, he and his family had eaten it the day before with a leg of mutton.

Now, that's fine; a good joke; and as conclusive as to say—there are some quacks in the country, *ergo*, we have *no good physicians.*

We have intelligence from the Mississippi Legislature up to the 28th ult.

The law prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the State, as merchandize, has passed both Houses with little opposition.

Another method of relief adopted by this Legislature is the manufacture of more banks. They have already some thirty millions of bank capital and are multiplying them without stint. Three bank bills are already passed, with an aggregate capital of about seven millions of dollars.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Elizabethtown Journal, the oldest paper in the State, and through its whole history the honest advocate of social and constitutional order, has been transferred by Mr. B. F. Brookfield, its last proprietor to Mr. H. H. Hassey, formerly of this city. Mr Brookfield retires with the gratifying consciousness of having labored worthily in his vocation, and justly congratulates himself that the paper, "while under his control, has not been made a vehicle of abuse, slander, or misrepresentations."

The present proprietor, Mr. Hassey, promises to preserve the character of the paper, and will we hope be liberally supported.

Dry Dock Bank.—The Globe says, that only about $80,000 was the amount of Government money on deposit in the Dry Dock Bank, and that the Government holds a bond for $400,000, taken as collateral security, with sureties, which are supposed to be sufficient.

Counterfeit half dollars are circulating, pretty plentifully. They are of the new emission and well imitated. Made of German silver.

PROSPECTS OF WESTERN EMIGRANTS.

The writer of the following remarks has observed a paragraph in one of the city papers, requesting information upon the subject of employment for "operatives" in the West, and believing that good may possibly arise by making known a few facts, which are familiar to him, he takes the liberty of requesting their publication. The observations will be confined to the States of Illinois and Missouri, access to which may be had for about $30 for an adult, expense included, or if the emigrant furnishes his own provisions for half the sum, by way of the Pennsylvania Canal to Pittsburg, and thence by steamboats down the Ohio and up the Mississippi as far as St. Louis. Mechanics are much wanted in that city, particularly carpenters, bricklayers, masons wagon makers, coopers cabinet makers, blacksmiths, stone cutters, mill wrights, brick moulders, and every kind of laborers, wood choppers, quarry men, &c. cooks, stewards, waiters for steamboats and hotels, sempstresses, milliners and other domestic servants are well paid. Mechanics can earn from 12 to 18 dollars per week; laborers $1 per day: cooks, chambermaids and waiters, 10 to 12 dollars per month, and on steamboats from two to three times that amount. Provisions about the following prices:—

Beef from 3 to 5 cents per pound.

Bacon, from 7 to 12 cents (hams, &c.) per pound.

Butter, from 15 to 25 cents per pound.

Eggs, from 12 1-2 to 18 cents per dozen.

Flour, from 7 to 9 dollars per barrel.

Corn Meal, 50 cents per bushel.

Corn, 31 to 50 cents "

Chickens, 12 1-2 to 18 3-4 cents each.

Fowls, 18 to 25 cents each.

Duck, (wild in season) 12 1-2 cents each.

Fish, scarce but moderate price.

Venison, $1 50 to $2 50 (hams included.)

Fruit according to season, dried apples and peaches $1 50 to $2 50 per barrel.

Potatoes, Irish, 25 to 50 cents per bushel.

Do sweet, 50 to 100 cents per bushel.

Vegetables according to season, generally moderate.

Coal, from 10 to 25 cents per bushel.

Wood, from $3 to $4 per cord.

House rent high, owing to want of mechanics and laborers to erect houses.

There are two breweries in operation.

Clothing and Groceries moderate—coffee, 15 to 16 cents; sugar, 9 to 11; ale, $7 per barrel; beer, $4 do.

In the country and villages, a variation in the above prices; groceries and clothing higher, provisions and vegetables lower.

Land can be had from $1 25 to $5 per acre, unimproved, and from 10 to $20 per acre with pretty good improvements; the latter within from 10 to 20 miles of the city of St. Louis.—*N. Y. Star.*

St. Louis is situated 18 miles below the mouth of the Missouri river, on a beautiful site; a lime stone shore extends for three miles, the ground gradually ascends from the river to the height of 93 feet, where is found an extensive plain; the soil is loamy clay, well adapted for bricks; fine sand is obtained from the river bars; good quarries of limestone; the river water is introduced in pipes and for a moderate price. There are places of worship for Catholics, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Unitarians. Four hotels, and a very large one being erected; theatre erecting; gas works the same; good common schools; a very large college, (160 students) *under charge of the Jesuits;* another chartered for the Episcopalians; an hospital; two orphan asylums; and in short, a beautiful healthy city, with wealth, morality and refinement, population increasing, and business also. About six thousand tons of steamboat tonnage are employed in the New Orleans trade, and as much more in all the other trades up the Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois rivers. The business of the city of St. Louis is very large compared with its population, which is about 11,000 souls, as it is a wholesale place for a large portion of Illinois, Missouri, and the Wisconsin Territory. These remarks are confined principally to the prospects of operatives at St. Louis, not with a local view but for the reason that if once there, access may be had to any other place in that region with greater facility than from any other point. There are many flourishing towns and settlements in Illinois on the rivers, Mississippi and Illinois as well as Missouri rivers, and in the interior of both states. In Wisconsin Territory also are many flourishing towns and settlements—Throughout all that country constant employment, good wages and cheap land may be found for any number of industrious men, women and children, who will be received with welcome, as they will not only be enabled to better their own situation, but add to the value of the possessions of those already there.

A Citizen of St. Louis.

Trade of St. Louis.—We learn from the Missouri Republican that 33 steamboats were lying at the wharves of St. Louis on the 17th ult. being engaged in receiving or discharging cargo. Of this number 8 had arrrived within the previous fifteen hours.

Cincinnati, April 29.—A lot of 200 country hams sold at 6½ cents. Flour $5 50.

A check for $12 50 was yesterday presented at one of the up town banks, when payment was refused unless the drawer would give $2 50 for three five dollar bills.—*N. Y. paper of Monday.*

A Great Haul.—It is stated that on the 17th ult. at Perryman & Cooley's fishery on the Potomac, there was caught at one haul, 383 shad and one million of herrings.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

Far West.—*First Steamboat on the Osage.*—The steamboat American reached St. Louis on the 12th ult. from a trip up the Osage river, having penetrated as far as Tuscumbia, 160 miles from its mouth. The navigation is represented as being difficult, owing to the large number of islands which it contains, but the country bordering on it, is said to resemble our imaginings of Fairy Land.

The country on the Osage is perhaps the most fertile, beautiful, and healthy in the Union, and when this fact shall have been generally known, the practicability of reaching it by means of steamboats of light draught during the greater portion of the year.

The new building 31 William street New York, tumbled into ruins on Saturday and crushed a little boy to death. The wall was only a single brick in thickness!

The Coal Trade.—An extra, dated April 29, from the Miner's Journal office gives the following important information:

A general curtailment of coal operations has taken place: many of the largest mining establishments have discharged all their men except a sufficient number to keep their mines in order. Others have greatly reduced the number in their employ. It is supposed that the number of miners and laborers thrown out of employment this day, independent of those employed in hauling coal, will not fall short of 500 men. The immediate cause of this suspension of operations is to be found in the fact that contractors for coal in the Atlantic cities have directed shipments to cease, inasmuch as they are unable to effect sales, and consequently unable to meet the drafts drawn on them by coal shippers except at long dates; and our banks refuse to discount such paper. We hazard nothing in predicting that unless measures are taken abroad to receive the coal already mined, a total suspension of all coal operations *must* take place in this region. These suspensions of mining operations in the coal district, by cutting short the supply of coal, will, we fear, so enhance the price of fuel, as to be, the next winter, the source of much severe suffering to the poor.

Melvin Gordon's dwelling house at Milltown, 2 miles from New-Brunswick, was burnt with all its contents on Saturday last. That of R. A. De Russy, and its furniture, a mile north-west of that city, was burnt on Saturday afternoon, from sparks lodging on the roof. Also the house of Albert C. Voorhees, at North Branch, Somerset County, on Sunday.—No insurance in either case.

The Baltimore American states that Mr. J. Whittaker, a distinguished agriculturalist of Yorkshire, England, has been prevailed upon to send a part of his superior head of Durham Short Horns to this country early in the summer. The sale is to take place at Philadelphia. It is from his celebrated stock that Mr. Powel of Pennsylvania, and the Ohio company, have been supplied for some years past.

The Trenton and Philadelphia Railroad cars run down a man named Moffit, on Sunday last, who had the temerity to walk within their sweep, in advance of the locomotive. He was taken to Cornwall's nearly dead, and where he soon expired. The woods along the route were fired the same day by the sparks of the engine.

We are glad to learn by a Boston paper of Saturday that the week passed without any failure there. The merchants it is added, stand the pressure with remarkable firmness. We are also told that the Saco (Maine) Manufacturing Co. will not discharge its hands.

The New Bedford Mercury of Thursday says: Our streets are now thronged with seamen unable to procure voyages, in consequence of the almost entire suspension of whaling operations at this port. About forty ships are lying at the wharves, and but very little or nothing doing towards fitting them for sea. The wretched state of the currency, and the high price of provisions and labor, will not justify our merchants in contracting any new engagements at present. We have had no failures, and the utmost confidence prevails among all classes. Several vessels are now loading with whale oil for the north of Europe, which is almost the only buisiness now doing.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Bulletin of Wednesday says, "No failures or stoppages of payment in this city yet. Public credit is good and confidence in commercial transactions unabated."

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle says "we have not heard of a single failure in Kentucky, of any magnitude, since the commencement of the pressure."

NOTICES.

Mr. David Oliver, of Burlington, is authorized to obtain suuscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ Wm. D. Stewart, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Jacob Overacre,
Publishing Agent.
January, 1837.

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.
Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel, and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. [illegible] and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.
New-Market, May 11, 1837.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D., }
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, }
Nathan Vail, }
Job Squier, Esq., }
Jos. L. Shotwell, } *Plainfield.*
Laing Webster, }
E. L. Sheppard, }
Robert Anderson, }

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, }
JOHN LAYTON, }
ELIJAH SHOTWELL, }
DANIEL SHOTWELL, } *Trustees.*
JARVIS B. AYRES, }
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., }
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., }

Plainfield, May 18, 1837. 18 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWENEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.	
Pot	4 50 a 5 00
Pearl	5 50 a — —
BEESWAX—lb.	
Yellow	— 25 a — 00
White	— 38 a — 40
CANDLES—lb.	
Tallow	— 11 a — 13
Sperm	— 32 a — 33
COAL.	
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25
Scotch	10 — a 11 —
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —
Schuylkill	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.	
Cuba	— 9 a — 11
Brazil	— 10 a — 11
Porto Rico	— 11 a — 12
Laguira	— 10 a — 12
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 11
Java	— 12 a — 14
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11
FEATHERS—lb.	
Foreign	— 14 a — 25
American	— 50 a — 55
FISH—brl.	
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —
FLAX—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12
American	— — a — 11
FRUIT.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45
Smyrna, lb.	— 4 a — 5
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10
HONEY—gal.	
Havana	— 45 a — 50
HAY—100 lbs.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —
HOPS—lb.	
First sort '36	— — a — 10
INDIGO—lb.	
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26
LIME—cask.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —
Camden	— — a — —
LEATHER—lb.	
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24
MOLASSES—gal.	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 35
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38
Orleans	— 37 a — 38
NAVAL STORES—brl.	
Tar	2 25 a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 50
OILS—gal.	
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05
Whale	— 45 a — 46
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —
Do. winter	1 — a — —
Fish, bbl.	20 — a 21 —
PROVISIONS—bbl.	
Beef, mess city	— — a 15 —
Do. country	13 50 a 14 50
Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
Lard	— 14 a — 15
Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
RICE—100 lbs.	
1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
SALT—bu.	
Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
St. Ubes	— — a — —
Cadiz	— — a — —
Lisbon	— — a — —
Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
SEEDS.	
Flax, ro. 7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Timothy, tc.	14 — a 14 50
Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
SOAP—lb.	
Brown	— 5 a — 7
Castile	— 13 a — 15
SUGARS—lb.	
N. Orl. prime	— 6 a — 7
St. Croix	— 8 a — 10
Porto Rico	— 6 a — 8
Havana, wht	— 9 a — 11
Lump	— 14 a — 15
Loaf	— 16 a — 19
TALLOW—lb.	
American	— 10 a — 11
Russian	— — a — —
TEAS—lb.	
Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Y. Hyson	— 26 a — 80
Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Souchong	— 25 a — 50
Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Bohea	— 18 a — 20
TOBACCO—lb.	
Virginia	— 5 a — 8
Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
Ohio	— 9 a — 18
Cuba	— 22 a — 25
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
WOOL—lb.	
Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 60
Do. Merino fl.	— 50 a — 67
Common	— 45 a — 50
Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
CORN EXCHANGE.	
Flour, NY. bl.	7 00 a 8 00
Troy	7 — a 8 —
Western	9 — a 9 25
Philadelphia	7 50 a 8 —
Georgetown	— — a 9 50
Howard st.	9 50 a 10 —
Richmond	9 50 a 10 —
Baltimore	7 25 a 7 50
Rye Flour	5 50 a 6 —
Indian Meal	4 00 a 4 25
Wheat, Baltic	1 10 a 1 50
Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00 a 1 06
Corn, N. bu.	1 [illegible] a 1 00
Do. South.	— — a — 95
Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Oats, North.	— 65 a — 70

English Literature.

THE subscriber announces to the members of his class in the English Language, that he will resume his instructions on Saturday evening, the 13th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at the Plainfield Seminary. Arrangements will then be made for classes in French, English Composition, Poetic Analysis, Elocution, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, History, Astronomy, Arithmetic and Stenography.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining a class in either of the preceding branches, are respectfully requested to attend on the evening above named, as the course of instruction in each department will be described and its practical results detailed.

JACOB T. BERGEN.
Plainfield, May 11, 1837.

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.

Dental Surgery.

DOCTOR DAYTON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he is at the Plainfield House, where he will be happy to render his services to any who may require them.

The Tartar which collects upon the Teeth, impairs their beauty, and causes disease and premature decay, loosening the Teeth and fœtid breath, he removes without pain or injury to the Teeth, and restores them to their original whiteness and beauty.

DECAYING TEETH will be restored to health and effectually prevented from decaying more.

Old Fangs of decayed Teeth extracted with the least possible pain.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, beautiful and durable as natural ones, and upon the most approved plan.

TOOTHACHE instantaneously relieved and effectually cured. All diseases of the Gums and Mouth will receive proper attention, especially that resulting from the use of Mercury, which will be radically cured in a few days.

Individuals who have been so unfortunate as to lose their teeth—who have the Tooth-ache—foul mouths and fœtid breath, or whose teeth are decaying, will do well to call, as examinations and advice will be gratis, and charges always moderate. All operations warranted.

May 3d. 16

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts.—1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Best ruled paper, 3s. per quire—Common letter 18 cts. Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box.

M. F. CUSHING.

A Chance Yet.

THE Subscriber would rent the House and Store that he now occupies, if applied for soon, separate or together. Possession given very soon.

May 4. 16tf E. V. SHOTWELL.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.
Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
Scotch-Plains, December 30, 1836. 1tf

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle, and those having demands to present them, as he wishes to deal no longer on credit.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, May 4. 16tf

THE Subscriber would offer for sale his remaining stock of Goods Cheap for Cash.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.
May 4. 16tf

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL, at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.

STELLE RANDOLPH.
May 3d, 1837. 16 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq. at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.
Jan. 12, 1837. 1tf

Book and Job Printing.

HAVING effected the necessary arrangements, and been especially fortunate in securing first rate workmen, and having obtained a full assortment of

Fashionable Fancy and Plain Type,

the subscriber desires to inform all persons who may be disposed to employ him in this line, that he is now prepared to execute Printing in all its various branches, with promptness, and in a style of taste and neatness that shall not be exceeded by any at similar prices.

BOOK PRINTING.

It being intended to make Book Printing, an essential part of the business of the Office, particular attention will be paid to it, and it is believed,

That Work will be done as well as in New-York, and at moderate Prices.

The Translations from the French, extracts from which have been published in this paper, is in press at this office; and other works are confidently expected from the city and elsewhere.

JOBS.

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union," by

J. OVERACRE.
May, 1837.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.
Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.
Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.
Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1¾ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do: box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.
Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfild, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
34 Mechanic-street, Newark, N. J.
Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.
Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 1tf

Miscellaneous.

SONG OF THE DESOLATE.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Oh! thou who dryest the mourner's tear,
How dark this world would be,
If, when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to thee.
The friends who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes are flown;
And he who has but tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone!
But thou wilt heal the broken heart,
Which like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of wo.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,
And e'en the hope that threw
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,
Is dimmed and vanished too!
Oh! who could bear life's stormy doom,
Did not thy wing of love
Come brightly wafting through the gloom,
Our peace branch from above!
Then sorrow, *touched by thee, grows bright,*
With more than rapture's ray:
As darkness shows us world's of light,
We never saw by day.

ACROSTIC.

W atch yonder wretch—mark well his haggard face,
H is tattered garments, and his tottering pace:
I n every feature vice and dark despair
S ecurely reign, and penury and care.
K een are his wants, and justice round him throws
E ndless confusion and a cloud of woes.
Y ou ask what dire calamity is this

W hich blights so cruelly his health and bliss?
H e is a drunkard. Alcohol hath found
I n him a victim—and his soul is bound.
S oon as the demon his fell torch illumes,
K indled within, the fatal fire consumes:
E ach comfort flies at his approach; and fade
Youth, strength and virtue, 'neath his Upas shade.

Edinburg. H. FAY.

A VIRGIN HEART.—There is nothing under heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, fresh and immutable affection. The most felicitous moment of man's life, the most ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, it is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The spring of feeling when in their youthful purity are fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness; the spell that once draws them forth is the mystic light of future years and *undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and* so devoted as woman's love. It matters not whether it be for husband or child, sister or brother, it is the same pure and unquenchable flame, the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undeniable touchstone is tried.

Do but give her one token of love, one kind word or gentle look, even if it be amidst desolation and death, the feeling of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, in despite of *earthly bond* or mercenary tie. More priceless than the gems of Golconda, is a virgin's heart, and more devoted than the idolatry of Mecca, is woman's love. There is no sordid view to gratify self interest in the feeling. It a principle and characteristic of her nature, a faculty and an infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervour of her soul, and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpractised heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immediate impassioned devotion of one high souled and enthusiastic virgin, than the mere sycophant fawnings of millions. There is more thrilling felicity derived from the union of two guiltless and uncontaminated hearts, than all the conquests of Alexander, the wisdom of Socrates, *or the wealth of Crœsus* would afford.

The general world know nothing of these things. None can appreciate the refinement of pure feelings, but those who by nature, or some peculiar property of the mind, are qualified to drink of the depths of its gushing and sparkling fountains.

None can know the elysium of possessing a heart until they know the value of a gem so priceless—until they can think of its embodying something too holy to be mingled with the grosser images of passion and humanity—until they at last imagine a seraphic spirit clothed with imperishable mortality.

When this wild dream mingles with the colder and more calculating visions of life; the world may put forth its anathemas, misfortune may shower down its adversities, but all in vain—even the sword of Israel (the angel of death) would scarcely destroy the unutterable ecstacies of this Heaven descended happiness.

WORSE THAN THE SAILOR.—"Captain!" halloed a man while hold of a rope as the schooner was towed through the Welland Canal, "what will you carry me to Cleaveland for, and find me?"

C. Three dollars.

P. And find me all I want?"

C. I will give you a berth, and what you want to eat and drink.

P. Will you what I want to drink?

C. I will furnish you with what tea and coffee your want, and good cold water.

P. No *spirit* of any kind?

C. *No—none of the men drink any*—we have none on board—never furnish it to any body.

P. Well, then I will not go with you.

C. I do not wish you to—I will not have you on board *if* you drink ardent spirit.

P. I will not help you with your vessel another moment, (letting go of the rope.)

C. Very well don't want your help—would not have even the rope of my vessel soiled with the hands of a drinking man.

They parted. The captain made a second trip to Cleaveland some time after, and while there a man came on board his vessel and seizing him by the hand, very cordially said, "Well how do you do sir?" "Why, quite well, thank you, sir; but, as it happens, I do not know you," replied the captain.

"*I am the man you refused to take on board for* Cleaveland, at the Welland canal because he required spirit to be furnished him. It was a great disappointment to me not to go—I was detained a good while—but it did me good. I thought to myself—well, if I have got to be *worse* than the sailors, it is time to look about me—and I tell you what, captain, I have not drank a drop since nor do I ever intend to."

KEEP YOUR CHILDREN AT HOME EVENINGS.—This you must not fail to do, if you would save them from disgrace and ruin. Multitudes of the young have been hurried down to ruin by associating in the darkness of night with those whose company they would be ashamed of in the light of day. And if you have noticed, boys in the evening are more prone to use profane and indecent words. They are removed from the eye of their parents, and they feel confident that the passer by will not recognize them, and thus they practise their sins. If it could be ascertained correctly where most of our abandoned young *men received their first teachings in the school of* vice, we believe it would be found at some corner of the street, or other favorite resort, during their early days. If such be the fact—and who can doubt it? is it not criminal to the souls of your children, to permit them to go away from your presence at these seasons? If you would preserve them uncontaminated by the wicked influence of the profligate, I charge you to watch over them ever evening of the week. Never suffer them to leave the house unless you know where they are going, and with whom they are to associate. It would be well for those parents who apprehend no evil from permitting their children to spend their evenings as they please, to visit their favorite resort in disguise, and hear the soul-chilling language that flows from their lips. One opportunity *like this would be sufficient, we think, to convince* them of the necessity of keeping them at home. How profitable would it be for your children to spend their evenings in reading or writing; or you might take this opportunity to converse with them on subjects profitable and interesting. But once get them in the habit of staying at home, and they will prefer it to any other place. They should prize your society more than the society of others. For our part, we cannot conceive how a parent can rest in an evening while he is uncertain where his children may be. If he loved their souls, he would be constantly solicitous respecting them, and would use all the means in his power to prevent their keeping company with those who despise the truth and practice sins the most degrading.

POWERFUL ARGUMENTS.—When men engage in a controversy and are sure of victory, they are usually cheerful and pleasant, because they feel certain of obtaining the triumph which they desire. The same disposition may be observed in the boy that wrestles with his fellow, and is confident of the mastery. But when you see a disputant angry, you may well suppose that a fear of the result is what irritates him. When Paul "disputed against the Grecians, they went about to slay him." Had not their own judgment borne them witness, that his arguments could not be answered *fairly*, nor his doctrines rendered powerless through their reasonings, they would not have resorted to *murder* in order to silence those powerful truths, which could not be silenced in any *other way. But being conscious that if the victory* must turn upon the greatest weight of sound argument which the parties should produce, they began to tremble for the result, and concluded to "beg the question;" and to take it for granted, that, not only that their own doctrines were true, but also that their truth was so clearly manifest, that an opposer of them could but be either so stupid or so wicked as to deserve even death itself.

This is a fair specimen of the *powerful* arguments which the wicked have made use of in all ages to combat truth. Similar arguments are almost the only ones which have been used of late to put down the discussion of slavery.—*Morning Star.*

SETTLING ACCOUNTS.—When a minister was spending a few weeks in Edinburgh, there came on business, to the house where he was, a man of the world. He was introduced to the minister in the following manner: "This is an acquaintance of mine and I am sorry to add, though young and healthy, never attends public worship." "I am almost tempted to hope that you are bearing false witness against your neighbour;" replied the minister. "By no means," said the man, "for I always spend my Sunday in settling accounts." The minister replied, "you will find sir, that the day of judgment will be spent in the same manner."

The sentiment of the annexed extract from a review of Crabb's poems in the New York Review strikes us as the truth. Unless our faith is more spiritless than that of old, we see no reason why poetry may not be kindled at the altar of religion. Poetry instead of being out of its element in religion, is never truly in its element but when essentially so inspired. It is time that the opening delusion which hangs, like a cold spell, over many minds of much feeling and understand*ing, were dissipated:*

With all true poets, Crabbe is not merely a moral, but a religious author. For poets at the present day to omit this grand feature of man and his relations in that view of his character and principles which poetry must embody, is to struggle against the whole sense of truth, and apart from the want of piety, must betray the awkwardness of an imperfect work. All great poems have been based upon the national faith; from Homer and the Athenian tragedies, to Milton, and latest of all, Wordsworth, religion has formed the groundwork of genuine poetry. There may be light and frivolous verse, but *unhallowed poetry* is a contradiction in terms. There is something cold and heartless in that portrait of life, which omits its most important feature—its relation to eternity.

It is the part of a wise and good man to forget the inevitable calamities of human life, in the *improvement* and enjoyment of the present fleeting hour.

We learn by the Patterson Intelligencer that the Woollen Factory of Messrs. Goodwin, Fisher & Spencer, in Patterson, was broken open on Sunday night last, and robbed of seven pieces of blue sattinet cloth, amounting in all to about 166 yards. A reward of forty dollars is offered for the apprehension of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property.

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, *any allusion to or interference with party politics* local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence, in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	*Adam Lee,*
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cove,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterrette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	*Fred'k. King, Rahway,*
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 3w

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTS.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, *which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There* is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting *said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or* on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

*N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for *all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in* which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced *very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in re*commending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonery affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,
Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost *confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs.* Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 *Lewis-street,* N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, [illegible]

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the *wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms* are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears *attended upon me,* and under *his treatment* the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a *large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type,* on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all *his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even* when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for *many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good,* we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told *that he deals plainly with all these subjects.* Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I *intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future.* And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m

JACKSON POUND.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, [illegible] printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1837. NUMBER 19.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year. Those who choose to pay at the end of each half year, will be charged $2.30 per annum.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements inserted at the customary rates.

☞ Particular attention given to Job Printing.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

This Specific has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

Mr. John Finch.—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

Mr. J. Finch.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

Mr. J. Finch.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

Mr. J. Finch,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

Mr. J. Finch,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT
OF THE TERM OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

Jefferson R. Dunn,
vs.
John T. Cook } In case.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, monies and effects, lands and tenements of John T. Cook, an absconding debtor, has been duly executed and returned to the Term of February of said court, in favor of the above named plaintiff, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in a plea of trespass, on the case, and will be proceeded in agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Z. ROSSEL, Clerk.

C. BOICE, Attorney.
March 16 9—2 m

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper, for sale here.

The New-York Mirror:
A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign [illegible], by correspondents engaged expressly and [illegible] for this Journal—strictures upon the vario[illegible] in the fine arts that are presented for the [illegible] and approbation of the public—elaborate and b[illegible] specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notic[illegible] the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $3000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly [illegible] with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed to East Brunswick, (on the banks of the Raritan, directly opposite the city of New Brunswick.) On and after July 11th, trains of Cars will leave New York and East Brunswick as follows:

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabethtown and Rahway.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., and 3 1-2 P. M.

Coaches will run between the termination of the Road and the different Hotels in New Brunswick, upon the arrival and departure of the Trains, for the accommodation of those persons who prefer riding across New Brunswick Bridge—fare, 6 1-4 cents.

On Sundays, the Cars leave New York at 8 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M., and East Brunswick at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

☞ Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 62 1-2 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents; from Newark to East Brunswick, 50 cents.

Private Parties paying for 20 seats through to New Brunswick, can have the exclusive right to a Car for their accommodation.

Military Companies, &c. can be accommodated with seats by giving short notice.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 1-2 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.
Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York should be at the office adjoining the Ferry, at the foot of Courtlandt street, five minutes before the time above stated, to procure their tickets. 1 tf

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Moral and Scientific.

From the Sentinel of Freedom.

THE MECHANIC'S SOCIAL PLEASURES.

When any man's business grows so fast as to stand in the way of his being neighborly, you may lay it down as a rule that it grows *too fast*. This is true of every sort of labor, whether of the mind or the body. We were not made to be unsocial, sullen, independent machines, but to love and help one another. "He that is a friend must *show* himself friendly;" and this is to be done by a pleasant and frequent intercourse with acquaintances and neighbors.

"Poor were the friendless master of a world!" The poet is right. No wealth, nor power, nor selfish pleasure, can ever compensate for the absence of kindly intercourse. Working men may work so hard as to work out their best native propensities. In our haste to make money, let us look to it that we do not lose what no money can buy, true friendship.

The tendency to form friendly connections, and cultivate associations, is so strong, that where it has not a good outlet it will find a bad one. If a young man is not allowed to enjoy society at home he will enjoy it at the tavern, or some worse place. I find it in my heart to honor that principle of our nature which abhors a vacuum, and cries out that it is not good for man to be alone. The parent, the teacher, the employer, in proportion as they seek the welfare of the youth under their care, will try to afford healthful exercise to the social principle.

Let me ask old housekeepers, whether amidst the great improvements of the times, there is not a change for the worse in our social and domestic intercourse. How did this matter stand some thirty years ago? Much as follows. John Den and Richard Fen, when they established themselves in this village, were both lately married, and had little families growing like olive branches round their tables. They had worked in the same shop and they remembered it. They had been apprentices of the old stamp, laboring a good seven years, and making six working days in every week. They knew one another thoroughly, and kept up a friendly communication. Scarcely a day passed in which John was not in Richard's shop, or Richard in John's: and Mrs. Den and Mrs. Fen ran across to one another often half a dozen times in a day. The children grew up as friends, and once every week, they made a joint concern, and took tea together. There was then but one grog house in the village, and neither of these men was ever seen in it, except when Richard had occasion to go thither in his capacity of constable. It was a pleasant way of life. The little circle increased; and other families quietly fell into the same arrangements; so that, as I well remember, you could scarcely ever sit an hour of a summer's evening, in the house of any one of these mechanics, without witnessing the *friendly* entrance of a number of the neighbors. They did one another good, and their friendships, however humble, were comparatively pure.

But how does this matter stand now? Much as follows: John Den and Richard Fen are dead and gone. In their place there are Dens and Fens, and husbands of Dens and Fens—enough to people a town in Illinois. Business is driven on in double quick time. George Washington Den has more journeymen this moment than his good father had in all his life. Napoleon Fen makes more money in a year than old Richard ever possessed. Meet these men where you will, and you will find them in a hurry. They are rushing forward, and can no more pause than can a railroad car. Their social intercourse is hasty, fitful, irregular, unsatisfactory, and feverish. Their earnings are spent at political meetings, at Trades Unions, at entertainments, at Taverns—in short, any where but at home. Their sons and daughters are very fine, and gay, and to a certain degree polished; but they are growing up in total ignorance of that old-fashioned, wholesome, serene and profitable intercourse which gave to their parents an unwrinkled old age.

What is to be done? I think the remedy is obvious, but I fear most will resist it. We must return to simplicity of manners. We must cease to live too fast. We must take a little breath, and persuade ourselves that there are other and higher purposes to which hours may be devoted, than the earning so many dollars and cents. It is poor economy of life to lay out all our time on mere gain, when by so doing we actually bid fair to make life not only shorter but less sweet.

It is the great error of many parents to discourage evening visits between their own children and those of their neighbors. What is the consequence? The young men will and must have company. If they are frowned on at home, they will spend their evenings abroad. And as no youth can very freely visit young companions whom he is not allowed to entertain at home, the young men of these churlish families will be found in the bar-room. Here is a wide sluice prepared for intemperance and vice. Already, in some towns, all the associations of working men are in the streets or in public places. The evil cries aloud for speedy reformation. Who will set the example?

CHARLES QUILL.

Be Definite.—Many persons are exceedingly troublesome with their circumlocutions. They never make a straight definite relation, but intermingle so many unimportant and irrelevant circumstances with their statements that the main point is either much obscured or else wholly lost sight of.

They form the habit imperceptibly and unintentionally, but it is surely an injurious and disagreeable one. It is requisite for the fair understanding of a statement, that it be made with clearness and simplicity, but if a person is always ambiguous or tiresome, he will rarely be listened to. Therefore, if you would command the attention of another, be definite. Would you produce an impression, be definite; for no one will be convinced by what he does not understand. Would you have what you say remembered, be definite; for, in order for any thing to be treasured up in the memory the attention must be given, and a clear understanding obtained of it. But where a person is ambiguous or tiresome in his relations, they will not be attended to, understood or remembered. Therefore if you would not talk to no purpose, be definite.

Some pious, devoted, and in other respects successful preachers, have had their usefulness essentially diminished by the habit here alluded to.—They are so diffuse and indefinite in their communications, that no distinct impression is made; consequently the desired effect is not produced.—Every public speaker should aim throughout his discourse to develop, trace out and enforce some distinct truth or proposition. By introducing a great variety of topics, no one is fully examined, the subject becomes involved, and the minds of hearers confused, and wearied: and therefore, by aiming to accomplish too much, little or nothing is accomplished. Let some proposition be stated; let all the remarks have a close and perceptible connection with it, tending to its elucidation; let them be as brief and definite as possible, and the hearer will treasure it up and retain it.—*Morning Star.*

Politeness.—How few little children think it worth while to be polite to their friends and playmates. By politeness, I do not mean a great deal of unnecessary bowing and courtesying, but that delicate attention to the comfort of those around us that springs from a kind and generous heart. How many little children enter a room without noticing respectfully those who are older than themselves. I have seen them come in on a cold, winter day, and draw their little chairs up before the fire in such a way that those who were sitting back could not feel the warmth of it at all; and this without the least apology for such a breach of politeness. Then perhaps they interrupt those in the room when they were engaged in conversation, by asking some foolish question, instead of waiting for an opportunity for them to speak. Then they are impolite to their little playmates, their sisters, if they have any: instead of assisting them, when their help is really needed, they leave them to help themselves. How many little boys think it beneath them to be kind and polite to a sister.

I have seen some few who thought differently. I recollect last winter I used to meet a fine manly lad, drawing his sister to school on his sled. Her little rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes bore testimony that his politeness was not lost upon her. She would pat his cheek with her little soft hand and call him her "kind brother." He would frequently meet boys of his acquaintance who would urge him to leave his sister and go with them to coast on the common. His answer always was, "Yes, when I have carried little Emily to school." Do you think that boy was not a good son, a good brother? I never saw him impatient when he was walking with his little sister, because her little feet could not keep up with his. He did not give her a sly twitch as some little boys do; or frighten her with stories of old men, or beggars, till she was afraid of her shadow. No, he was always polite to her, and do you think he will forget to be polite as he grows older? No; for it will become a habit with him, and the little attentions which cost him nothing, and are so gratifying to those who receive them, will gain him many a friend. Think of this when you are tempted to be rude, selfish or unkind to those about you, and remember that you lose nothing by being polite. But a stronger motive than that should influence us, we should "do unto others as we would that they should do unto us." Who is it that has said "Be ye kind one to another!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Truth is Power.—Some men say that wealth is power, and some that talent is power, but there is one apothegm that I would place on high above them all when I would assert that truth is power. Wealth cannot purchase—talent cannot refute—knowledge cannot overreach—authority cannot silence her—they all, like Felix tremble at her presence. Cast her into the sevenfold heated furnace of the tyrant's wrath; fling her into the most tremendous billows of popular commotion; she mounts aloft in the ark, upon the summit of the deluge. She is the ministering spirit who sheds on man that bright and indestructible principle of life which is given by its mighty Author to illuminate and inspire the immortal soul, and which, like himself is 'the same yesterday and forever.' When the mound has long been heaped on all the pride of wealth and talent, and knowledge, and authority—when earth and heaven itself shall have passed away, truth shall rise, like the angel on Manoah's sacrifice, upon the flame of nature's funeral pyre; and ascend to her source, her heaven and her home, the bosom of the holy and eternal God.—*Rev. R. M'Gee.*

Transplanting Trees.—In England, this has been reduced to a science. There, full grown trees are now transplanted with ease and little danger of their loss, and thereby small groves and forests are suddenly formed, and their pleasure grounds ornamented. The machine used in removing is of as simple construction as a pair of common cart wheels, with a long tongue. About three years previous to removing the tree, a deep trench is cut round it, in order to cut off the ends of the main roots—a cart load of rich mould is then placed within the circle around the stock on the surface—new sets of roots and fibres shoot forth upwards, receiving nutriment from the mould thus deposited.

The new formed fibres and roots, with nearly all the tops and branches, are finally removed to any convenient distance, and it is said that not one out of fifty die.

If the fact is not generally known, it ought to be that a tree transplanted from a thick forest to e Legislature from this county are requested all honorable means to carry into effect the oing resolutions.

was further Resolved, that the secretary for- a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to embers of this Legislature : also prepare ame for publication in the 'Plainfield Union,'

e meeting then adjourned.

(Signed,)
JOHN WILSON, *Chairman.*
CHARIAH WEBSTER, *Secretary.*

IE PRINTER'S STATE CONVENTION.—We nse the following account of the proceedings the Princeton Whig, with the remark, that harges at this office will hereafter be in conformity to the regulations herein propo-

e fraternity assembled at the State House, enton, on Wednesday last, and organized by nting Josiah Harrison, Esq. of Gloucester, dent, and Robert E. Horner, of Somerset, President.

was unanimously agreed that it was not ex- nt *at this time*, to increase the subscription of newspapers.

e convention next proceeded to regulate the s for Advertising, Job Printing, &c. which inited in by all present.

State Central Committee was appointed to to all the printers in the state, a circular ining the regulations adopted by this Con- on and for other purposes. The convention adjourned.

nongst other regulations the advertising is as follows:

e space occupied by four hundred brevier hall constitute a square : nothing counted han a square, and all over a square and less a square and a half shall be counted a square half. One dollar shall be charged for the hred, or any less number of insertions, of a e or less than a square, twenty-five cents for additional insertion over three, and in the proportion for longer ones up to the amount ree squares ; every additional square over may be reduced in the ratio of one fourth above rates.

vertisements inserted by the quarter or lon- 3 per square for three months, $5,50 for onths, or $10 per year.

tices, and proceedings of all public meetings be paid for in advance at half the advertis- ites.

NEY.—The unavoidable expenses attending iblication of a newspaper are in these times arcity a most grevious tax. For the first we are compelled to appeal to our subscri- We must have money. There is no such as credit. Farmers and others, residing in untry, happily know little or nothing of the ies and sufferings to which those are expos- o depend on the avails of businss, when ss is well-nigh ruined.

h as have not yet paid their subscriptions formed that they are now due, and we be very happy to receive them, either for ear, or the half year. Country produce be acceptable.

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niel Webster has already been nominated e Whigs for the next Presidency. They not have fond a better candidate, and we ely hope they will stand to it.

News of the Day.

FOREIGN.

the packet ship South America, English s to the 15th ult. are received.

ey had not then received the news of any of reat failures here, or the very embarrassed of our monetary affairs : which, when it is n, must have great influence, in that coun-

failures are announced. Money was suf- ly plenty in London, on good security, at per cent. But the money-lenders refuse kinds of paper, which they negociated freely months ago.

ch alarm was created in the vicinity of the on Docks, by the sudden death of two labor- ho had been employed on board a vessel Trieste, laden with rags ; it was feared that had died of the plague, that terrible disease known to exist at various points on the erranean. Several other workmen had been ill.

w fell heavily, in several parts of England, 11th of April.

change in cotton.

eavy fall of snow commenced in Paris on ay afternoon, April 10th, and continued at als until Tuesday morning. The tempera- ad risen on Tuesday, and hopes were enter- that the almost unexampled inclemency of pring was about to terminate, but on that oon the snow recommenced, and was still at the hour of post. From all the depart- of France accounts were received of the lence of rain, hail, snow and tempests. In direction the couriers and diligences were upted.

Frankfort Journal gives the following of th of February from Tabris (Persia).—" In quence of the predictions of our astrologers, ur city will shortly be visited by an earth- similar to the one which took place here years since, the inhabitants have been since th of last month in a state of the greatest ment. More than nine-tenths of them have eir houses and live in tents erected in the ields. This unfortunate credulity has al- caused a great deal of sickness from cold, hich will be much increased, unless they ecover from their panic, and return to their tions, for the season is unusually cold and ."

DEATH OF JUDGE DRAKE.—The Hon. *George K. Drake*, recently one of the judges of the Supreme Court of this State, died on the 6th inst. at his residence near Morristown after a short illness in the 48th year of his age.

His private and public worth are well attested by the proceedings of the bench and bar of the Supreme Court, which are subjoined :

SUPREME COURT, NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, May 10th, 1837.

Jacob W. Miller, Esq. of Morris, this day announced to the Court the death of the Honorable GEORGE K. DRAKE in the following manner :

"Permit me to embrace the opportunity to announce to the Court the death of one of the most worthy and distinguished members of the New-Jersey Bar, my neighbor and friend, the Honorable George K. Drake.

"Knowing that he was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, I am persuaded that the mere announcement of this sad event will be sufficient to call for the warmest sympathies of his brethren of the bar who knew him best, and therefore loved him most. It will be unnecessary for me in this place and before this bar to speak of the official and professional character of the deceased, for it was here on this Bench and Bar, that he acquired the character of an honest, an upright, and an intelligent Judge, uniting in all his judicial acts the mildness of the Christian with the sternness of the Jurist, and on all occasions (forgetting no interest but his own) he fearlessly and conscientiously discharged his duty as a judge. But there is a part of the character of the deceased less conspicuous to the world, but no less interesting to his friends, to which I would drop a passing tribute. Kind and conciliatory in his deportment he had many warm friends, and surely he never deserved an enemy.

A humble and consistent Christian, whose life spoke and acted out the well settled principles of his heart. A kind husband and, who devoted his time and his faculties to the wants and happiness of a worthy family, seeking for himself no reward but that which springs from the pure feelings of an affectionate wife and children.

If the honest man, the worthy citizen, the consistent christian, the upright judge deserve our approbation we should do something on this occasion to show our respect for the character and moral worth of Mr. Drake.

"I therefore move that the Court adjourn in order that the bar may take such measures as they may think proper on this occasion."— Whereupon the Court adjourned, and the following proceedings were had by the bar :

At a meeting of the members of the New Jersey Bar, held in the Supreme Court Room on Wednesday the 10th May, 1837, his honor Chief Justice Hornblower was appointed Chairman, and J. W. Miller, Esq. Secretary.

The sudden and lamented death of George K. Drake, Esq. formerly one of the justices of the Supreme Court of this State, and late a distinguished member of this bar, was announced to this meeting—Whereupon on motion of Theodore Frelinghuysen it was

Resolved, That we have heard with sincere regret of the decease of our late worthy associate, that we cherish for his exemplary character, adorned as it was by purity of motive and uprightness in conduct, unfeigned respect and veneration. In his life of humble piety we are consoled by the refreshing hope that the event we deplore has been to him unspeakable and everlasting gain.

Resolved, That we desire to bow with submission to this solemn dispensation of Divine Providence which has bereaved an afflicted family of an affectionate husband, father and friend, and we tender to his widow and children our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of our departed friend, and published in the newspapers of the State— and that in respect for his memory we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

From the Journal of Commerce.

It is worthy of remark that the calamities of this period are very generally, though not equally diffused. There are but few in this whole community, who in one way or another do not come in for a share. Capitalists lose by the unprecedented fall in stocks, by the depreciation in the value of real estate, and by the non-payment of notes which they have purchased. It is the opinion of men well informed on the subject, that taking the aggregate of money employed in shaving, within the last twelve months, it has not netted, after deducting losses, six per cent. interest, nor any interest at all. We know of an individual who has got more than $50,000 in protested notes which he shaved, and many others are in a similar predicament. The merchant sees his goods falling upon his hands, and is also exposed to continual losses from bad paper. The master mechanic is unable to raise the funds necessary to carry on his business to advantage, and so is obliged to dismiss many of his workmen. Very little building is going on at present, and every department is drooping. The consequence is, that thousands of workmen are out of employ, and unable to provide for the comfortable subsistence of their families. Thus the calamity attaches to the whole community with a few exceptions, such as lawyers, notaries and salary men. These last who a year ago considered their condition unfortunate, inasmuch as their salaries were not (in general) advanced with the increased price of rents and provisions. now begin to feel very comfortably. As a class they were so poor and such feeble credit, when the artificial advancement of property came on, that they were unable to embark in the adventures of the day, even had they been disposed ; and the result is, that the storm passes harmless over sheir heads, while it sweeps down others who but recently were considered beyond the contingencies of accident. A great revolution in property, both as to price and ownership, is going forward, and it is difficult to say when or where it will end. Possibly, when things have gained their level, property may be more equally distributed than it has recently been ; and possibly there will be a great amount of happiness in the community at large. This convulsion, though dreadful in its operation, may be as necessary to the welfare of the social system, as tempests and earthquakes are to the physical. Looking at it without reference to its causes, neither we nor any other men can say that it is a curse.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION IN DETROIT.— We learn by an extra received from the office of the Detroit Evening Spectator, that about half past twelve o'clock on the morning of Thursday. April 27, a fire broke out in that city in the bakery of Mr. White, on the easterly side of Woodward Avenue, which up to the present time, has destroyed some *fifty stores and dwellings!* It extended nearly to the corner of Woodbridge street, much damaging the buildings on the opposite side. It destroyed the buildings in Woodbridge and Atwater streets, on both sides as far up as the steamboat Hotel, when it was stopped. From the bakery down the avenue, it cleaned the street also on both sides, to the river. The steamboats and shipping in port, hauled out into the river, or passed to the Canada shore. An immense amount of merchandise was consumed, and the entire loss is estimated at from *two to three hundred thousand dollars.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At an early hour one morning last week, a respectable young woman was seen jumping into the north river near Clinton Market, and some persons who happened to be near the spot, rescued her from the river, but not until she was nearly drowned. When sufficiently recovered to account for her conduct, she stated that the pressure of the times had so affected her husband's mind, that he left her a few days back, and had as she believed, drowned himself; and that this occurrence had determined her to commit suicide.

From the Journal of Commerce.

PROGRESS OF SUSPENSION.—The Bank of the Metropolis at Washington, the Bank of Washington, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, after holding out four days against the current, have suspended specie payments. The State Bank of Alabama has suspended ; and a meeting of citizens in Mobile have recommended a similar measure to the banks in that city. The next Express mail will probably bring intelligence of its adoption. New Orleans will go next.

It is worthy of remark that these movements at the South were made without any knowledge of the suspension in this city. Our Southern friends will not therefore, like our brethren of the North charge all their sins upon New-York. The fact is, that throughout the country (except possibly at the West,) a feeling of distrust had got abroad which rendered the banks liable to continual calls for specie, and we know that some of the country banks, in New England as well as other states, were very glad of the opportunity to follow in so respectable a lead. And furthermore we *believe* that if the suspension, at the North had not commenced here, it would soon have commenced elsewhere. It is true that New York has been the focus of the calamity, for the reason that it is the focus of the business and of monied action. But its banks are quite as sound as those in other places, and as well managed. The late investigation into their affairs by a committee of the Legislature, and its results, will prove this to the satisfaction of every candid mind.

The quantity of wheat and flour arrived by way of the Erie canal at Albany and Troy up to the 14th inst. in this and the preceding year is as follows, viz :

	brls. flour. 1836.	*brls. flour.* 1837.	*bushels wheat.* 1836.	*bushels wheat.* 1837.
Albany,	50,462	47,117	2,888	5,336
Troy,	17,297	11,954	5,242	8,550
	67,759	59,071	8,130	14,836

It must be borne in mind that the canals opened this year five days earlier than last. The columns for 1837 cover 17 days ; those for 1836, only 12.—*Alb. Argus.*

TO THE COUNTRY.—There is a great deal of suffering in this city at the present time, particularly among emigrants recently arrived. We have known of some cases of extreme distress among very worthy families. We hope these persons will not be neglected by the benevolent, even though themselves have lost a part, perhaps a large part of their wealth. Among those who are reduced, there is yet, and doubtless will continue to be, a competency of all that is necessary ; and we must not refuse to share a part of our competency with those who are sick and hungry and have *nothing*. No sufficient and lasting relief however, can be furnished to the whole mass of this suffering, from private or even public charity in the city. The only effectual relief is to be found in the country. There is always work to be done, and provisions are always at hand, and health, and a comfortable house, or at least a barn and a hay-mow, which would be a palace and a bed of down compared with many of the miserable, unhealthy holes where the wretched stay in the city, and for which they pay a dollar or more a week. It is a great favor that our calamity is not "in the winter." The season is propitious. It is spring, and potatoes and other esculents may yet be planted and grow to maturity. We suggest therefore to Sunday School Teachers and all other persons whose benevolence leads them to look after the wants of their suffering fellow creatures, to urge them into the country without delay. If they can be landed any where with money enough in their hands to help them back ten miles into the country, they will then find themselves in the midst of the industry, the plenty and the hospitality of the farmers, who will be able to give them shelter, work and bread. Ten thousand families might thus be provided for without being made a burden to any one, and ten dollars a family would supply them with the needful outfit. A few months hence it will be too late.—*Jour. of Com.*

JUST RIGHT.—Judge Clayton, of Delaware, lately sentenced a person convicted of *kidnapping* to stand four hours in the pillory, to receive sixty lashes on the bare back, be placed four years in solitary confinement, and then sold to service for seven years to the highest bidder, besides paying a fine of $1,500.

The Legislature of Maine has amended the Militia Law, so as to entitle every soldier while on duty to $4 per day.

been felt by our merchants for the want of change —not that there is a scarcity of silver, but that every person who has the "wagon wheels" buttons his pocket close, and following the example of the Banks, suspends specie payment. If a merchant sells a yard of tape, the grocer a bottle of mustard, or the butcher a pound of liver, a $5 bill is poked at him, and he is compelled to change it or lose the sale of his goods. This is all wrong. There is plenty of silver—upwards of eighty millions in the country, and a large proportion of it in circulation, or in the hands of individuals who have salted it down. They should loose their holds of it,—some will be compelled to before long,—pass it freely from hand to hand and this joined to an agreement of the Banks generally to allow $5 bills in silver to be drawn for the purposes of change, would not only remedy the difficulty, but if we err not, would have no trifling effect in restoring confidence to the community.

The city of Philadelphia has resolved to supply the place of specie for change, by the emission of bills of credit of the denominations of twenty-five and fifty cents, and one, three, six, seven and eight dollars.

The Common Council of New-York have decided against an issue of small notes. They are of opinion that such a measure, to be generally valuable, should emanate from the banks.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—The New York "Era" says a great number of laborers are emigrating to the West, from that city. We are not surprised at this move on the part of these industrious working people. He who can go to the West and secure to himself a few acres of land for *cultivation*, will soon render himself and family comparatively independent. Those who have not means to purchase some 40 or 50 acres immediately, may with industry and economy there, soon collect the means whereby they can purchase, and become tillers of the soil, the produce of which must always be in demand, and find a cash market.

POLITICAL FORESIGHT.—The following sentiment was uttered in the United States Senate in February last by John C. Calhoun of South Carolina :

I have no faith in the present state of the country. It is unsound. There is a plethoric, bloated state of apparent prosperity ; but the slighest reverse will throw our whole money concerns into irretrieveable confusion. The currency, both of Great Britian and America, was never in so critical a condition.

We have received the "*First Annual Report of the Philanthropists' Association of Perth Amboy*"—an association for the promotion of Useful Knowledge at home—by which we learn that "a Public Reading Room has been fitted up in a style that does some credit to the place"—that arrangements have been made to collect a Library. 600 volumes have been already secured, and that the collection of cabinets of minerals, plants, shells, &c. and a philosophical apparatus, have been provided for. The Association comprises 60 members, who appear to pursue the praiseworthy object of their Institution with zeal and intelligence. During the past year between 30 and 40 weekly lectures have been given by their own members. Thus relying upon themselves, and putting forth their energies, "we have (says the Report) gained confidence in our own power, and shall not hesitate to continue to push onward in the path which we have so encouragingly trod."—*Newark D. Adv.*

The Legisture of Virginia are to hold a special session, on the 12th June.

SAFETY FUND BILLS.—The notes of the Safety Fund Banks are received to day by the city Banks generally, in payment of discounted notes. We learn that the banks have come into the measure with less reluctance than was anticipated, believing the country Banks will honorably meet their engagements, so that the arrangement will not be excessively burthensome.—*Jour. of Com.*

SHIPWRECK.—By the arrival of the brig Canton, Capt. Goodrich, from Turk's Island, we learn that the brig Eliza Ann, Vincent, of and from Boston, 10 days out, bound to Cape Haytien, was totally lost, on the 30th ult. on Grand Key, (Turk's Island.) Capt. and crew saved—cargo partly saved in a damaged state.—*Ib.*

An Indian on the Cattaragus Reservation in this State, says the Lodi Freeman, while under the partial influence of whiskey a few days since, took off his coat, placed the muzzle of his rifle to his chest, and with his toe discharged the contents of the barrel through his heart, causing death immediately.

We understand that some choice lots of land in this state have been sold recently at auction in this city for about one dollar an acre. There will be probably a good deal more disposed of in the same way. Emigrants should embrace such opportunities to purchase, as they may be enabled to obtain more valuable land than by purchasing of the government.

The Mobile market is now regularly supplied with strawberries, green peas, new potatoes, and other summer fruits, which are eagerly sought after at high prices.

POPULATION.—According to Mr. M'Culloch the entire population of Great Britain and Ireland amounted, in May last, to 26,371,000, and including the Channel Islands, to 26,500,000—rendering Great Britian, with the exception of Russia, France and Astria, the most populous state in Europe.

The Baptist Connection in the United States have determined that it is their duty to form a distinct organization, for the translation and distribution of the Sacred Scriptures.

There was a violent hurricane at Warren, Pa. on May 5th, which unroofed several houses, lifted a boy bodily in the air for some distance, turned one horse completely around, blew down fences, and broke the arm of a woman by means of a rail thrown violently upon her.

At Plainfield, on the 23d inst. by ward Sanders, Mr. William Crane garet I. Conklin, both of Essex Co

DIED.

In this place, on Thursday aftern drowning in Green brook immediatel of the Baptist Church, Isabella, an ful and interesting daughter of Vince Barklew, aged 5 years and 6 months

Seldom indeed have parents and called upon to mourn over the loss o beautiful or interesting than the s above obituary ; a father's pride an joy, she has been called in the very to another and better world. The ci of her death will leave a deep and las sion upon the minds of all who kn the morning, in the full enjoyment of happiness, before evening brought to her doating parents a corpse. Unexp blow was, still those who loved her grieve.—Her loss to us has been g She has passed from a world of misery fore she had tasted of its bitterness, where happiness is eternal and withou

NOTICES.

Mr. DAVID OLIVER, of Burlington ized to obtain suuscribers and receiv for this paper.

Mr. ELISHA RUNYON is our pre instead of Mr. Coriell on the route brook, &c.

☞ WM. D. STEWART, Esq. is cu Somerset and Morris counties, and is to obtain subscribers and receive pa this paper.
JACOB OVERAC
Publish
January, 1837.

Traveller's Gui

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily Sundays excep rives at Rahway in time for the quarter bef train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahwa rival of the cars from New York, at half pa rives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 1 o'cloc for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, eve Wednesday and Friday, and passes throug between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, f clay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats o'clock, night.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRE

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of

ASHES—100 lbs.		Do. country	13 5
Pot	4 50 a 5 00	Prime city	8 50
Pearl	5 50 a — —	Do. country	8 25 a
BEESWAX—lb.		Cargo	6 —
Yellow	— 25 a — 00	Hams lb.	— 1
White	— 38 a — 40	Smok'd Beef—	
CANDLES—lb.		Lard	—
Tallow	— 11 a — 13	Butter, dairy—	
Sperm	— 32 a — 33	Do. shipping—	
COAL.		Cheese, Am.—	
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25	*RICE*—10	
Scotch	10 — a 11 —	1st quality	3
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —	*SALT*—	
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —	Turks Island—	
Schuylkill	— — a — —	St. Ubes	—
COFFEE—lb.		Cadiz	—
Cuba	— 9 a — 11	Lisbon	—
Brazil	— 10 a — 11	Liverpool gr.—	
Porto Rico	— 11 a — 12	Do. do. sack	1
Laguira	— 10 a — 12	*SEED*	
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 11	Flax, rq. 7 bu.	11
Java	— 12 a — 14	Do. clean	12
Sumatra	— 10 a — 12	Timothy, tc.	14
FEATHERS—lb.		Clover, lb.	—
Foreign	— 14 a — 25	*SOAP*—	
American	— 50 a — 55	Brown	—
FISH—brl.		Castile	—
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50	*SUGARS*	
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50	N. Orl. prime—	
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50	St. Croix	—
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25	Porto Rico	—
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —	Havana, wht—	
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50	Lump	—
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —	Loaf	—
FLAX—lb.		*TALLOW*	
Russia	— 10 a — 12	American	—
American	— — a — 11	Russian	—
FRUIT.		*TEAS*—	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25	Imperial	—
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88	Gunpowder	—
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42	Hyson	—
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45	Y. Hyson	—
Smyrna, lb.	— 4 a — 5	Hyson Skin	—
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10	Souchong	—
HONEY—gal.		Tonkay	—
Havana	— 45 a — 50	Bohea	—
HAY—100 lbs.		*TOBACCO*	
Good qual.	1 — a — —	Virginia	—
HOPS—lb.		Kentucky	—
First sort '36	— — a — 10	Ohio	—
INDIGO—lb.		Cuba	—
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75	St. Domingo	—
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30	Manuf. No. 1	—
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45	Do. No. 2,	—
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26	Cavendish	—
LIME—cask.		*WOOL*—	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —	Amer. Sax.	—
Camden	— — a — —	Do. Merino fl	—
LEATHER—lb.		Common	—
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28	Pulled No. 1,	—
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24	Do. No. 2,	—
MOLASSES—gal.		*CORN EXCH*	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 35	Flour, NY. bl.	8
Trin'd. Cuba	— 39 a — —	Troy	8
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36	Western	9
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38	Philadelphia	7 5
Orleans	— 37 a — 38	Georgetown	—
NAVAL STORES—brl.		Howard st.	9 5
Tar	2 25 a — —	Richmond	9 5
Pitch	— — a 2 —	Baltimore	7
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50	Rye Flour	5 5
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 50	Indian Meal,	4 0
OILS—gal.		Wheat, Baltic	1 1
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05	Do. Genesee	—
Whale	— 45 a — 46	Do. N. Car.	—
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 0
Do. winter	1 — a — —	Corn, N. bu.	1
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —	Do. South.	—
PROVISIONS—brl.		Barley	1 1
Beef, ms city	— — a 15 —	Oats, North.	— 6

Watches, Jewelry,

THE subscriber has on hand a general as well selected articles in his line, which very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly atte
THOMAS S. AL
PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at ngs, will be punctually waited on.

MARRIED.

At Plainfield, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Edward Sanders, Mr. William Crane to Miss Margaret I. Conklin, both of Essex County, N. J.

DIED.

In this place, on Thursday afternoon last, by drowning in Green brook immediately in the rear of the Baptist Church, Isabella, an only, beautiful and interesting daughter of Vincent and Mary Barklew, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Seldom indeed have parents and friends been called upon to mourn over the loss of one more beautiful or interesting than the subject of the above obituary; a father's pride and a mother's joy, she has been called in the very dawn of life, to another and better world. The circumstances of her death will leave a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of all who knew her. In the morning, in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, before evening brought to the arms of her doating parents a corpse. Unexpected as the blow was, still those who loved her should not grieve.—Her loss to us has been gain to her. She has passed from a world of misery and sin before she had tasted of its bitterness, to another, where happiness is eternal and without alloy. S.

NOTICES.

Mr. David Oliver, of Burlington, is authorized to obtain suuscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ Wm. D. Stewart, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Jacob Overacre,
Publishing Agent.
January, 1837.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.	
Pot	4 50 a 5 00
Pearl	5 50 a — —
BEESWAX—lb.	
Yellow	— 25 a — 00
White	— 38 a — 40
CANDLES—lb.	
Tallow	— 11 a — 13
Sperm	— 32 a — 33
COAL.	
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 a 13 25
Scotch	10 — a 11 —
Nova Scotia	10 50 a 11 —
Lack'a. ton	— — a — —
Schuylkill	— — a — —
COFFEE—lb.	
Cuba	— 9 a — 11
Brazil	— 10 a — 11
Porto Rico	— 11 a — 12
Laguira	— 10 a — 12
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 11
Java	— 12 a — 14
Sumatra	— 10 a — 11
FEATHERS—lb.	
Foreign	— 14 a — 25
American	— 50 a — 55
FISH—brl.	
Mackerel, 1,	10 25 a 10 50
Do. No. 2,	9 25 a 9 50
Do. No. 3,	6 25 a 6 50
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — a 13 25
Do. No. 2,	8 75 a — —
Do. Maine	12 25 a 12 50
Herring dry	2 75 a 3 —
FLAX—lb.	
Russia	— 10 a — 12
American	— — a — 11
FRUIT.	
Raisins, cask	4 15 a 4 25
Bunch, box	1 75 a 1 88
Muscatel	1 37 a 1 42
Bloom	1 35 a 1 45
Smyrna, lb.	— 4 a — 5
Currants, Zt.	9 — a — 10
HONEY—gal.	
Havana	— 45 a — 50
HAY—100 lbs.	
Good qual.	1 — a — —
HOPS—lb.	
First sort '36	— — a — 10
INDIGO—lb.	
Bengal	1 37 a 1 75
Manilla	1 25 a 1 30
Caraccas	1 40 a 1 45
Guatamala	1 22 a 1 26
LIME—cask.	
Thomaston	1 45 a — —
Camden	— — a — —
LEATHER—lb.	
Sole, Oak	— 22 a — 28
Do. Heml'k.	— 18 a — 24
MOLASSES—gal.	
Hav. & Mat.	— — a — 35
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 a — —
Mart. & Gua	— 34 a — 36
Porto Rico	— 37 a — 38
Orleans	— 37 a — 38
NAVAL STORES—brl.	
Tar	2 25 a — —
Pitch	— — a 2 —
Rosin	1 62 a 2 50
Turp'tine W.	— — a 3 50
OILS—gal.	
Linseed	— 98 a 1 05
Whale	— 45 a — 46
Sperm, sum.	— 90 a — —
Do. winter	1 — a — —
Fish, brl.	20 — a 21 —
PROVISIONS—brl.	
Beef, ms city	— — a 15 —
Do. country	13 50 a 14 50
Prime city	8 50 a 8 75
Do. country	8 25 a 8 50
Cargo	6 — a 6 50
Hams lb.	— 13 a — 16
Smok'd Beef	— 10 a — 12
Lard	— 14 a — 15
Butter, dairy	— 24 a — 26
Do. shipping	— 18 a — 23
Cheese, Am.	— 9 a — 11
RICE—100 lbs.	
1st quality	3 38 a 3 88
SALT—bu.	
Turks Island	— 37 a — 40
St. Ubes	— — a — —
Cadiz	— — a — —
Lisbon	— — a — —
Liverpool gr.	— 44 a — —
Do. do. sack	1 80 a 2 00
SEEDS.	
Flax, ro'7 bu.	11 50 a 12 —
Do. clean	12 50 a — —
Timothy, te.	14 — a 14 50
Clover, lb.	— 12 a — 13
SOAP—lb.	
Brown	— 5 a — 7
Castile	— 13 a — 15
SUGARS—lb.	
N. Orl. prime	— 6 a — 7
St. Croix	— 8 a — 10
Porto Rico	— 6 a — 8
Havana, wht	— 9 a — 11
Lump	— 14 a — 15
Loaf	— 16 a — 19
TALLOW—lb.	
American	— 10 a — 11
Russian	— — a — —
TEAS—lb.	
Imperial	— 57 a 1 00
Gunpowder	— 57 a 1 00
Hyson	— 58 a 1 00
Y. Hyson	— 26 a — 80
Hyson Skin	— 34 a — 50
Souchong	— 25 a — 50
Tonkay	— 40 a — 50
Bohea	— 18 a — 20
TOBACCO—lb.	
Virginia	— 5 a — 8
Kentucky	— 7 a — 11
Ohio	— 9 a — 18
Cuba	— 22 a — 25
St. Domingo	— 9 a — 18
Manuf. No. 1	— 12 a — 18
Do. No. 2,	— 10 a — 12
Cavendish	— 12 a — 40
WOOL—lb.	
Amer. Sax.	— 60 a — 60
Do. Merino fl	— 50 a — 67
Common	— 45 a — 50
Pulled No. 1,	— 47 a — —
Do. No. 2,	— 30 a — 35
CORN EXCHANGE.	
Flour, NY. bl.	8 00 a 9 00
Troy	8 — a 8 50
Western	9 — a 9 77
Philadelphia	7 50 a 8 —
Georgetown	— — a 9 50
Howard st.	9 50 a 10 —
Richmond	9 50 a 10 —
Baltimore	7 25 a 7 50
Rye Flour	5 50 a 6 —
Indian Meal	4 00 a 4 25
Wheat, Baltic	1 10 a 1 50
Do. Genesee	— — a — —
Do. N. Car.	— — a — —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00 a 1 06
Corn, N. bu.	1 a 1 00
Do. South.	— — a 95
Barley	1 10 a 1 12
Oats, North.	— 65 a — 70

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwelings, will be punctually waited on.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be sumthed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVIDS,
222 William Street & 143 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

T. DAVIDS having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality. They have been used by Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

Plainfield is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., William F. Pyatt, M. D.,	*New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal,	*Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie,	*Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, Nathan Vail, Job Squier, Esq., Jos. L. Shotwell, Laing Webster, E. L. Sheppard, Robert Anderson,	*Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, JOHN LAYTON, ELIJAH SHOTWELL, DANIEL SHOTWELL, JARVIS B. AYRES, JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.,	*Trustees.*

Plainfield, May 18, 1837. 18tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2¼ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.

Dental Surgery.

DOCTOR DAYTON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he is at the Plainfield House, where he will be happy to render his services to any who may require them.

The Tartar which collects upon the Teeth, impairs their beauty, and causes disease and premature decay, loosening the Teeth and fœtid breath, he removes without pain or injury to the Teeth, and restores them to their original whiteness and beauty.

DECAYING TEETH will be restored to health and effectually prevented from decaying more.

Old Fangs of decayed Teeth extracted with the least possible pain.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, beautiful and durable as natural ones, and upon the most approved plan.

TOOTHACHE instantaneously relieved and effectually cured. All diseases of the Gums and Mouth will receive proper attention, especially that resulting from the use of Mercury, which will be radically cured in a few days.

Individuals who have been so unfortunate as to lose their teeth—who have the Tooth-ache—foul mouths and fœtid breath, or whose teeth are decaying, will do well to call, as examinations and advice will be gratis, and charges always moderate. All operations warranted.

May 4. 16

English Literature.

THE subscriber announces to [illegible] members of his class in the English Language, that he will resume his instructions on Saturday evening, the 13th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at the Plainfield Seminary. Arrangements will then be made for classes in French, English Composition, Poetic Analysis, Elocution, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, History, Astronomy, Arithmetic and Stenography.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining a class in either of the preceding branches, are respectfully requested to attend on the evening above named, as the course of instruction in each department will be described and its practical results detailed.

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts. —1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box.

M. F. CUSHING.

A Chance Yet.

THE Subscriber would rent the House and Store that he now occupies, if applied for soon, separate or together. Possession given very soon.

May 4. 16tf E. V. SHOTWELL.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle, and those having demands to present them, as he wishes to deal no longer on credit.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, May 4. 16tf

THE Subscriber would offer for sale his remaining stock of Goods Cheap for Cash.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

May 4. 16tf

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of
GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL,
at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.

STELLE RANDOLPH.

May 30, 1837. 16 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished, to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 11, 1837. 1 tf

Book and Job Printing.

HAVING effected the necessary arrangements, and been especially fortunate in securing first rate workmen, and having obtained a full assortment of

Fashionable Fancy and Plain Type,

the subscriber desires to inform all persons who may be disposed to employ him in this line, that he is now prepared to execute Printing in all its various branches, with promptness, and in a style of taste and neatness that shall not be exceeded by any at similar prices.

BOOK PRINTING.

It being intended to make Book Printing, an essential part of the business of the Office, particular attention will be paid to it, and it is believed,

That Work will be done as well as in New-York, and at moderate Prices.

The Translations from the French, extracts from which have been published in this paper, is in press at this office; and other works are confidently expected from the city and elsewhere.

JOBS.

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union," by

May, 1837. J. OVERACRE.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

Scotch Plains, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
NEW-YORK.
6tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do: 1¼ do: 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfild, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
34 Mechanic-street, Newark, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Literary and Entertaining.

MORNING.

BY MRS. J. L. GRAY.

Morn is the time to wake—
The eyelids to unclose—
Spring from the arms of sleep and break
The fetters of repose:
Walk at the dewy dawn abroad,
And hold sweet fellowship with God.

Morn is the time to pray—
How lovely and how meet,
To send our earliest thoughts away,
Up to the mercy-seat!
Ambassadors, for us to claim
A blessing in our Master's name.

Morn is the time to sing—
How charming 'tis to hear
The mingling notes of nature ring
In the delighted ear!
And with that swelling anthem raise
The soul's fresh matin-song of praise!

Morn is the time to sow
The seeds of heavenly truth,
While balmy breezes *softly blow*
Upon the soil of youth;
And look to thee, nor look in vain,
Our God, for sunshine or for rain.

Morn is the time to love—
As tendrils of the vine,
The young affections fondly rove,
And seek them where to twine;
Around thyself, in thine embrace,
Lord, let them find a resting place.

Morn is the time to shine—
When skies are clear and blue,
Reflect the rays of light divine
As morning dew-drops do;
Like early stars be early bright,
And melt like them away in light.

Morn is the time to weep
O'er morning hours misspent—
Alas! how oft from peaceful sleep
On folly madly bent,
We've left the straight and narrow road,
And wandered from our guardian God.

Morn is the time to think,
While thoughts are fresh and free,
Of life, just balanced on the brink
Of dark eternity!
And ask our souls if they are meet
To stand before the judgment-seat?

Morn is the time to die,
Just at the dawn of day,
When stars are fading from the sky,
To fade like them away—
But lost in light more brilliant far,
Than ever merged the morning star,

Morn is the time to rise—
The resurrection morn—
Upspringing to the glorious skies,
On new-found pinions borne,
To meet a Savior's smile divine—
Be such ecstatic rising mine!

I hate the man who bows beneath
The rude oppressor's frown;
I hate him if misfortune's breath
Could melt his spirit down.

I hate the man who malice bears,
Whose heart with envy glows;
I hate him who, when danger glares,
Would stoop to ruthless foes.

I love the man who firm can stand,
When storms are raging round;
I love him, for an ocean strand
His greatness will resound.

I love the man whose noble soul
Defies the tyrant's rod;
I love him—for he scorns control
By any but his God.

TO THE SPIRIT OF THE ÆOLIAN HARP.

Sweet minstrel, to whose magic art,
The enchanting power is given,
To steal away from earth the heart,
And yield them up to Heaven:
Say, art thou not a holy thing,
That thus with airy fingers,
To rapture wak'st each sleeping string,
Where sound ecstatic lingers.

Thy strain is not the voice of mirth,
Forever fraught with folly,
Oh! 'tis too sweet for aught on earth,
Save holy melancholy.
For as it gently floats through air,
Upon the breath of even,
No sound of earth is mingled there,
It breathes alone of Heaven.

It seems to speak of happier hours,
Of joys forever faded,
Of paths once bright and strewed with flowers,
Bare, and by sorrow shaded.
Oh angels selves might not disdain,
Thy silver tones to borrow,
And mourn in thy own melting strain,
Man's doom of endless sorrow.

From the New-Yorker.

A LEAF FROM LIFE.

I met Caroline Werner when I was eighteen. She was two years my junior and very beautiful. Shall I describe her? No—I won't. Just think of the one you love best—and you will have a very correct portrait. Thrown often into each other's society, we thought it incumbent upon us to fall in love. This we did with right good will, and like all true lovers were never happy except in each other's company. Had any one intimated to me at that time that she was not an angel—by my soul! but I would have blown his brains out, had I been gibbeted for it the next minute. How much cooler my blood is now!

Months passed away, and our love became stronger and deeper. It was no longer a *child*-ish thing—a passion to be forgotten in the first month of absence. All the faculties of our being seemed absorbed and centred in this one feeling. We were betrothed, and were looking forward with deep joy, when with clasped hands we should stand before the holy man and hear the words that should make us one forever.

Shall I turn the canvass suddenly, and show the dark side of the picture? Caroline Warner was a coquette. That she loved me fervently I cannot doubt—and as long as I was without a rival she loved me alone. But a rival came. His words were more musical than water gliding over silver, and he spoke with an apparent sincerity that found its way at once to the heart. Travel *in foreign climes had polished his manners* and added to his store of knowledge. He had trod classic soil—and his mind had become deeply imbued with classic lore. Let me do him justice. In every respect save one he was my superior. In person he was a very Apollo, and in talents and acquirements he was far beyond even my most flattering opinion of myself. But he had not an upright heart. He spoke with a double tongue, and the believer of his words was deceived. Caroline met him—flirted with him, just for fun—and—resolved to think no more of him. Poor girl! she knew not the power of the tempter within the circle of whose enchantments she had carelessly trod. With a skilful hand he had touched the cord of vanity in her heart, and knew how tremblingly it thrilled to the touch. From that moment he felt secure of his victim. Caroline met him again and again. I saw him—and the demon of jealousy entered my heart, and when I saw my betrothed I showered reproaches upon her. My words were bitter and bitterly they stung. Smarting under my rebuke she left me, and listened to *the oily words of the stranger, for there* was healing in his flattery. I met them in their walk, and muttering a curse between my teeth strode sullenly away. Is any being so irritable as a jealous lover?

I saw Caroline but once again. Alas! how a few weeks had changed *us* both! Neither was happy, and felt it. We felt, too, that a few words of explanation from each, and the breach between us might be healed. But pride, strong, overmastering pride, laid his finger on our hearts and forbade their gentler pulsations. We strangled the memory of past happiness, and gloated over the misery we had so recently made for ourselves. Reproach was given for reproach, crimination succeeded to recrimination, until with an angry spirit and a heated brain I cursed her in my wrath, and turned away from her for ever! A fever of the brain ensued, and for six months my life seemed trembling on the very verge of death. But a naturally strong constitution prevailed, and I arose at length from the bed of sickness a wiser but a sadder man. The sunshine of my life was gone. Ever since then a hand of ice has been upon my heart. I easily persuaded myself that my love had turned to hate—and when I heard at length that Caroline had fallen a victim to seduction, I answered only with a fiendish laugh! Oh God! how anguish withers the heart and crazes *the brain!*

And Caroline Werner died—a broken-hearted girl!—Bitterly did she repent her folly, but her repentance came too late. She died, with a prayer for him who had wrought her ruin, and a blessing for me, the early loved, trembling on her lips. Her shame is buried in the grave—but a malison be on him who planted the killing sorrow in her heart, burning and withering up her life, till the silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl was broken.

Beautiful, erring, ill-fated girl! He who gave of the waters of life to the woman of Samaria, and blessed the penitent Magdalene who wept upon his feet, hath also forgiven thee. The seal of that forgiveness was upon thy heart as its last feeble pulsation was given, and the smile of a pardoning God glowed upon thy upturned countenance, as the shadows of Death came over thine eye, and the earth faded from thy vision for ever.

A NEW BOOK ON AMERICA.—An extraordinary *sumph* who rejoices in the name of *Richard Weston*, and hails from the romantic city of Edinburgh, has undertaken to enlighten the Old Country by publishing the results of his observations and experience, during a "Visit to the United States and Canada."—Our readers may judge of the quality of the book from the following specimen:—

"I visited the celebrated falls of Niagara, but really could not see any thing so very imposing about them as I had been led to believe. The great breadth takes away from the height; and I must say I have seen as striking an effect produced *by the fall of a common milldam at home*, or in one of those that run across the Hudson to supply the canals. Poets and travellers call it sublime; and I am aware that *the frothy appearance of the water*, after it has fallen, gives it a rapid-like appearance *for a considerable distance*; but *we may* observe this in miniature in the commotion caused by the paddle wheels of a steamboat, or in any of the falls of Britain." ! ! ! ! !

We are ready to declare that this fellow is not a Scotchman. He must be some poor soul of a *Cockney, that* has *only* taken up his abode in Auld Reekie—some relative doubtless of the 'Cit,' who amidst the glorious scenes of Loch Lomond, said he would like the *Ighlands* very much if it was not for the *arrid ills*.

A lawyer noted for his impudence, once asked a witness what his business was; he answered, "A dealer in iron." "Then," said the lawyer, "your must be a thief." "I don't see," replied the witness, "why a dealer in iron must necessarily be a thief, more than a dealer in *brass*."

SHARP.—An eastern editor, in alluding to a rival town, says that it takes several of their pigs to pull up a blade of grass; that they are so poor, the foremost seizes the spear in his mouth, the balance having taken each other by the tail, when they all give a pull, and a pull altogether: and if it breaks, the whole tumble to the ground, for want of sufficient strength to support themselves. It must take three or four such pigs to make a shadow.

At a crowded lecture, the other evening, a young lady, standing at the door of the church was addressed by an honest Hibernian—'Inside, miss I should be glad to give you a sate, but the empty ones are all full.'

Macbeth was a murderer, not because the witches predicted, but because that prediction roused the thought. Beware then of signs and fortune tellers.

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared ex*pressly for their journal.*

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, *Nominations*, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to *the views editorially advanced*, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars *fifty* cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will con*sist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width* and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trus*tum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to* vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we *refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among* many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,
Zachariah Webster,
James Thorn,
John Dennison,
Asa T. W[illegible],
James Le[illegible],
Nathan Vail,
Jethro Vermule,
Dr. Osborn,
Rev. J. Rodgers,
David L. Dodge,
Dr. Craig,
George Wells,
James I. Compton,
Samuel Randolph,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.
James Dunn,
Simeon Randolph,
Manning Vermule,
Isaac I. Manning,
David Randolph,
Noe Clarkson,
Robert Vail,
Benjamin Vail,
Samuel L. Pound,
Timothy Ross,
Adam Lee,
Henry Lee,
William Edgar,
Mr. Dickerson,
James Vanderpoel,
Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Urmston,
Hugh Townsend,
Daniel D. Miller,
David Bullman,
Ira Dunn,—
Daniel Cove,
Eli Pound,
Peter Brocaw,
John Lauterrette,
J. W. Morrison,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Thomas Stead,
Freeman Cole, Esq.
Isaac Davis,
Jacob Vail,
Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Morris Randolph,
Garret Laing.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the *State, wishes to sell his*

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land —situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated *Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad;* within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within *5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired.* There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-build*ings suitable for the Farm.* There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the directions will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile *and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch,* Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and *who have received great benefit* from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,
Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a *few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during* the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,
17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region *of the* heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for *many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good,* we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (*he being without a doubt among the ablest political* writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told *that he deals plainly with all these subjects.* Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at *home on Monday of each week, and those who call for* settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 13m

JACKSON POUND.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, *for sale at this office.*